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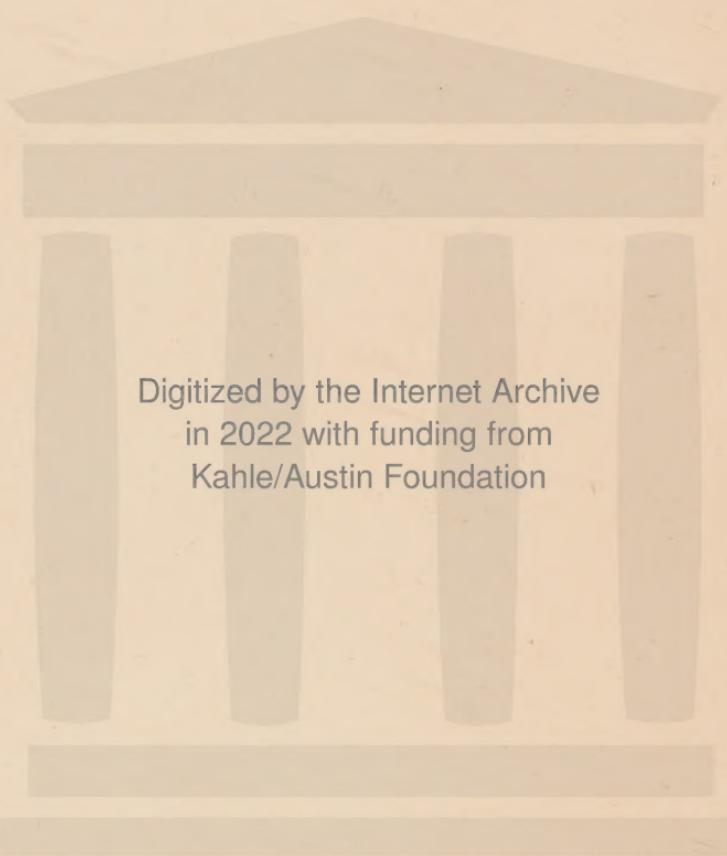
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EDITED BY  
GEORGE LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A.

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ENGLISH TOPOGRAPHY, PART IV.  
(DURHAM—GLOUCESTERSHIRE.)



LONDON:  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS volume deals with the three counties of Durham, Essex, and Gloucestershire, representatives of the North, East and Midlands. Neither county is, on the grounds that have been explained in previous volumes, fully represented; but Durham is perhaps the least satisfactory in this respect of any of the counties which have been dealt with in this series, and it will be found that the further north we get, or the further from the great centres of life, the more meagre become the contributions to the old *Gentleman's Magazine* on the varied topographical details of the times. This is only what might be expected when we consider the difficulties of travelling a century ago, but it is nevertheless an interesting point to notice as a part of the evidence afforded by these collections from the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

Among the Essex collections the papers by Mr. John H. Sperling on coats-of-arms in Essex churches are extremely interesting and suggestive. I have before had occasion to remark on subjects which these collections suggest might be taken up by our local archaeological societies, who, with the means for proper and systematic research within their grasp, might readily compile and publish exhaustive catalogues of antiquarian objects within their respective counties. Mr. Sperling's contributions give some idea of what might be done in the cause of heraldry if his attempt at cataloguing the coats-of-arms in Essex churches were to be carried on and completed. Although very good results might be obtained, the proceedings at Chicknall Church,

by Dr. Gower, are not calculated to impress one with the absolute fidelity of these records.

The survey of Edingham Castle, taken in 1592, is a valuable addition to the material for the history of English castles, and the land records of the Knights Templars at East Hanningfield is another valuable document, printed *in extenso*.

The description of Southend in 1812 as a summer resort is a note of the change produced by railways, and the descriptions of several interesting towns in this county are full of local details which are probably not to be found elsewhere recorded in print.

Gloucestershire has also received a fair amount of attention from the contributors to the old *Gentleman's Magazine*, and the papers on the mediæval houses of the county are valuable, especially when accompanied, as in the original, by illustrations.

Some quaint and interesting notes on bell-ringing occur here and there, as, for instance (p. 17), where there is a very equivocal simplicity about some of the entries in the parish books :

“Ringing when the Bishop left the country, ii<sup>s</sup> vii<sup>d</sup>.”

in 1632, and

“To a soul dier who came to church vi<sup>d</sup>.”

Some of the local rhymes chronicled will be of interest to students of folk-etymology, and the anecdote connected with the rhyme at Ugley, in Essex, p. 74, is amusing enough :

“Ugley church and Ugley steeple,  
Ugley parson, Ugley people.”

The records of charitable bequests are extremely interesting. A very full one is given from a tablet in Chipping Ongar Church, dated 1678, which has for its object the apprenticing six poor boys and providing for a career at the University, “if one of extraordinary parts prove fit.” A list of benefactions to the poor of Harwich is given, transcribed from a board over the south door of the chapel. The benefactions of Netteswell are also noted, although not in the original words.

On questions of education, the attempts at the beginning of the century seem feeble by the side of our present activity. It is recorded of Barking, in Essex, that a large convenient workhouse was erected in the year 1787, in which are appropriate rooms for the education of poor children. Mr. Hutchinson is very enthusiastic

about the benevolent action of the lord of the manor of Barnard Castle about providing for the poor in 1797, and it would be interesting to know how far his enthusiasm is justified by a century of history.

The market house at Barking, *temp. Elizabeth*, not fully described, is the only note given on this branch of civil antiquities.

A considerable amount of information on family history is contained in this volume, as in previous ones, epitaphs, inscriptions, and pedigrees being very fairly represented. Many of the inscriptions, indeed, contain important genealogical information, which again is a subject that might be systematically collected and published by those interested in family history. It seems, however, to be reserved for Gloucestershire to present us with a good specimen of the ridiculous in epitaphs, that recorded on p. 232 by Dr. Hardman being about as curious an attempt at solemn bathos as I have met with :

“ She that in God did place her whole confidence,  
In His word, His day, His saints, His sacraments,  
And long’d for more than faith could yield,  
Is gone to heaven with Him to be fill’d.”

The human skin nailed to the door of the church of Copsond is the record of a barbarous custom attributable to the Danes, and traces of which are found elsewhere in England. Pepys, in his “Diary” (p. 70), under date April 10, 1661, mentions his discovery of the practice at Rochester Cathedral, “observing the great doors of the church, as they say, covered with the skins of the Danes.”

I am inclined to consider the carved figures of giant green men at Grove House, Woodford, Essex, to be a contribution to folklore, and it would be interesting to know what has become of these figures. The notice of them is too meagre to derive anything but the most general idea of their significance, but all the circumstances seem to point to them having been representatives of a once existing forest cult. Woodford was formerly one of the principal forest manors of Essex, and there are traditional customs relating to the wood rights which are sufficiently indicative of a state of society far older than the feudal manor. Thus the estovers of the manor of Markes were commonly called a “Christmas block” and a “mid-summer bough,” and the tradition that the first load of wood cut in

the season was formerly drawn out of the forest by white horses (Fisher's "Forest of Essex," pp. 252, 258), is in keeping with the traditional respect paid to the carved figures, as stated in the text, p. 200. The condition of the old forest laws and customs indicates a more primitive state of things than existed in the manors of the plains, and it is probable that the tribal institutions of the Saxons existed here in a purer condition than in other parts of the country. Small as the contribution is about these Grove House giants, they appear to me to open up a very suggestive inquiry.

Mr. White's experiment in tasting the liquid found in a coffin is an unpleasant experience which may hardly be forgiven even to the zealous antiquary.

I must repeat the warning which I have previously given, namely, that these papers are reprints of collections which were sent to the *Gentleman's Magazine* during a period of one hundred and thirty years, and that this circumstance prevents them being otherwise than materials for topographical history rather than topographical history itself—materials to be used with all the caution which later knowledge would dictate. Many of the communications are accompanied by illustrations, which, if not of very high artistic merit, show very frequently important details of things which have now passed away; for not only have we such destructions as Mr. Fulljames, architect and county surveyor, designedly inflicted upon the church at Swindon, but there are those other destructions arising from the ignorance of inexperienced workmen, as at Chelmsford Church, and the wicked indifference of the churchwardens and Rector of other places.

I am greatly indebted, once more, to Mr. F. A. Milne, who has compiled the indexes and read all the sheets for me.

G. L. GOMME.

BARNES COMMON, SURREY.

June, 1893.





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*Durham.*





## D U R H A M.

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[1817, Part I., pp. 210-212.]

### ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants.*—Brigantes.

*Roman Province.*—Maxima Cæsariensis. *Stations.*—Vindamora, Ebchester; Vinovia, Binchester; Glanoventa, Lanchester; Gabro-sentum, Gateshead; Ad Tinam, South Shields; Magæ, Presbridge.

*Saxon Heptarchy.*—Northumbria.

*Antiquities.*—Maiden Castle, Roman encampment; Durham Cathedral; Holy Island, or Lindisfarne, Jarrow, Gateshead, and Finchale Monasteries; Chester-le-Street Church, spire 156 feet, and monuments of the Lumleys; Brancepeth Church and monuments of the Nevills; Darlington Church, spire 180 feet; Bishop Wearmouth Church; Barnard, Brancepeth, Durham, Hilton, and Norham Castles; Kepyer Hospital Gateway; Beaurepaire Park Mansion.

Lindisfarne was an episcopal see.

Monk Wearmouth Church was the first in England that had glass windows. They were introduced about 680 by Biscopius, its founder. In Durham magnificent cathedral, founded in 1093, by Bishop William de Carilepho, lie the remains of St. Cuthbert, brought hither from Lindisfarne; of Venerable Bede, removed from Jarrow; and of Ralph Lord Neville, Philippa's general at the battle of Neville's Cross, who was the first layman permitted to be interred within its walls.

### PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.*—Derwent, Done, Gaunless, Lune, Skern, Tees, Till, Tweed, Tyne, Wear.

*Inland Navigation.*—Hartlepool canal, Tees, Tyne, Tweed, and Wear rivers.

*Eminences and Views.*—Beacon, Billy, Bail, and Brandon Hills; Teesdale Forest Hills; Gateshead and Cockfield Fells; Bolt Law; Merrington Church and St. Giles's Churchyard, Durham.

*Natural Curiosities.*—High Force and Cauldron Snout, cataracts on the Tees ; Birtley and Butterby salt springs ; Marston and Blackhalls rocks ; cavities in the earth at Oxenhall, called Hell Kettles ; Hartlepool Promontory.

*Public Edifices.*—Sunderland iron bridge, one arch 236 feet span, weight of iron 260 tons, finished August 9, 1796, expense £26,000 ; Winston bridge, one arch of 111 feet span ; arch over Causey Burne, span 103 feet ; Newton cap and Durham (new) bridges ; Sunderland pier and lighthouse.

*Seats.*—Raby Castle, Earl of Darlington, lord-lieutenant of the county ; Bishop Auckland, Bishop of Durham, *ex-officio* Custos Rotulorum ; Axwell Park, Sir Thomas John Clavering, Bart. ; Blackwell Grange, George Allan, Esq. ; Cocken Hall, Carr Ibbetson, Esq. ; Croxdale Hall, William Salvin, Esq. ; Gibside, Earl of Strathmore ; Hardwick Hall, Matthew Russell, Esq. ; High Walworth Hall, John Harrison, Esq. ; Lambton Hall, Lady Anne Lambton ; Lumley Castle, Earl of Scarborough ; Ravensworth Castle, Sir Thomas Henry Liddel, Bart. ; Seaham, Sir Ralph Milbanke, Bart. ; Streatham Castle, Earl of Strathmore ; Stub House, Cornelius Harrison, Esq. ; Whitburn, Sir Hed. Williamson, Bart. ; Windlestone, Sir Robert Eden, Bart. ; Witton Castle, John H. T. Hopper, Esq.

*Produce.*—Coal, lead, iron, slate, marble, millstones, grindstones, freestone, limestone ; cattle, salmon.

*Manufactures.*—Iron, steel, glass, coal-tar and pitch, pottery, paper, cottons, tammies, huckabacks, damasks, diapers, checked linens, sail-cloths, ropes, shipbuilding, copperas.

#### HISTORY.

A.D. 685, Egfrid, King of Northumbria, granted all the land between the Wear and Tyne to St. Cuthbert, to hold in as full and ample a manner as the king himself held the same. This was the origin of the Palatine rights of the Bishops of Durham.

A.D. 1040, Durham successfully defended by the inhabitants against Duncan, King of Scots.

A.D. 1068, on Gateshead Fell, Edgar Atheling, and Malcolm, King of Scots, defeated by William I.

A.D. 1069, at Durham, Robert Cumin, Earl of Northumberland, and 700 Norman attendants put to death by the inhabitants ; in revenge of which William I. laid waste all the country between York and Durham.

A.D. 1080, May 14, at Gateshead, Walcher, Bishop of Durham and Earl of Northumberland, murdered by the populace.

A.D. 1139, April, at Durham, Maud, Queen of England, and Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, met and concluded peace.

A.D. 1346, October 17, on Red Hills, David, King of Scotland,

defeated and taken prisoner by Philippa, Queen of Edward III., and Ralph, Lord Nevill, the latter of whom erected a cross in commemoration of the victory, whence it is generally called the battle of Neville's Cross. The Scots lost from 15,000 to 20,000 men. David surrendered himself to Sir John Copeland.

A.D. 1657, May 15, Durham made a University by Oliver Cromwell, but it was abolished at the Restoration.

#### BIOGRAPHY.

Baker, Thomas, antiquary, historian of St. John's, Cambridge, Crook, 1656.

Baliol, John, founder of Baliol, Oxford, Barnard Castle (died 1269).

Beda Venerabilis, ecclesiastical historian, Jarrow, 672.

Carleton, George, Bishop of Chichester, Norham, 1559.

Clavering Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, Tillmouth (died 1747).

Cosin, John, civilian, defender of episcopacy, Hartlepool.

Craggs, James, Postmaster-General, once a menial servant, Holbeck.

Crosby, Brass, patriot, Lord Mayor of London, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1725.

Darlington, John of, Archbishop of Dublin, Confessor to Henry III., Darlington (died 1284).

Eden, William, first Lord Auckland, statesman, Durham (died 1814).

Emerson, William, mathematician, Hurworth, 1701.

Garth, Sir Samuel, poet and physician, Bolam, died 1718.

Grey, Richard, author of "Memoria Technica," Durham, 1693.

Hall, John, poet and translator, author of "Horæ Vacivæ," Durham, 1627.

Horn, Robert, Bishop of Winchester (died 1589).

Jackson, Thomas, Dean of Peterborough, commentator on creed, Willowing, 1579.

Kendrew, John, mechanic, Darlington.

Lilburn, John, lieutenant-colonel, sufferer, Thickney, Puncharden, 1618.

Nevil, Alexander, Archbishop of York, temp. Richard II., Raby.

Nevil, Cicely, mother of Edward IV. and Richard III., Raby (died 1495).

Nevil, George, Archbishop of York, Bishop Middleham (died 1476).

Nevil, Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor to Henry III., Raby (died 1244).

Nevil, Robert, Bishop of Durham, Raby (died 1457).

Reed, Joseph, dramatic writer, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1723.

Ritson, Joseph, poetical antiquary, Stockton-upon-Tees, 1752.

Romaine, William, Calvinistic divine, Hartlepool, 1714.

Sanderson, Robert, antiquary, Eggleston Hall, 1660.  
 Sherwood, William, Archbishop of Rouen, Durham (died 1249).  
 Smith, George, Saxon scholar, editor of Bede, Durham, 1693.  
 Smith, Elizabeth, amiable and learned, Burnhall, 1776.  
 Syveyer, William, Bishop of Durham, Shinkley (died 1505).  
 Ward, Samuel, divine, Bishop Middleham (died 1643).  
 Wickliffe, John, reformer (died 1387).

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

In 1333 Bishop de Bury entertained in his palace at Durham, Edward III. and his queen, the queen dowager, the King of Scotland, the two metropolitans, five bishops, and seven earls.—In the cathedral churchyard is a monument to Dodsley, the bookseller.

Houghton-le-Spring was the rectory, residence, and burial-place of Barnard Gilpin, “the northern apostle.”—Lindsell, Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Peter Heylin, Archbishops Sancroft and Secker, and Sir George Wheeler were also rectors of this place.

The lifeboat was invented at South Shields in 1789 by Henry Greathead of that place.—At Gateshead De Foe composed his “Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.”—Norham and Barnard Castles are made classic ground by the muse of Walter Scott.

#### Barnard Castle.

[1797, *Part II.*, p. 921.]

Under an Act of Parliament lately obtained for enclosing the waste lands within the manor of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, a charitable foundation was instituted, with the particular approbation and consent of the Earl of Darlington, lord of that manor. Several small tracts of waste land lying on the side of one of the out-streets and on the skirts of the public roads, together with a narrow slip of moor, which only invited vagabonds, who sought to harbour and maintain their half-starved asses, and were not of any material benefit to the legal settlers, were by the Act invested in the commissioners, in trust to be sold, and the product was thereby directed to be placed in the public funds, the interest whereof is appointed to be applied to the relief of poor persons belonging to Barnard Castle, who do not receive alms. By this means, after paying all expenses, a fund was raised, by the interest whereof seventeen poor persons are relieved, some of both sexes. Agreeably to the directions of the Act, they are elected by the select vestrymen and sidesmen for life. The men receive £5 a year each, and the women £4.

I trouble you with this account in hopes it may be an example to influence the minds of benevolent persons, lords of manors, on future

enclosures of waste lands ; that the poor may not be wholly shut out, where the rich are increasing their property.

Yours, etc. W. HUTCHINSON.

### **Brancepeth Castle.**

[1827, *Part I.*, pp. 305, 306.]

Among the remains of military architecture which interest the traveller and demand the investigation of the antiquary is Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham. This irregular, but stately pile (of which the annexed view is a very accurate representation), owed its erection to the family of the Bulmers during the early part of the usurpation of Stephen, when, with a view of strengthening his own cause, he gave his barons permission to build fortresses and entrench their mansions at their own choice.

By the marriage of Emma, heiress of the Bulmers, it came into the Nevills, the heads of which family several times appeared in arms against their sovereigns, and thus placed their extensive possessions in jeopardy. Henry de Nevill assisted the confederate barons against King John, but in the seventeenth of that king found it politic to give 100 marks for his restoration to favour, and to offer as a pledge of future fidelity this castle and two hostages. His sister after his death carried it to the FitzMaldreds, whose descendants thereupon took the name of Nevill, and were the ancestors of the renowned Earls of Westmoreland.\* On their rebellion, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, this castle and lordship became vested in the Crown, but were sold by Charles I. to Lady Middleton and others ; since which time they have passed into various hands.

Leland, the father of antiquaries, noticing the building, says that it " is strongly set and builded, and hath two courtes of high building. There is a little mote, that hemmeth a great peace of the first court. In this court be three toures of logging, and three small *ad ornamentum*. The pleasure of the castle is in the second court ; and, entering into it by a great toure, I saw in scochin in the fronte of it a lion rampant. Some say that Rafe Nevill, the first Erle of Westmerland, builded much of this house, A.D. 1398. The Erle that now is hath set a new peace of work to it." The principal court, or area, is of an octangular form ; having the body of the castle on the south-west side. The entrance to the area on the north is defended by a gateway with two square towers, from which a wall and parapet extends east and west, connecting with the castle. Between the latter and the gateway, on the east side, are two large square towers, communicating with the wall, with buttresses at each angle, having a small turret at their summits, sustained on corbels, open at the

\* In the Church, which bears the marks of having been conventional, are numerous very interesting memorials to the first Nevill family and its branches.

sides, but not in front. The main pile is very irregular ; from the subsequent additions made to the original building, which appears to have consisted of four distinct quadrangular towers, similar to one just described, with buttresses and turrets. Various modern improvements have been made in the interior for domestic purposes ; and several of the apartments are spacious and handsomely fitted up. These improvements were chiefly made by William Russell, Esq., who also created an ornamental greenhouse, and made several alterations in the pleasure-grounds and park.

While in this neighbourhood I will mention a peculiarly interesting remain on Brandon Hill, about two miles north of the castle. It is a remarkable oblong tumulus or barrow, 120 paces in circumference at the base and about 24 feet in perpendicular height. From this hill is also to be obtained in clear weather a perfect view of no fewer than eight castles and a vast range of country.

L. S.

### Byer's Green.

[1793, *Part I.*, pp. 213-216.]

You say you should be very glad to read a description of a place that renders all the charms of London so insipid. I really wish to answer this ; but I confess I do not know very well how, especially to one who has so often said he can have no clear notion of the happiness of a retired life, or of any provincial pleasures. But surely something must be said to so very kind a friend, who seems to share in all my satisfactions.

My place is distant from the Metropolis nearly 260 miles ; and if you come by Piersbridge, you must turn off at the two mile stone from Castle Auckland, and two miles more of very irregular road will bring you to my gates.

Here, if you look round, you will find my villula or villulet, for I cannot well call it a villa, from its miniature, situated as in a vast amphitheatre, bounded by high hills on every side, through which a beautiful river winds, at about twenty miles from the sea, the descent from an elevation to my house being nearly equal, which makes it very healthful, and not too much exposed.

The spring, indeed, and the autumn winds are here sometimes very severe, but the summer and winter ones more mild and temperate. Many old people here live to the end of the century, and some of my own family have reached that period.

The house stands in the centre of a plantation of my own rearing, mostly of forest trees and flowering shrubs of every kind, both foreign and domestic, with a small, but pleasing, terrace before it, considerably elevated above the rest of the garden, and rich with various evergreens and flowers. Behind it, in the other front, is a small grass plot, with a forest walk well bordered with various kinds of shrubs

and trees, affording both a cool and pleasing shelter from almost every wind; and on each side, towards the offices, are two corresponding courts, communicating with two small kitchen gardens, one for salad herbs, the other for roots, etc. Thirty-six fruit trees of various kinds also disposed upon the walls and round the house, which not only have a pleasing effect, but prove very beneficial in their season.

The offices are detached from the body of the house, and effectually hid by plantations full grown, with Chinese and other seats everywhere disposed to take in several large and pleasing views, some of which are well clothed with wood, and others very extensive. Adjoining to the two courts are two Roman suggestia, and betwixt these, but less elevated, is a small prætorium, joining to the house. This overlooks all the finest part of the country, and also the river Wear, which runs before it, with the cathedral church of Durham, a noble Gothic building, as the principal point of view. On this side of my house I have a prospect from my dining-room windows of upwards of 500 beautiful enclosures in a most picturesque situation, truly pastoral, in all the scenes of agriculture. I can truly say :

“Here the ploughman near at hand  
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,  
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,  
And the mower whets his scythe,  
And every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorn in the dale.”

In the village front is an open view without the appearance of any enclosures, the town extending a full half mile long and near a furlong wide, all of green turf, in beautiful verdure most part of the year. There is a bowling-green before the house, and in the centre of the town, the whole being nearly in the proportion of a Roman circus; and here frequently are both horse and foot races. Many other sports and games are also exhibited here annually on June 29th, in imitation of those of Rome or the Olympiad, probably as relics of the former, who in the neighbourhood of this place had once a station called *Vinovium*.\*

Near to this village is also a manifest Roman circus, all good ground, and two miles in compass, which, as being in the neighbourhood of the camp, is supposed to be that of Albinus, his principal camp being at Alclunum, now Auckland, and the undoubtedly Binovium of Ptolemy. This (circus) I procured to be restored in the year 1778 by a subscription of the neighbouring gentlemen, and it is judged to be the finest piece of race ground in the north of England.

The body of the building is but small, consisting only of a principal and rustic floor. The rustic, or foundation part, is formed into a parlour, kitchen, staircase, pantry, cellar, and servants' room. In the

\* Binchester.

parlour are two alcoves, the one for books, etc., the other for a bed. In this small room is also an elegant museum in the shape of a pyramid ; the bottom part is a scrutore with commode drawers, and the upper part is full of the works of the most eminent English poets, with their heads in mezzo-tinto on the inside of its folding-doors.\* Before the window is a large library table, full of fine prints and curious books, together of very great value, and not easily estimated. In the alcove also is a library of many books, chiefly of history and sciences. On each side, in the podgio part, are stoles for clothes and linen. Here likewise is a curious cedar cabinet, full of drawings and original MSS., some of them inestimable, and several of them ready for publishing. These, with many more already made public, are the works and labours of upwards of thirty years of my retired study, and most of them in this place.

In the adjacent kitchen are likewise two similar alcoves, answering to those in the parlour, in one of which is a folding-bed, and in the other a commodious dresser, with all things necessary for serving up a dinner. The entry on this side as well as to the parlour is covered with an arcade or portico, of four arches each, which connects both courts with the two front parts of the garden, one way leading to the terrace, the other to the forest walk and prætorium.

The principal story is entered by a flight of steps from the outside, with an half space from the terrace, which serves to dine upon in summer, having stone seats on each side, and an abacus or balustrade, which answers very well both for a sideboard and dumb-waiter. Here I can most pleasantly enjoy a view of the town, the Roman camp, and the evening sun.

My first room is a small vestibule, adorned with medallions of the twelve Cæsars ; and through this, on one side, you enter the drawing-room, and on the other the staircase. Right forward is my dining-room, and over the door this motto transposed, in Greek characters, to render it more difficult to read :

“ *Mihi vivam quod superest ævi.* ”

The staircase is ornamented with my own works, particularly a large scheme of the universe, the visible creation, the sun, moon, and systems of the planets and comets, etc. In the drawing-room are all the faculties of human knowledge represented by a curious collection of prints, disposed in twenty-seven large compositions, five hundred being selected for that purpose, and elegantly framed. At one end of this room, parted off from the other with two Doric pillars, is a Roman triclinium ; the sofa is composed of six large mattresses, six pillows, and four large cushions—in all, sixteen parts, mostly used for holding books, and easier reading. In the other end is a handsome, but plain, chimney-piece, in the tablet of which Vulcan

\* Now the property of William Emm, Esq., of Bishops Auckland.

is represented forging the arms of Æneas, with Venus sitting by him. In the ceiling of this part is the system of the sun, decorated with the representation of the four seasons and other ancient historical figures. That of the sofa part is the *sedes beatorum*, or supreme heaven, with the hours and times disposed around it. In the cove of both parts are represented, as on medallions, all the human passions, after Le Brun. On each side of my triclinium, in two tablets, and facing each other, are the following mottoes from Lord Lansdown [omitted].

The dining-room is elegantly fitted up with a crimson embossed paper and some remarkable good paintings, particularly one by Old Wyks, and two small ones on copper. Here is one of myself, a half-length, with an orrery before me; another of the moon's rising in a Milton's evening, the fellow of it a Stonehenge, with the aurora borealis; likewise a sun and moon's eclipse, three night views of the last comets, morning, noon, and night, three good paintings on plate-glass, and several meteoric scenes, etc., most of them well framed and regularly disposed. The chimney-piece is well carved in stone, with a chaplet of oak-leaves and acorns in the tablet, and boys in basso relievo on each side represent the arts and sciences. On the sideboard table is painted, in perspective distortion, Charles V. with his secretary Maximilian.

The original building was only designed for a retirement for study, but now two small cubicula as wings are added to it, the one designed as a bedchamber, the other as a laboratory for the purposes of mechanical and other experimental philosophy. The one window of the new apartments views the summer setting sun, and the other the winter rising one, and the other windows the reverse.

Here I have perfect tranquillity, though in a village, having no house nearer than a hundred yards.

I have one seat in my dining-room where I can imagine myself in the midst of an American forest, well wooded on all sides, and mixed with beautiful enclosures, and an Indian town on each side my gates, which are adorned with yew-trees. There are two weeping willows, which are trimmed every year, and constantly throw out new branches like the polypus, and so thick and flexible as to represent the Egyptian god Acanthus pouring out so many streams of water, beautifully bending to the ground. In almost every part of my garden I have a retreat from bad weather and shelter from every wind, and at the same time commanding most pleasing views, one of my village, another of an extensive park, and also a provincial one, terminated by the finest hill in the county at the distance of twenty miles.

Plenty of fuel is to be had from the adjoining common, and good salmon is caught frequently within half a mile of my house.

THOS. WRIGHT.

## Chester-le-Street.

[1812, Part I., p. 513.]

The annexed view is of Chester-le-Street Church, in the county of Durham (see Plate I.). It is a handsome stone edifice, with a nave, chancel, side aisles, and tower. The base of the latter is of a square form, but above the roof of the church it assumes an octagonal shape, apparently more modern, and is terminated by a very elegant stone spire, one of the finest in the North of England ; the entire height is 156 feet. The interior is neat and well preserved ; it contains a singular arrangement of monuments, with effigies of the deceased ancestry of the noble family of Lumley from a very early period, of which a particular description is inserted in Hutchinson's " Durham," vol. ii., p. 392.

S. 2.

## Dalton-le-Dale.

[1824, Part I., pp. 511, 512.]

The following accounts of Dalton-le-dale and Dalden Tower are abridged from the first volume of Mr. Surtees's elaborate and very interesting " History of Durham."

The parish of Dalton-le-dale,\* Durham, is bounded by the German Ocean, and is about midway between Sunderland and Hartlepool. It includes the four constableries of Dalton, Dalden, Murton in the Whins, and Cold Hesleden.

The village of Dalton lies a mile from the sea, scattered along the side of a small brook, and almost hid in a deep and romantic dell.

Dalton, an appendage to South Wearmouth, was included in the grant of King Athelstan to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, and the church was afterwards given by Bishop Richard de Marisco to the convent of Durham. After the Dissolution, it was included in the endowment of the new cathedral of Durham, and the whole township is now held by lessees under the dean and chapter.

The church† is low, without a tower or aisles. It is an unaltered specimen of early English ecclesiastical architecture. The east window is divided into three lancet lights, and the windows in the nave are also all of the lancet form. At the west are two bells. There is a piscina on the right of the altar. The font is a circular basin resting on a plain round pillar, the rim ornamented with quatrefoils. The entrance to the south is by a porch under a blunt-pointed arch ; two shields of arms within quatrefoils above the entrance are entirely defaced. In the north wall is a round Saxon arch‡ with zigzag mouldings, closed up.

\* The etymology of Dalton is *dal tun*, *habitatio*—*sedes in valle* ; which becoming on the decline of the Saxon tongue unintelligible, our ancestors added a termination expressive of the situation, and thus formed Dalton-le-Dale.

† A view of it is given in Surtees's " Durham," vol. i., pl. 5, where by mistake it is called Daleden Church.

‡ Represented in Surtees, *ibid.*

A beautiful recumbent effigy in complete armour rests on an altar-tomb within a recess in the north chancel wall. The surface of the tomb is ornamented with blank shields within quatrefoils, and the surcoat of the figure is worked with the arms of Bowes.\* It is about the age of Edward III., and probably represents Sir William Bowes of Dalden Tower, of which he became possessed by marriage about 1375.

Nearer to the sea, and in the depth of the dale, stand the ruins of Dalden† Tower, now reduced to some irregular masses of the outward wall. In one of these fragments there remains a niche with a pointed canopy (see the annexed engraving), which seems to have decorated the interior of some apartment, possibly of the chapel.

The situation of Dalden Tower, in the narrowest part of the vale, close to the hill and to the stream, but with a fine area of pasturage adjoining, has been evidently chosen with a view to its security, and to command the pass; but its strength can have been only calculated to resist a sudden attack of the predatory bands who so often ravaged the eastern coast or of a feudal neighbour. It has plainly belonged to that class of Peels or castelets so frequent on the borders, consisting possibly of one square oblong tower, with a dungeon, and a walled court for the protection of cattle. After the union of the crowns most of these castelets had modern mansions added to them, and the old towers were gradually suffered to fall into decay. A domestic chapel, or oratory, was a constant appendage to this species of structure; and in 1325 Sir Jordan de Dalden obtained a license to establish an oratory within his manor-house at Dalden, on condition that no injury should arise to the parish church of St. Andrew of Dalton.

In the first ages after the Conquest, Dalden Tower was the seat of the baronial‡ family of Escolland, who probably afterwards assumed the local name of Dalden. The property came by marriage, about 1375, into the possession of the Bowes family. In 1556, Sir George Bowes dying without male issue, his estates were divided between his three daughters, and the manor of Dalden was divided between John Blakiston and Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who married two of the daughters. The Collingwoods by purchase afterwards became possessed of the whole, and made it their seat. In the time of Charles II. they sold Dalden to Sir Mark Milbanke, of Halnaby, Bart., and it is now the property of his descendant, Sir Ralph Noel (late Milbanke), Bart.

A part of the manor-house, which has been built adjoining to the tower on the east, possibly by the Collingwoods, about the reign of

\* Engraved in Surtees, vol. i., pl. 1, figs. 1 and 2.

† The derivation is from the Saxon *dal* or *dale*, *vallis*, and *denn*, *lustra*, *vallis*, *locus sylvestris*.

‡ I. e., Barons of the Bishopric.

James I., is standing, and retains in its heavy gateway, mossy slated roof, and gray orchard walls the traces of an old manorial residence. The wild wallflower is partially scattered over the ruins. Dalden Dene affords several other rare or beautiful plants. Spurge-laurel, columbine, privet, and dogwood are found in several of the denes between Sunderland and Easington.

### Darlington.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 201-203.]

The parish of Darlington, in the south-east division of Darlington Ward, co. Durham, is bounded on the north by Haughton-le-Skerne, by Heighington on the north-west, by Coniscliffe and the Tees on the west, by Hurworth on the south, and by Hurworth and Haughton-le-Skerne on the east. Its population in 1801 was 4,670, and houses 864; in 1811 was 5,820, inhabiting 983 houses; and by the last census in 1821 the inhabitants appear to have increased to 6,551, and the houses to 1,026. Its chief support is trade, which now employs about 900 families.

The town of Darlington is a large and populous place, standing on the gradual eastern slope of a hill whose foot is washed by the water of Skerne, and surrounded by a rich fertile country. The main body of the town forms a spacious square, of which the Collegiate Church, with its tall, beautiful spire, occupies the low or eastern side (see the accompanying view). Several streets branch from the square, or market-place. A bridge of three arches crosses the Skerne near the church, and communicates with the Yarm and Stockton great roads. The market is superior, in the articles of corn, cattle, sheep, and wool, to most in the North of England. The tolls of the market are held under the See of Durham by lease for three lives. A view of Darlington, in Mr. Bowes's possession, represents the shops in the market-place as open booths or stalls. The old toll booth was taken down, and the present town hall erected in 1807. The old market cross was built by Lady Brown, the heiress of the Barnes family, who had long held the office of bailiff. The happiness of this situation for a manufactory is that the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with all the necessaries of life from the adjacent country at a cheap rate, and the influx of foreign money brought hither by labour and the staples of the country passes not away for the maintenance of the people into distant parts, but is expended with the neighbouring farmers, and they return it back upon the shops; so in a continued vortex the accumulated wealth circulates to enrich the town and its vicinity.

Excepting the Bishop's manor-house, and the old houses of post and pile in Prebend's Row, there are few ancient buildings remaining in Darlington. There is a rude sculpture of a bull on the corner house of a wind leading from the market-place into the Hundgate;

this is said to have been the Nevills'. The mansion-house noticed above was built by the magnificent Bishop Hugh on the banks of the Skerne, which was frequently the occasional residence of his successors. The bishop, at the time of Bolden Book, evidently kept an occasional household here, and the tenants in villenage were charged with the carriage of wood, wine, herrings, salt, etc. When Leland visited this town it was "a praty palace." In 1669 Charles Gerard, Esq., Bishop Cosin's son-in-law, resided here. The bishop restored the house, which had then become very ruinous. During the last century it has been totally neglected. It was purchased from the See of Durham under the Act for the Redemption of the Land Tax, and is now used as the parish workhouse. The park was on the east side of the Skerne ; it is now divided into fields, chiefly held by lease for years under the see.

Soon after Aldune had established the episcopal seat at Durham, Darlington was given to St. Cuthbert, and the donation was solemnized at York before Archbishop Wulstan, Bishop Aldune, and the other nobles who attended the king, with a heavy curse on all who should violate the patrimony of the saint. Not many historical facts occur here. In 1291 Edward I. was at Darlington, and from thence issued his summons to 57 of the chief military tenants in the north to repair to the wars of Scotland. In 1327 "Archibald Douglas toke grete prayes in the Bisschopricke of Duresme, and encountrid with a band of Englischmen at Derlington, and killed many of them." On July 19, 1504, the Princess Margaret of England, then affianced to James IV., King of Scotland, was entertained at Darlington on her progress northward, and slept in the bishop's manor-house. She left Darlington on the following day "in fair array." In 1537 Sir Ralph Sadler was sent into the north, just after the suppression of "the pilgrimage of Grace." In a letter from Newcastle, January 28, he gives an account of the still agitated state of the country through which he had just passed. A very dramatic scene occurs at Darlington. It is related in Surtees's "History of Durham," iii., p. 352. The laborious Leland, in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., journeyed to Darlington.

In 1640, when the King's troops retreated before the Covenanters after the defeat at Stellahaugh, and abandoned Durham and Newcastle, the Earl of Stafford issued an order from this town, April 30, to cause "all such quantities of butter, bread, cheese, and milk" as could be possibly furnished to be brought into Darlington by four o'clock on the next day for victualling his Majesty's army ; to break or bury all the upper mill-stones, and to remove the goods, and drive the cattle before the approach of the Scots.

We are not told who first erected a church here, or where the first holy edifice stood ; but to the great and powerful Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham, the present Collegiate Church owes its origin.

The foundation charter is lost. The expense of the fabric before us was immense ; for the stone of which it is built was brought above twelve miles from the quarries of Cockfield Fell. The college consisted of a dean, or rather vicar, and four prebendaries. Bishop Nevill materially altered the constitution of the Collegiate Church. In the preamble to his ordinance he states that the Church of St. Cuthbert of Darlington was graced with a number of prebendal stalls, amply endowed, yet that none of the prebendaries either resided or provided a deputy, leaving the whole parochial cure charged on the vicar, who was no longer able to support the burthen, his revenues being diminished and brought low, as well by the pestilence which was rife amongst the people as by other misfortunes and accidents, and on account of his exile revenues the name of vicar was little honoured by the people. Bishop Nevill ordained that the name of vicar should be changed to that of dean, and provided accordingly for its support by instituting another prebend to be held conjointly with the deanery.

The Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, was dissolved in 1550, and the whole of the lands and tithes vested in the Crown, reserving only a small moneyed stipend for an officiating minister.

The church,\* a stately, elegant pile, forms a regular cross, with a central tower, surmounted by a tall light spire.† The nave has regular aisles, each formed by four pillars supporting pointed arches. The first pillar of the north aisle is clustered, the second cylindrical, the next octagonal, and the last a plain cylinder. On the south the first pillar is clustered, the second and fourth octagonal, and the third cylindrical : one of the arches of the south aisle is deeply fluted. The central tower springs from four arches deeply fluted and ornamented with the nail-head, rising from light fluted columns, with richly banded capitals. The two capitals towards the chancel are ornamented with rich foliage. The transept extends to an equal distance on each side of the tower ; the end of the south limb is more richly ornamented than any other portion of the structure ; in particular, circular ornaments of great beauty are introduced betwixt the spandrels of the middle window. A high, graceful arch divides the nave from the chancel, but beneath this a low pointed, bridge-formed arch of three ribs has been introduced to support the rood-loft, which has given place to the organ. On the north of the altar is a recess under a blunt-pointed arch, surmounted by an embattled canopy, with foliage in the spandrels. The arms of Cardinal Langley are on the stalls in the chancel. The east end of the chancel is

\* A large print of Darlington Church was engraved for Mr. Cade and Mr. Surtees. Mr. Surtees has given a beautiful view of this fine church, drawn and engraved by Mr. Blore.

† The spire was struck with lightning Tuesday, July 17, 1750, and was so much shattered as to render it necessary to take the higher part down ; in rebuilding it several of the old ornaments were omitted.

modern. The best idea of the exterior will be formed by a reference to the plate. With the exception of the windows in the north and south aisles, which are under square labels, the whole structure, externally and internally, is ornamented with a regular series of blank and open windows of the earliest date of pointed architecture, with connecting belts and deep drip-stones. The chancel has two rows of these lights, of which two in the lower tier on each side are richly ornamented with roses and zigzag. The chief entrance is at the west end of the nave under a pointed arch, with several deep mouldings and a canopied niche below. Above are two tiers of blank and open pointed lights.

The chancel is 11 paces in length, and 7 in width; the ascent to the altar by three steps; three stalls in the south wall for the officiating ministers rise above each other in gradation towards the east. The chancel below the rails is neatly staled with oak, having nine seats on each side. The nave is in length 30 paces, and 15 in width, with a transept or cross aisle 26 paces long and 5 wide.

Leland says: "There is an exceeding long and fair altare-stone, *de vario marmore, hoc est de nigro albis maculis distincto*, at the high altare in the Collegiate P'roche Chirche of Darington."

The organs, according to tradition, were purchased for Sedgefield Church. The organ now at Sedgefield is of much later date. In the parish books occurs the following entry:

"1634. To George Longstaffe, for valuing the organ, 1s."

According to tradition, there was formerly a vicarage house which stood at the south-west angle of the churchyard. The tradition is perfectly correct; for the charter of the patriarch Anthony is still extant in the treasury, granting to the Church of Cuthbert here, and to the vicar for the time being, "that messuage in Derlington, near the gate of the Bishop's manor, which Adam de Stokesley and Cicely his wife sometime held, and one venell which sometime led to the well or fountain in Hundegate, by taking in of which venell the same messuage was enlarged, and is on one side bounded by it; to hold in frank and perpetual almoign." This fell into lay hands at the Dissolution.

There is a very equivocal simplicity about some of the entries in the parish books: "Ringing when the Bishop left the country, iis. viid. in 1632;" and "to a souldier who came to church, vid."

Near the Skerne stands the "Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth," founded by charter dated June 15, 1567, on the petition of the then Earl of Westmoreland and the Bishop of Durham.

The living of Darlington is in the patronage of the Earl of Darlington, who in 1815 presented the present perpetual curate, the Rev. William Gordon. Yours, etc.

L. S.

## Durham.

[1848, *Part I.*, pp. 182, 183.]

The Church of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, Durham, has undergone extensive repairs, and been decorated within and without, at much cost, chiefly by private subscription.

The history of this church is not devoid of interest. The period of its foundation is coeval with the earliest parts of the cathedral, and goes back to at least the year 1100. Its founder was a lord of Brancepeth, of the name of Bulmer, from whose family its advowson passed, by marriage, to the Nevilles of Raby, who continued to be its patrons till the rebellion of the last Earl of Westmoreland, in 1569, when it fell into the hands of the Crown, in the patronage of which it still remains. Lapse of time and want of taste, not altogether unaccompanied perhaps by parsimony, had reduced it to a very humble state. Low ceilings, sash windows, blue tiles, and a belfry resembling the ventilator of a malt-barn, imparted to it anything rather than a religious character. From the commencement of the incumbency of the Rev. Chancellor Baker, in 1821, steps were gradually taken for its improvement. The present rector, the Rev. James Raine, was instituted in 1828, and from that time no opportunity has been lost of doing a little, by degrees—the parish co-operating; till, at length, the good work is finished, and a proof has been given of what may be effected by patient perseverance. We are given to understand that the principal contributors to this creditable work are Durham schoolboys—men now widely dispersed, who lodged in this little parish whilst receiving their education in the school of Durham, and we are further assured, that no sooner did their old master and friend, the rector, express a wish for their assistance than they afforded him their hearty and grateful co-operation.

The whole fabric has been most carefully restored in the Norman style; in doing which, it was found necessary almost to rebuild the church. But we must direct the attention of the visitor to the external and internal ornaments of the doorway, faithfully copied from prototypes in the gallery of the castle—to the chancel arch, decorated at the expense of a parishioner—to the corbels—to the belfry, and to the roof, the pitch of which has the happiest effect. . . .

In the chancel, we find, in the first window, Robert FitzMeldred, the husband of the only surviving child of the Brancepeth heiress, depicted at length in the costume of his day, with the white cross of his family upon his surcoat, the dun bull of Bulmer above, from a carving in stone at Raby, and his shield below, carefully copied from his seal. This window was presented to the church by the same gentleman to whom the chancel arch is indebted for its mouldings.

The only window which now remains to be noticed is that which

casts its light upon the communion-table from the north. Here we have at full length a delineation of Oswald, King of Northumbria, the introducer of Christianity into his kingdom, with a half-length figure of St. Cuthbert, who may be considered as the founder of the see of Durham.

The chancel-screen and the front panels of the stallwork are the work of a Durham carver in wood, named Cummins, who bids fair to revive the fame of his good old city, as a nursery of art. A native of this city, Master Walter of Durham, was employed by King Edward I. to execute the paintings on and around the tombs of Queen Eleanor at Westminster and Blackfriars, in the year 1290; and we have seen numerous other proofs that, in the days of old, the city of Durham was a well-known school of artists. The men who have executed the ornamental parts of the stone and woodwork of the church of which we are writing would have no reason to hide their heads if Walter of Durham, and the architects of the galilee and the nine altars, and the carvers of the altar-screen in the cathedral, could again appear.

The finials and ends of the chancel-stalls are beautiful in the extreme. The Bishop of Durham having, upon visiting the church, during the progress of its restoration, made an unsolicited and munificent gift of £50 in approbation and furtherance of the work, the armorial bearings of the see of Durham, and those of his lordship, have been carved in the stall-work, together with enlarged representations of two clasps and a pilgrim token found among the soil in the body of the church. Of the clasps, which had probably been affixed to shrouds, one is of copper, gilt, set with pearls, and the other of pure silver, of the most beautiful workmanship, with the inscription, "IESVS NAZARENVS REX," on its rim. The latter is of the period of King Edward I. In the niches' reredos, which is old, have been inserted figures of the four evangelists, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, with good effect. We have no room for a full account of the historical embellishments which meet the eye in the church; but we may mention the pains taken to hand down to memory the founder of the fabric and his descendants, in their arms, crests, badges, and cognizances. The families of Bulmer and Neville seem here to live again in roof, window, and pavement. . . .

[1849, *Part I.*, p. 531.]

The prebendal house belonging to the stall in Durham Cathedral, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Wellesley, is, with the exception of the drawing-room, constructed entirely within the old buildings of the convent; the bedrooms, kitchens, and other offices being placed within the southern end of the dormitory, and the dining-room having formerly been the loft, or the lesser refectory of the monks, with the great cellar of the convent beneath it. The latter is to be

immediately attached to the library of the dean and chapter, upon which it adjoins on the west. The dormitory is to be cleared of the rooms, offices, etc., above mentioned, which were constructed within its walls at the Reformation ; and then there will be a magnificent room, nearly 200 feet in length, and of a suitable breadth and height, of excellent architectural character, and in good repair, ready to be converted into a museum, or devoted to any other laudable purpose for capitular or university purposes. A repository for architectural and other remains, which come to light from time to time, is much wanted. The dormitory was built by contract in 1401 ; and it was externally put into substantial repair by the dean and chapter, to whom as a body it has always belonged, about twenty years ago. The only modern part of Dr. Wellesley's house is the drawing-room — a most unseemly structure, not only of the Bouyer school, but built by Mr. Bouyer himself whilst he held this stall, upon premises connected with the kitchen of the dean. This room will be removed, and then that most interesting fabric in an architectural point of view, the dean's kitchen, built in 1368, will show itself externally as it stood at the Reformation. The original floor of the refectory has been discovered. About a foot and a half below the joists was a uniform surface of rubbish, on removing a portion of which to the depth of about 3 feet the workmen struck upon the ancient floor. It is composed of plain red encaustic tiles, about 10 inches square.

[1839, *Part II.*, pp. 526, 527.]

The University of Durham, requiring increased accommodation for students, determined this year to appropriate the old tower of Durham Castle for such purpose. This tower, or master-keep, which is considered as of Norman structure (though probably great part of what remains was erected in the reign of Edward III., by Bishop Hatfield), had long been going to decay, and was at length, about fifty years ago, dismantled, by reducing the upper story and throwing the materials down into the interior. In clearing out the rubbish for the purpose above-mentioned, the workmen found the basement story to consist of arched crypts much broken. Amongst the rubbish in these crypts, or cellars, they were suddenly surprised by finding several large bones, and as they advanced these accumulated from time to time, until twenty vertebrae, and about the same number of ribs of enormous size were taken out ; and in a crypt or room on the opposite side of the tower two large jaw bones were laid bare. This latter discovery enabled Mr. George T. Fox (who gave an account of the remains at the late meeting of the British Association), to determine, from the form and position of the jaws, that the bones belonged to a spermaceti whale. While the inquiries to which the strange circumstance had given rise were going

on, the Rev. James Raine discovered a curious and interesting letter in a MS. volume of the late Mr. Surtees' collection relative to the history of the Castle of Durham, which at once accounted for the discovery of animal remains under such circumstances. The letter is addressed by John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, to his secretary, Mr. Miles Stapylton :

“Pall Mall, London, June 20, 1661.

“MR. STAPYLTON,—I have received yours of the 15th inst., wherein you write that, as you have been informed by ye bailiff of Earington, there hath of late beene cast up uppon ye sea shore within my said manor a royall fish, but you trouble not yourself to assure me of what kinde it be (truly your omissions of this sort are both numerous and perplexing), and you proceed to ask my will and pleasure touching ye same. Now in reply to this your question, my answer is as followeth, and I pray you to note it well. Do with the flesh of this fish, of whatever kinde it be, that which seemeth good unto you, for by this time, methinks, it stinketh, and will satisfie neither your palate nor your purse; but, forasmuch as I well remember that in the time of my assured friend and patron, of happy memory, Bishop Morton, who fell on evil days, there did hang up in the kitchen of his castle of Duresme a right stately skeleton of a fish, perchance of this sort, which was much admired by his most sacred majestie King Charles in A.D. 1633, but which was plucked down and destroyed by that knave Thomas Andrews, who did purchase the said castle from those still greater knaves, who did steal and sell the same—I will that the bones of the fish you mention, so it be of a convenient size, be carefully cleansed from all impurities which may adhere to the same, and then being reduced into the form and fashion of a skeleton, I would have hung up for their preservation and the admiration of the curious, not in my kitchen aforesaid, in which there may be a lack of room, but in some meet place in the old tower of my castle, which hath long ceased to be inhabited, to be chosen a. your and Mr. Farrer his discretion.

“I pray you begin to make provision for the due treatment of his Majesties Justices of Assize, which, as this is my first yeare, must be managed sumptuously, but I would have you to remember without waste. The bailiff of Derlington did write of one William Man, of Piersebridge, who is and hath been of long time noted for his fat oxen. You will do well to let my Lords Judges taste his beef. I would also have you procure some Westfalia hams and Holand cheeses, and look there be ready some caggs of sturgeon, to be got where and as you can. Touching these matters you shall have further premonition in due time from

“Your very loveing friend,  
“Jo. DURESME.

“ Postsc. — His Mat<sup>ie</sup> hath this day assured the house touching the Act of Indemnitie, and hasteneth to make a progress through some parts of his kingdom, and first to Worc<sup>r</sup> to offer up thanks for his deliv<sup>ce</sup> there.”

This letter clearly shows that the bones discovered in Durham Castle belonged to the whale cast on the shore on the coast of Durham, at Earington in 1661. The remains, when collected, were found to be those of the great bluntheaded Catodon (*Physeter macrocephalus*) ; and to consist of the atlas, the cervical bone, nine dorsal and ten lumbar vertebræ, out of sixty, in the whole—the entire tail, or caudal portion being wanting ; and there are only half the proper number of ribs—fourteen out of twenty-eight. The bones of the cranium and face, and the arm bones (or pectoral fins), were not found. One of the ribs was attended with a curious coincidence. In the crypt of the private chapel of Durham Castle had stood for many years an old oak chest, popularly known as St. Cuthbert’s Chest, of which a figure was given in “ Hutchinson’s History,” at vol. ii., p. 248, and in which chest had always remained a large bone, usually called the giant’s bone. When Bishop Cosin’s whale was discovered, this bone was found to be the corresponding one of the first rib, and thus was once more brought into connexion with its fellow. Many fragments had been broken off ; but the whole being carefully gathered by the workmen, they were easily joined, being found to coincide with the rest ; and it may therefore be concluded that no more of the whale, notwithstanding the somewhat peremptory order of Bishop Cosin, had been brought to his castle. These have been set up in the museum of Durham University, and the ribs being attached to the vertebræ, and the jaws placed in front, they form an interesting preparation, and convey no very imperfect idea of the form of the animal. From the proportion of its remains, Mr. Fox conjectures that it was above 50 feet long. The first authentic account of this species of whale is that given by Clusius in 1605, from an individual thrown ashore in 1598, at Berchey in Holland, the head of which, much mutilated, Cuvier conjectures to be that still preserved in the church of Scheveling. Many other captures are recorded by Cuvier, though none, except that related by Clusius, are prior in time to Bishop Cosin’s. In recent times, the only instances of the capture of a spermaceti whale on the shores of Britain, which have been recorded by authors, are those given by Pennant of one taken in 1762 on Blyth Sands (in Northumberland), and the other by Robertson, in the Phil. Trans., of one cast ashore on Cramond Island, in the Frith of Forth, in 1769. Besides these, however, another came ashore at Cresswell, in Northumberland, in August, 1822 ; and on the eleventh of that month several were seen sporting in the deep off the same coast.

*Easington.*[1809, *Part II.*, pp. 1209, 1210.]

The manor-house of Horden (see p. 1185) stands in the parish of Easington, on the eastern coast of the county of Durham, at the head of a small but romantic vale leading to the sea. In the time of Edward I. Horden was the seat of the Fitz-Marmadukes, an early branch of the noble family of Lumley. It afterwards became the property of the Menvilles, whose heiress about 1380 intermixed with Claxton; and by descent from the latter family it vested in the time of Henry VII. in a younger branch of Conyers of Hornby Castle. The mansion-house is in the style of building which prevailed under Elizabeth and James, and must be attributed to the Conyers, whose arms are above the door, with the motto "Virtus vera Nobilitas."

In Easington Church is a handsome mural monument to the memory of Sir John Conyers, the first baronet, and Frances, his wife (daughter of John Groves, of York). Their son Sir Christopher died in 1692, and was the last of the family buried here. His corpse was brought from the south, and for some unknown reason is placed upright in the vault. The estate was alienated soon after, and has since been held by the family of Burdon. It is at present the property of the Rev. Ralph Brandling, of Shotton.

About two centuries ago there existed nearly twenty flourishing families of the name of Conyers in Durham, Yorkshire, and Northumberland, besides several branches established in the South. The chief houses were those of Sockburn, Layton, Horden, Cotham-Conyers, Thornton, Woolley, Mordon, and Brancepeth, in the bishopric; Bowlby, Bagdaile, Ormsby, Hutton-Wisk, Yafforth, Cowton, Danby-Wisk, Rawker, High-Dinsdale, Malton, etc., in Yorkshire; and Hoppen, in Northumberland.

The lines of Hornby, Winyard, and several others were extinct at an earlier period. At present not a foot of land is held by the name of Conyers within the bishopric, though several of the chief families derive their blood and possessions from the different lines above mentioned. Of the Yorkshire branches, that of Malton alone is supposed to exist; and the Conyers of Essex are perhaps the only southern branch who retain their hereditary station in society.

Yours, etc., R. R.

*Elwick.*[1823, *Part II.*, p. 589.]

The church of Elwick, co. Durham, says Mr. Surtees in his "History" (vol. iii., p. 85), is a little picturesque gray structure, with a low, massy tower and buttresses. It occupies a remarkable knoll or swell on the edge of a deep gull or ravine, which divides it from the long, scattered village of Elwick eastward. The prospect from the churchyard stretches far and wide over the level, cultivated

country to the south and east, with the lofty Beacon Hill on the north-west.

The nave, divided from the chancel by a low circular arch, has aisles from round pillars supporting pointed arches. The tower seems added to the nave on the south, or front of the south aisle. The church was repaired, and *the lead exchanged for slate*, in 1813.

The only monument in the church was erected by the late Chief Justice Parker to his brother, and is as follows [omitted].

### Finchale Priory.

[1836, *Part II.*, p. 191.]

The ruins of Finchale Priory, on the banks of the Wear, about four miles from Durham, are deservedly admired for the sequestered beauty of their situation, in combination with the neighbouring cliffs and woods, and the river constantly brawling over its rocky bed. It gives us great pleasure to notice that their architectural features have recently received some fostering and very judicious attention at the expense of Mr. Prebendary Douglas, to whose stall the property belongs, and under the superintendence of the Rev. James Raine. Though the loveliness of the spot has been always appreciated, as is shown by the spacious entertainment-room which was built by Mr. Prebendary Spence, the author of "Polymetis," yet, if we except a little mortar which was bestowed by Lady Mary Carr, who resided at Cocken, on the opposite bank of the river, the fabric seems to have been entirely neglected from the period of the Dissolution until within the last five years. The monks themselves made some important innovations upon the original design by removing the aisles, filling up the arches with masonry, and at the same time building in the round columns, and by inserting windows of a recent style of tracery. The spire which appears in the view in the "Monasticon" has long since fallen, as have all the arches which supported it, the easternmost of which is seen in Buck's view, 1728. There were three lancet windows at both the east and west ends: the former (also remaining in Buck's view) evidently fell inwards, and the ruins, together with a large sycamore-tree, entirely occupied the chancel. The recent works have consisted in entirely clearing the area of the church of stones and trees and accumulated soil; in opening the great western door, some lancet windows, and the tracery of others. Some ornamental niches in the south wall of the chancel, and the south-eastern pinnacle or turret, are now disclosed from the interior, forming a new and highly picturesque view. A handsome east window seems to mark out some distinguished chapel—perhaps that in which the sainted Godric was enshrined. The only sepulchral memorial found is a gravestone engraved with a very simple cross. We understand that every charter of endowment remains in the

“Finchale Box,” together with the rolls of expenses, and inventories from time to time, as complete as those of Holy Island and of Farne.

## Greatham.

[1788, *Part II.*, pp. 1046, 1047.]

From the decays of time it became necessary to take down the old chapel belonging to the hospital of Greatham, in the county of Durham, which was founded by Robert de Stichil, Bishop of Durham, in the year 1272, and the chapel probably built about the same time. In the south wall of the transept, at the west end of the chapel, was an ancient monument. A wooden figure (see Plate I., fig. 6), much defaced, lay under an arch in a recess, which the architect employed in taking down the chapel assured me must have been made at the time of its first erection, and left probably for the purpose of sepulture. This circumstance has given rise to a conjecture that it might be the burial-place of Andreas de Stanley, the first master. It could not be the tomb of the founder, as he died and was buried in France, and his heart only interred in the chapter-house at Durham.

As we were curious to observe the contents of this tomb, which would not have been violated if it had not been necessary to take the wall down entirely, as no other was to be erected in that place, we attended the workmen on September 5 for that purpose. Beneath a marble slab we discovered a stone coffin 5 feet 2 inches long within-side, 17 inches deep,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide at the head, and 20 inches at the shoulders (see fig. 7), the bottom of which was level with the floor of the chapel, and which indeed, though the sides and ends were of stone, consisted only of lime or plaster. The marble slab rested on a row of smaller flags. When these were removed we observed a very complete skeleton, with a chalice lying on the left side, which seemed to have fallen from the hands, which had been clasped over the breast. The head alone had been moved, having slipped forwards, owing to the higher situation of that part of the stone coffin which had been made for its reception. The only remaining substance in the coffin, besides the bones and dry dust, was a piece of rotten leather at the feet, which had probably been part of the shoes or sandals.

No date or inscription of any kind could be found about it; neither is there any record or tradition to lead to the discovery of the person for whom this tomb was erected. The wooden figure is singular. It does not, probably, represent a knight, as it is not dressed in armour; neither does it denote a priest, as the end of the scabbard of a sword appears beneath the foldings of the garment.\* . . .

\* What our correspondent calls “the end of the scabbard of a sword” seems, from the habit of the figure, to have been the end of a pastoral staff. On the head of the effigy is a cap, and at its feet a lamb.

After being a few hours exposed to the air, the bones—which, when we first discovered them, remained in their natural position—fell flat and separated at the joints, but did not moulder away. The cup, too, which was made of pewter or lead, became brittle, and separated from the stalk. The drawing annexed (fig. 8) represents the cup, reduced to one-third of its proper size. It was perfectly plain, without any figures or inscription upon it. The cover alone had a small raised line which went round it about an inch from the edge.

We re-interred the hallowed bones under the altar of the new chapel, which is built on a part of the site of the old one, by John William Egerton, Esq., son of the late Bishop of Durham, the present master of the hospital.

The following inscription on a brass plate, in old English characters, was fixed in the wall of the old chapel, near the altar, and will shortly be replaced :

“Orate pro animabus Nicholai Hulme,\* Johannis Kelyng,† et Willelmi Estfelde,‡ Clericorum, quondam hujus hospitalis magistrorum, ac parentum fundatorum suorum benefactorum, ac pro omnium fidelium defunctorum, quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen.”

The following inscription is on a tombstone in the old chapel, on a slip of copper, which runs round the edge on the upper side of a long square marble slab :

† PIC : IACET : MAGISTER : WILELMVS : DE : MIDDIL-  
TON : SACRE : PAGINE : DOCTOR : QVONDAM : CUSOS :  
DOM : ISTIVS : ORATE PRO EO.

William de Midleton was master from 1312 to 1351.

ZZZ.

### Hartlepool.

[1844, *Part I.*, pp. 187, 188.]

We have been favoured by Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, with tracings of two stones discovered at Hartlepool. . . .

In all, six of these stones have been discovered at the same spot. The first three were exhumed July 6, 1833, and are engraved in the “Archæologia,” vol. xxvi., Plate LII. Their inscriptions are as follow :

1. Hilddigyth (in Runes).
2. Hildithryth (in Runes), with the letters A. Ω.
3. ORA PRO VERTORHT . . . . .

With these were some other pieces, apparently fragments of one stone, executed in a different style, and inscribed :

[R]EQVIESCAT [IN PA]CE.

\* Became master 1427.

† Became master 1463.

‡ Became master 1499.

Next there was one found in October, 1838, of which an engraving may be seen in our vol. x., p. 536. It is inscribed :

A. Ω.  
GERCHT syc.

The fifth and sixth have been disinterred during the last autumn.

In September, 1843, as some men were cutting a drain near the South Terrace, they came upon two graves about 4 feet below the surface. Close to the edge of the cliff they disinterred several bones, and at the spot where they supposed the head had rested they found the stone here represented.

At the same time they turned up several small pieces of coloured glass, part of a bone knitting needle, and a defaced copper coin, probably of no great antiquity.

In October, 1843, as a man was excavating a drain not far from the last, he found a stone with a Saxon inscription and a cross, here represented.

There is a general resemblance between this ornamental cross and the bronze coating of a shield engraved in the "Archæologia," vol. xxiii., Plate XIII., and Skelton's "Illustrations of the Armoury at Goodrich Court," vol. i., Plate XLVII.

Underneath this stone was a skeleton, with the head resting on a small square stone, and shortly after another skeleton was taken up very perfect. It was lying with the head towards the west, and it appeared to be that of a female. Underneath the head was another small stone, measuring  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches square; but neither of these pillow-stones had any inscription. Shortly after two more skeletons were taken up. They must have belonged to very tall men, as the thigh bones of both of them measured  $21\frac{1}{2}$  inches. They were lying one over the other.

Two of the three inscribed stones last found have been deposited in the college at Durham. One of the latter stones is in the possession of the clergyman's son.

### Houghton-le-Spring.

[1865, Part I., pp. 488, 489.]

At Houghton-le-Spring, near Durham, is a singular-looking stone, which has been thought to have been intended for a memorial of twins dying in infancy. The sketch (fig. 1) will explain itself. The dimensions are as follows: height,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches; length, 2 feet 1 inch; width at broader end, where crosses are, 1 foot  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches; at other end, which is plain, 1 foot  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. It was found built up in a wall at the restoration of the church, and is now preserved in the churchyard.

At Pittington, an adjoining parish, is a somewhat similar stone, shown in fig. 2. It is about 1 foot high, including the plinth, which

is in one piece of stone with the rest, and 15 inches across the broader end.

I have not seen any stones like these elsewhere, nor can I suggest any other explanation of them than that indicated above.—I am, etc.,

J. T. FOWLER, M.A.

### Jarrow.

[1819, *Part II.*, p. 577.]

I send you a sketch of one of the most ancient seats in existence, the chair of the Venerable Bede (see Fig. 2) in Jarrow Church, near to this place.

The chair is 4 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide in front; the depth of the seat is 1 foot 6 inches. The arms and back frame are solid oak,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square. The back consists of four boards  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick, all carved or cut with initials and dates. The arms are constantly reducing by the curious cutting small portions from this venerable relic. The whole consists of eleven pieces of wood.

J. R.

[1864, *Part II.*, pp. 675-685.]

The following observations on the ancient church of Jarrow, in Durham, are given with the view of endeavouring to reconcile the various conflicting opinions which have been advanced as to its age, and which I think may be done by careful examination of the existing remains, and a comparison of them with the history which has been handed down to us.

On November 17, 1852, I spent a day at that place, and employed myself in carefully investigating the various portions of the building, with a view of ascertaining their dates and identifying them with the history as given by William of Malmesbury, Symeon of Durham, and the Venerable Bede himself.

The history of the church, so far as we have to do with it, may be briefly given as follows: \* Benedict Biscop, who in the earlier part of his life had been one of the thanes of King Egfrid, but who afterwards, at the age of twenty-five, became a monk, had spent the greater part of his life in foreign travel, and taken great delight in making himself acquainted with the arts and literature of the continent, and particularly of Rome, and had collected many valuable manuscripts and pictures. In the year 665 he had already twice visited Rome, and resided two years in the convent of Lerina, where he received the name of Benedict. In 669 he returned from his third pilgrimage, and was appointed abbot, but in two years after-

\* The authorities for the history here given are Surtees' "Durham," Raine's "Rolls of Jarrow" and translation of Bede and Symeon of Durham, and Giles's "Lives of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Jarrow," though the extracts from each are not always acknowledged separately.—O. J.

wards he resigned his charge into other hands, in order that he might make another journey to Rome. On his return to England in 672 he brought with him an extensive collection of books and relics, which he had procured partly by gift and partly by purchase. After his return his first idea seems to have been to establish himself in the kingdom of the West Saxons, but the death of the king prevented his doing so. He therefore next turned his thoughts northward to his native county, Northumberland, and on laying these treasures before King Egfrid, and relating to him his various pilgrimages from his youth upward, the king readily granted him, in 674, a piece of land twenty hides in extent, and lying on the north side of the mouth of the Wear, for the purpose of founding a monastery, which he dedicated to St. Peter. Bede states that one year was spent in preparatory arrangements; in the second, Biscop sent to France for masons able to build him a church of stone\* after the Roman manner, which he had always admired; and so great was the zeal of the founder, that within one year from the laying of the foundation he had the gratification of seeing the roof on, and of celebrating mass within its walls.

“ And now the masonry was nearly completed, Benedict sent again to France for glaziers, or makers of glass, who came and completed the windows of his church, his cloisters, and the monastic buildings;† and moreover instructed the Saxons in their mystery, which is admirably calculated to supply our churches with light, and also not unworthy to be employed in furnishing many of the consecrated vessels of the altar. The making of glass was at this time unknown in Britain.”‡

Soon after the completion of the monastery of Wearmouth King Egfrid gave to the Abbot Benedict another grant of forty hides on the south bank of the Tyne, on which he founded the monastery of Jarrow, which he dedicated to St. Paul.

After settling the monastic rule of his foundation, and committing the charge of it to the Vice-Abbot Easterwin, and Jarrow to Coelfred, he undertook a fifth and final journey to Rome, from which he returned with riches far exceeding the most abundant harvest of the former journeys. The importation consisted of (1) an innumerable store of books; (2) an “abundant grace” of holy relics; (3) Brother John the Chanter, to instruct the community in the music and ritual of Rome; (4) an epistle of privilege; (5) pictures of holy subjects, of which those of the Virgin, the Mother of heaven, and of the twelve Apostles, were intended to decorate the central nave, on boarding reaching from one wall to the other.§ Jarrow also par-

\* “ Qui lapideam sibi ecclesiam juxta Romanorum quem semper amabit morem facerent.”

† “ Ad cancellandas Ecclesiae Porticumque et Coenaculorum ejus fenestras.”

‡ “ Vitri factores, artifices Brittannis catenus incognitus.”

§ “ Medium ejusdem ecclesiae testudinem, ducto a parcete ad parietem tabulato.”

ticipated in the treasures thus brought. It was adorned with pictures "shewing the connection between the Old Testament and the New; as for instance Isaac bearing the wood for his own sacrifice, and Christ carrying the cross on which He was about to suffer, were placed side by side. Again, the serpent raised up by Moses in the desert was compared with the Son of Man exalted on the cross."

The foregoing description by Bede of the building of these churches and monasteries is highly valuable, as it was in this place that he spent his life from their foundation until his own death, never seeming to have any inclination to travel away from the beloved spot. Here he wrote all his works, and here in his old age he calmly died, regretted and beloved by all who had known him, and leaving a memory which was held in high veneration for centuries afterwards. He was a friend of Biscop, and must have seen everything which he describes. It shows clearly that these two new churches were of stone; and it shows at the same time that the churches before the time were usually, if not wholly, of wood, such as the one at Lindisfarne, which is stated to have been of timber and covered with reeds; sometimes they were of wood, and covered, both roof and sides, with lead; but Biscop, having seen and "always admired" the stone churches of Italy, resolved to introduce the style into his native country. It is probable that the interior as well as the exterior of the walls was rudely plastered, and not fit for painting upon, for they seem to have depended for decoration on the pictures, which were fastened to boarding, and so covered the nakedness of the walls. The glazing of the windows was also another great step in advance; not only the windows of the church but those of the cloisters and the refectory were filled with glass, although beforetime they would have had wooden shutters. These features were so much in advance of what had been seen before, that we cannot be surprised at the glowing terms in which these new churches are spoken of.

Jarrow was founded in 681, and consecrated in 685,\* as is shown both by the testimony of Bede and the foundation-stone (see next page) of "undoubted authenticity," which yet remains, though not in its original situation, over the chancel-arch of the church. It states that it was dedicated on the ninth of the kalends of May in the fifteenth year of the reign of King Egfrid. This makes the date of the chancel at least certain.

Bede records the lives of four abbots after Biscop, and his own death took place in 735. After this time Jarrow seems to have flourished along with Wearmouth, the two establishments forming one community until 867, when it was plundered by the Danes under Inguar and Hubba, and in consequence was deserted by the fraternity. After this it lay in ruins for more than two hundred years, for the first mention we have of it again is in 1069 or 1070, when the

\* Surtees.

ecclesiastics of Durham, who in dread of the Conqueror were escaping to Lindisfarne with the body of St. Cuthbert, found shelter here for one night.

In 1075, Aldwin, Prior of Winchcombe, and two other monks, being desirous of visiting the ancient seat of learning in Northumbria, travelled on foot this distance, "bringing with them one sumpter-ass loaded with a satchell of books, and their sacerdotal plate and vestments," and settled themselves on the north side of the Tyne ; but Walcher, Bishop of Durham, who was also Earl of Northumberland, induced them to cross over into Durham, "which enjoyed the privilege of Church government," and he gave them for their residence "The monastery of the blessed Paul the Apostle, built by Benedict the Abbot, in Gyruum, which, *its walls alone standing* without a roof, had scarcely retained any mark of its ancient grandeur. Upon which walls, placing a roof of rough timber and hay, they began to perform divine service in the edifice, and having constructed a small cottage under its walls in which to sleep and take their meals, they led a life of poverty, living upon the alms of the religious."\*

After this, when the bishop saw the monks wishful to restore the church itself, he gave to them the vill of Jarrow with its appurtenances of the neighbouring hamlets. With these funds the church and monastery were rebuilt, and the establishment was soon in such a prosperous condition as to be able to send off colonies elsewhere. Aldwin, taking with him Turgot, again migrated still further north ; they fixed themselves in the ruins of Melrose, from which place they were commanded by Walcher, under pain of excommunication, to return, and he then gave them the ruins of Wearmouth.

"Then," says Symeon, "began they to clear the church of St. Peter's, of which only crumbling walls smirched with flames and smoke were left standing, to root up the thorns and briars which matted the choir, and to restore the roof as it stands at this day."†

Jarrow seems to have flourished until 1083, when Bishop Carileph, the successor of Walcher, removed both communities to his convent at Durham, and Jarrow after this time sank into insignificance.

The church is of the usual early form, a plain oblong, with a central tower dividing the nave from the chancel, and it is in the tower and chancel that the principal interest lies. The nave and chancel are expressly mentioned in Bede's description, and it was therefore not a small oratory only. The history before given shows that when Walcher gave the ruined monastery to Aldwin and his companions, the church was in ruins and without a roof, the walls alone standing, and that they laid on these walls a roof of rough timber and thatch, and began to perform Divine service in it. The portion thus covered in was, of course, the chancel, which was the

\* Symeon of Durham, translated by Mr. Raine.

† Surtees.

essential part of the church the first to be consecrated, and the part on which the greatest care and decoration was bestowed ; and this spot was endeared to them by the remembrance of the Venerable Bede, whose memory they highly cherished, and whose "Life" was the only book found in the inventory of their property. This chancel, therefore, hallowed to them by so many ties, they fitted for Divine service in the best way they could ; and when, soon afterwards, the bishop gave them the means of restoring the church and monastery, they naturally retained the chancel in which they were daily performing service, and wholly or partly pulled down and rebuilt the rest of the church and adjoining monastery. This was according to a very natural and very general custom of preserving portions of the original church when it had to be rebuilt or enlarged. It was almost universal in Ireland, and doubtless was so in England. An examination of the building fully bears out this history. The chancel walls, though much mutilated, and altered by the piercing of later windows, still retain unmistakable evidence of their early date. The masonry is excessively rude and the joints extremely wide, much more so than those of the tower ; while the small window-openings are so singular and so different from anything we find in later buildings that they may be fairly taken as the first rude attempts at constructing an opening for light. The builder had no idea of forming an arch with separate voussoirs, and has therefore cut the heads of his windows each out of a single stone ; he was, consequently, obliged to make them small, in order to accommodate the size of his stone. They have, however, jambs and impost-stones, which, though very rude, are in evident imitation of late Roman work ; and it is quite impossible for anyone on the spot who compares the work of these windows and masonry with those of the adjoining tower, where the windows are moulded and the arches regularly turned with separate voussoirs, and the masonry of wrought ashlar, to deny that the chancel must be of much earlier date than the tower. Some of these stones have very much the appearance of Roman ashlar, and as there was a Roman station here, it is probable that they are so.

There are some very early capitals in the chancel, which have been dug up. The form is merely globular, and not having the side cut off, as in the cushion capital. The abacus is merely a square stone, without chamfer or moulding, exactly like that of the Grecian Doric, a simple square tile. Some of these are for single shafts, and others for triple ones. They have a very early character about them. Something similar occurs in the chancel-arch at St. Benet's, Cambridge, as given in the sixth edition of Rickman.

The tower, though retaining many Saxon features, is essentially Early Norman in its character, and agrees perfectly with the date given in the history, viz., 1076. The lower windows retain the Saxon character of being divided by a shaft set in the middle of the thick-

ness of the wall, and supporting a long through-stone impost instead of a capital, and with the arches regularly turned, but without mouldings, while those on the upper are moulded, and have labels ornamented with the billet. They are divided into two lights by a shaft, having one of the usual Early Norman capitals, viz., a rude imitation of the Corinthian work, with plain volutes at the angles, and a plain projection in place of the caulicoli, which is very characteristic of the whole period of Early Norman. The masonry is well-wrought ashlar, with the joints wide, but not particularly so. Another proof of its being erected subsequently to the Saxon church, is, that earlier materials have been worked into the wall, as may be seen on the north side, where two stones ornamented with fretwork occur, one of which is evidently a coffin-stone, taken probably from the floor of the church. The old materials seem to have been used up in the lower part of the tower—that is, the part below the set-off; but for the upper part they have had to use new materials, and the masonry of this part is much better than that of the lower, and is probably of a somewhat later date, though, as the monks were removed in 1083, everything must have been done between 1076 and that date.

The adjoining monastic buildings seem to be of the same date as the tower, the like ornament occurring on both, as will be seen by the annexed jamb of a fireplace. A jamb of a window in these buildings is also here given. The window has the Saxon form of a triangular head, but the mouldings of its impost show it to be Norman.

These buildings are no doubt the work of Aldwin and his monks, as shown by the history. . . .

O. JEWITT.

### Kelloe.

[1821, *Part I.*, pp. 5, 6.]

In the first volume of Mr. Surtees' "History and Antiquities of Durham" is a very full account of Kelloe, with its subordinate townships of Croxhoe, Quarrington, Cassop and Tursdale, Thornley, and Wingate, including Wheatley Hill, Greenhills, and the Hurworths. We extract a few particulars, chiefly relative to the church, to accompany a very neat engraving on wood which, with the permission of Mr. Surtees, we have annexed to this article.

Early in the fourteenth century a family who assumed the local name was of some consequence in this place, and gave a bishop to the See of Durham in 1311, in the person of Richard Kellaw. In 1312 his brother, Patrick Kellaw, commanded the troops of the bishopric against the Shavaldi, or freebooters of Northumberland, who (taking advantage of Bruce's attack on the Palatinate) issued from their fastnesses, and levied plunder and contribution.

Patrick Kellaw defeated the banditti in Holy Island, and their captain, John de Wadale, perished in the action.\*

By an heiress of the Kellaws, the possessions passed into the Forcer family, the last of whom, Basil Forcer, died without issue in 1782. The manor was sold in his lifetime to John Tempest, Esq., who devised it to Sir M. Vane Tempest, on whose decease it became the property of his heiress, the present Lady Stewart.

The church and parsonage stand above half a mile from the village of Kelloe, in a long hollow vale on the north of a small trout stream called Kelloe Beck.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Helen, consists of a nave and chancel of equal width, both supported by buttresses, and a low square tower at the west end of the nave. The east window is divided into three lights, under a pointed arch. The nave has three windows of similar form, and the chancel three narrow pointed lights, all to the south.

Thornlaw Porch, or Pity Porch, which projects from the north side of the nave, seems to have been originally a chantry, founded by the Kellaws in 1347. It was endowed with lands, which at the Dissolution were valued at £10.

The vicarage of Kelloe is in the patronage of the bishops of Durham, but formerly in the masters of Sherborne Hospital. The glebe is all inclosed, and estimated to contain 222 acres. The present worthy vicar is the Rev. George Stephenson, M.A.

### Lindisfarne.

[1808, *Part II.*, p. 1137.]

I send you a view of the ruins of an ancient abbey in Lindisfarne, or the Holy Island, for the history of which it may be sufficient to refer to Mr. Gough's edition of Camden, 1789, vol. ii., p. 744, or to Hutchinson's "History of Durham," vol. iii., p. 363.

Yours, etc., M. G.

[1813, *Part I.*, p. 409.]

Lindisfarne, or the Holy Island, in the county of Durham, two miles from the north-east coast of Northumberland, is about eight miles in circumference, two miles and a quarter long, and one mile and a half broad. It has a town consisting of a few scattered houses, a church, and formerly a castle of considerable strength. Under the ancient castle is a commodious harbour, defended by a battery. Here is a lifeboat, for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners, which, on a signal made from Bamburgh Castle, instantly puts off, in every weather, and has been the means of rescuing many from a watery grave. The island consists of one continued plain, the town stand-

\* See Mr. Surtees' "General History," p. 30.

ing on the most elevated ground on the south point. It was anciently the see of the Bishop of Lindisfarne, of whom there were twenty-two successively, till the see was translated to Durham. Considerable remains of the old abbey, subsequently founded, still remain. . . .

The ancient church was in the form of a cross, the body and chancel of which are yet standing; the other parts greatly ruined, and in some places level with the ground.

The inside view (see Plate I.) is taken on entering the west doorway, and looks direct east, and was communicated by Mr. Wilson, the present excellent rector, who has a family of twelve children. The architecture is plain, the columns and arches on the left, by their circular turn, are Saxon. On the right octangular columns and pointed arches; a later work, and not improbably of the fifteenth century. Above the arches plain brackets. The windows in the aisles pointed, agreeing in style with the masonry on the right side, above noted. There is also a similar taste in the font, which is octangular. The same method is observable in the pointed arch entering into the chancel, where, in the eastern window, are three small pointed windows united. The roof is plain, being entirely devoid of tracery.

#### AN OBSERVER.

#### Norton.

[1864, *Part I.*, pp. 710-712.]

The date of the ancient church of Norton, in the county palatine of Durham, is not known, but the earliest reference to a church at Norton which I can find is that recorded by Mr. Hutchinson in his "History of Durham," vol. i., p. 62, where he mentions the "Abbot of Norton" in the time of Bishop Cutheard, somewhere between A.D. 900 and 915. Next, Bishop William de Carilepho, a Norman abbot, and so called from the abbey of St. Carilefe, about A.D. 1080, is stated to have founded, by Pope Gregory VII.'s order, some prebends in the church at Norton. Leland ("Coll.," vol. i., p. 385) thus mentions them: "Prebendæ de Northton institutæ à Gulielmo Episcopo, jussu Gregorii VII. Pontificis Romani, ne decesset honestus Clericis et Dunelmen. Eccl. expulsis victus." Again, in 1227, it is recorded that Norton Church was a collegiate one, for the support of eight prebendaries who had been removed or expelled from the cathedral at Durham.

There is no mention of a Vicar of Norton before the year 1234, when one Bartholomew is named.

The college, with its eight prebendaries, remained up to the time of the dissolution of monasteries.

According to the Norton award of 1673, some lands at the north-east side of the churchyard were called the "Prebend Garths." Mr. Brewster ("Hist. of Stockton," 2nd edit., p. 289) recites a deed dated

December 11, 16 James I., A.D. 1618, which mentions "Norton Hermitage"; and he adds that he is "not able to point out the site of that hermitage." I will, however, observe, as affording some clue to its position, that the part of the garden, formerly leasehold, but now enfranchised, belonging to Norton Grammar School, and adjoining to the Durham road, is called the "Hermitage Garth."

What the original structure of Norton Church may have been is also unknown. But the plan of the existing one is that of a cathedral,\* namely, a square central tower, with a nave, two side aisles, and a transept under the tower. The north side of the transept, known as the "Blakiston Porch," is filled with many monuments. The south side was shorter, as is well exhibited in the engraving of the church given in vol. iii., p. 110, of Hutchinson, which was drawn eighty years ago. This is termed in the parish register of the date of January 3, 1635, the "Pettie Porch," most probably from *petit*, or *petty*.

The inside presents no beauty of architecture. There are, however two good Norman or round arches, with many mouldings, which, with two others, plain and very inferior, support the old tower in the centre. The six pointed arches, which divide the nave and aisles, are fair, and in good preservation; they have also mouldings, and are supported by four strong and round pillars; the broad capitals of the two on the south retain some little ornament. Of the latter, the eastern one bears a simple lozenge pattern, whilst that on the west is sculptured with parts of two shank-bones, and so exhibits a sort of *memento mori*.

The east window, with an elliptic or flat top, is very good, and has three lights; and on each side of it a long thin round pilaster, jointed in the middle, shows that some Gothic decoration had there once existed.

The piscina, or place for holy water in the age of popery, is ornamented, and for some time it was used instead of a font, which had been removed. The present vicar, however, a few years since, kindly supplied the want of a font by giving a handsome carved one made of Caen stone. The chancel, contrary to what might be expected in so cathedral-like a church, presents no particular architectural remains.

On the outside of the church the square tower is much spoilt by being dashed with lime and gravel, although it still exhibits the marks of the earlier high-pitched roof. The church is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin.

Forty years ago it was greatly enlarged, but without regard to beauty or symmetry. The north and south walls of the aisles were

\* I may observe that the ground-plan of this church, before 1823, was much the same as that of St. Asaph's Cathedral, but on a smaller scale. The exterior of that cathedral, with its square central tower, also bears a resemblance to Norton Church.

brought out to meet the ends of the transept (the southern one being lengthened), and two heavy galleries were erected. Two large Gothic windows formed in each new wall of the aisles give one half of their light to the galleries, and the other half to the aisles and nave, whilst a still larger and heavier Gothic window was placed at the west end.

The choir, or chancel, in the fifteenth century was not only repaired, but it would likewise seem to have been rebuilt. The Cardinal-bishop of Durham, Langley, ordered its repairs in 1410, and in 1496, when William Apleby was the vicar, Bishop Fox sequestered the prebends, or incomes, of the *canonici prebendarii*, in order that they should go to defray the expenses of reconstructing the chancel, its roof and windows (see Hutchinson, vol. iii., p. 111). As these incomes were small, it is probable that no architectural decoration or carving in the stalls or sides of the chancel was effected; at least, no vestiges of such now exist.

Each of the prebends has been valued at different periods at £6, £4, and £5 a year; it was derived from a portion of the corn-tithes in Norton parish.

Hutchinson, Surtees, and Brewster, in their respective Histories, have only preserved the names of seven of the Norton prebendaries, which are these: Lancelot Thwaites, Anthony Salvin, Nicholas Thornhill, John Tunstal, Nicholas Lentall, Rowland Swinburn, Jerome Bernard. Hutchinson says in his last note, vol. iii., p. 109, "Willis notes but seven." See "Hist. of Abbeys," vol. ii., p. 74.

These occurred in the year 1553, after the monastic establishments had been dissolved; they received pensions of £5 apiece.

Having occasion some years ago to search many ancient documents for evidence respecting the tithes of the parish, I was able to obtain the names of seventeen more of the prebendaries of Norton, and as they have not, as far as I am aware, been published, I here subjoin them.

The name of the eighth prebendary in 1553 was "— Phelips," but his Christian name is not stated. This I found in a grant from the crown of the rectory and corn-tithes to Morrice and Phelips in the tenth year of James I., A.D. 1612. The original grant is preserved in the Rolls Chapel in London.

The prebendaries named in the "New Taxation," A.D. 1317, are: Thomas de Asplinden, Robert de Lanesham, Roger Savage, Mansfred Barges, Roger de Rothewell, Gerard Odenard, Edmund de London, Robert de Neville; each being valued at £4 per annum.

The names of the prebendaries contained in the "Ancient Taxation" (Pope Nicholas's), A.D. 1291, are: Richard Ruel, Geoffrey de Schyreburn, Andrew de Staneley, Roger Savage, Roger de Rouwell, D<sup>s</sup> John de Brabant, Lewis de Belmont, Henry de L'isle. Each was valued at £6 a year.

## Raby Castle.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 893.]

I send you inclosed an exact drawing of Raby Castle, near Staindrop, in the county of Durham, the seat of the Earl of Darlington (see Plate III., fig. 3). It is needless to enter into a history of this noble fabric, that having been already sufficiently discussed in several eminent works; suffice it to say that the view now given has not yet been published, several parts of the south aspect being new.

Yours, etc., R. D.

## Seaham.

[1802, *Part II.*, p. 1192.]

The living of Seaham was a rectory till about the year 1500, when the great tithes were aliened, and appropriated to the monastery of Coverham, in Yorkshire. At the dissolution of monasteries they were restored, when the rectory stood in all points as usual; but, through inadvertency or neglect, the word "vicar" still remained in the papers of succeeding incumbents. On a perusal of the parish register, we find Arthur Noel, in the year 1668, whom Hutchinson ranks among the number of vicars, invariably, throughout the whole of his incumbency, signing himself rector. Now, in doing this, he must either have chosen to expose himself to posterity, by assuming a title that did not belong to him, or thought he was justifiable in adopting what he was convinced really belonged to him, notwithstanding the error in wording the presentation. It may be said it is a vicarage inappropriate. That it certainly is not. Had it never been a rectory, it might have been the case; but, having been one originally, and only reduced to a vicarage by the loss of its rectorial appurtenances, when they were returned, it of consequence became a rectory again. It was but a temporary privation, and only could affect the rectory during its continuance. . . .

AMICUS.

## Staindrop.

[1795, *Part I.*, p. 97.]

I send you (Plate I.) a view of Staindrop Church, in the county of Durham, which, from its antiquity, I doubt not, but will be acceptable and found worthy a place in your valuable miscellany. The drawing being an accurate representation of the south-east aspect, I consider it unnecessary to give a verbal description of the outward figure of this stately old building. Mr. Hutchinson, in his "History of Durham," vol. iii., p. 260, which has but lately come out, gives the following quotation from Leland's *Itinerary*, when speaking of Staindrop [omitted].

## Stockton.

[1784, *Part II.*, pp. 736, 737.]

Stockton is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Tees, about four leagues (following the course of the river) from its mouth. A little to the south-east of the town, a fine stone bridge, consisting of five elliptical arches, crosses the river; and from hence a spacious winding road leads, by a very easy ascent, to the town. At the end of this road the principal street (running nearly north and south, in the middle of which stands the town hall, a handsome stone column, excellent inclosed shambles for butcher's meat, etc.) affords a prospect which can scarcely be excelled in beauty by any town view. An elegant engraving of this view will shortly be presented to the public by that eminent artist Mr. Pollard. The whole town is well paved, and kept extremely clean; and, though there is little doubt of its being a very ancient place, it is so full of elegant modern houses that scarce a building in it bears the stamp of antiquity except an old house in the market-place (the property of Rowland Burdon, Esq., of Newcastle). The upper part of this building projects considerably further into the street than the lower part, and rests upon two pillars of variegated marble, which tradition and some old manuscripts report to have supported a gallery in a castle which formerly stood near this town, belonging to the Bishop of Durham, where King John signed the charter of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; some small remains of this castle may be seen in a field at the south end of the town, by the side of the bridge road, which still retains the name of The Castle Field, as the adjacent grounds are called the Park, etc. These are now part of the demesne lands of the Bishop of Durham.

The church, a large and neat brick building, adorned with rustic quoins of freestone, was finished in 1712; before that time a chapel stood here, which (though then too small) had at former periods been large enough for the inhabitants. . . . Though the majority of the inhabitants are of the Established Church, there is a great number of Dissenters of various kinds amongst them; but so great are the politeness and liberality of sentiment which generally prevail here, that a person is seldom despised or ridiculed on account of his religious tenets, so that people of all professions mingle together with the utmost cordiality.

Here are two markets in the week, on Wednesday and Saturday (but Wednesday is the chief market-day), well supplied with provisions of every kind, which are generally sold at more moderate prices than in any other market town in the neighbourhood. Abundance of fine large salmon are caught here: one taken this season measured 4 feet 2 inches in length, 2 feet 4 inches in breadth, and weighed three stone five pounds and a half. After the town is

supplied, those which remain are carried by the fish machines to York, Leeds, etc. The ale brewed here is highly esteemed by the lovers of that liquor. Much sail-cloth is manufactured ; and many ships, greatly admired for their beauty and strength, are built here ; a company of gentlemen are likewise engaged in the business of sugar-refining. Several ships are constantly employed by the merchants of this place in the London trade ; they also carry on a traffic with Holland, Norway, etc. ; their exports, consisting chiefly of lead, corn, butter, pork, etc., are very considerable. A charity school, for the education and clothing twenty boys and fifteen girls, is supported by the donations and subscriptions of the inhabitants. This town is about 240 miles north of London, and 21 south of Durham.

[1862, *Part II.*, p. 688.]

Mr. John Hogg, of Norton, near Stockton, has recently communicated to a local paper the particulars of the discovery of several coins and tokens in his neighbourhood, one of which is of sufficient interest to justify us in transferring it to our pages. After speaking of the finding of a silver coin of Henry IV. with the inscription CIVITAS EBORACI, and a groat of Charles II., he says : "A third coin, which has been met with here, near the church door, is a local one, namely, a token struck in the reign of Charles II., and in the memorable year of the Great Fire in London, 1666. Its obverse bears the crowned head of the king in profile. It looks to the left, whilst that on a sixpence of the same king looks to the right. Around the head is the legend—GOD SAVE THE KING. Its reverse presents in the centre—IN STOKTON ; and around are the names and date—JOHN WELLS, 1666. This little copper token is figured in Brewster's first edition of the 'History of Stockton,' 1796, No. iii., and an accurate representation it is of the size of the token, and of the very bad and rough execution of the profile ; and the 'long hair—*à la cavalier*,' as Surtees writes—is indeed a woeful design of the beautiful and flowing locks—even as represented on that king's sixpence, also in my possession—of that 'lively and engaging' monarch's head-dress. Mr. Surtees observes that 'In the reign of Charles II., only one tradesman in Stockton deemed it expedient to issue his promissory pence' (vol. iii., p. 182). John Wells, as well for his own scholarship as for the credit of the fine arts in that town, ought to have taken care at least to have perpetuated the name of the place correctly, and not, as his token states, 'Stokton,' even if he was unable to procure a more skilful artist who could have delineated the royal profile with a better resemblance of his majesty's real physiognomy. John Wells himself was doubtless a tradesman in Stockton ; forty-seven years afterwards, viz., in 1713 and 1714, we find a John Wells who was then twice mayor of the borough. I

must mention that after a century and a half the numismatic art had made great progress in 'our town'; and that in the year 1813, when many other tokens were coined by individuals in different towns in England, an excellent penny-piece was issued by the firm of Christopher and Jennett. This copper token is like the old penny-piece of George III. of 1797. Its obverse has a similar sitting figure of Britannia, who holds in her right hand an olive-branch, with the sea and a ship in the distance; and its reverse gives a good view of Stockton Bridge, with its five arches, and the river Tees. In execution it is not unworthy of the Royal Mint."

[1839, *Part II.*, p. 410.]

The capacious bonding-pond, which is now being excavated at South Stockton, has led to the discovery of an extensive subterranean forest. The timber is chiefly oak. A yew-tree of considerable size has been found, the wood of which is sound and good, and fit for the turner's lathe. Many of the oaks are of large dimensions, and it is expected some of them will be suitable for the purpose of building. Whilst examining this forest, Dr. Young, of Whitby, with some friends, discovered one of the oaks to have been cut in two, which had evidently been done previous to its being covered by the earth. He supposes the forest may have been cut down by the Roman soldiers, as they were in the habit of laying timber on the low swampy grounds, for the purpose of making roads. Be this as it may, it is certain the hand of man has been exerted on the timber, and it may form a fertile subject for the lover of ancient history and the geologist to speculate on.

### Sunderland.

[1857, *Part I.*, p. 351.]

The workmen engaged in excavating for sewers found, about 7 yards on the south side of St. John's Chapel, Sunderland, a row of stumps of trees, 4 feet below the present surface, which had been raised upon the original one by means of ballast and rubbish. The memories of the old inhabitants were taxed regarding the trees, but no trace of them could be found within their recollection. The attention of a well-known local antiquarian was drawn to the matter, who gave the following solution of the question: That it appeared from the evidence of William Ettrick, Esq., of Silksworth, collector of customs at the port of Sunderland, given in a lawsuit respecting the Town Moor in 1732, that the moor was then divided by hedges, with three divisions, named the Town Moor, Coney Warren, and Intack; but that, within his remembrance, it was one undivided common. It appears from other evidence that one of the duties of the "Grassmen," who were generally two or three of the defunct body of freemen and stallingers,

was anciently "to look after the hedges." The stumps of the trees found are supposed to have been in the hedge that divided the "Coney Warren" from "Lee's Close," upon part of which St. John's Chapel stands. This close, in 1634, was the property of Mr. Edward Lee, of Monkwearmouth Hall, a common-councilman of Sunderland, under Bishop Morton's charter. It was afterwards the property of Marshall Robinson, Esq., of Sunderland (father of Marshall Fowler, Esq., of Preston Hall), who freely gave the site of St. John's Chapel.

### Wearmouth.

[1796, *Part II.*, pp. 995, 996.]

Your useful miscellany having recorded the inscription on the foundation-stone of the intended iron bridge at Wearmouth, near Sunderland, I expected to have found an account by the same channel of the completion of that celebrated undertaking. That not having happened, accept of the following narrative from the pen of a spectator.

On the 9th of August this curious and useful structure was opened for the passage of travellers, attended with a masonic procession and other ceremonies, which attracted the notice of not less than 50,000 persons, who were supposed to be present on that occasion. Indeed, no public exhibition could be more splendid; for the sublime and abrupt precipices which overhang the river Wear in this romantic spot, clothed as they were with so numerous and so peaceful a multitude in their holiday suits, offered to the view of the philanthropist the most grateful repast. . . .

The span of the arch is 236 feet, in height 100 feet, and in breadth 32 feet. The spring of the arch is only 33 feet, forming a very small segment of a circle. It contains about 250 tons of iron, 210 cast, and the remainder wrought. The two piers which support the ironwork are so high that ships may pass under the arch without lowering their masts, and you may pass over on a level with the ground on each side. The south pier is founded on a high projecting rock, the north on a foundation level with the bed of the river. The appearance of the bridge is uncommonly light and beautiful. It has been visited since its erection by travellers from distant countries, and will remain a monument of the great improvements which have been made in the most useful arts. . . .

### Witton Castle.

[1826, *Part I.*, p. 401.]

The annexed view represents the tower of Witton Castle, Durham, as it appeared in 1781 (see Plate II.).

This castle stands on the south side of the river Wear, and must anciently have been a place of great strength. The chief parts of

the edifice were erected near the north-western corner of a large area defended by a very strong curtain wall, embrasured and fortified with guerrets at the corners, three of which were circular, but that at the south corner is square. The entrance into the area was in the centre of the north wall, and the gate was defended by a hanging gallery. The tower was square, flanked by machicolated and embattled square turrets of different sizes.

This was the baronial castle of the Lords de Eures, an eminent family in this county, one of whom, Sir Ralph Eure, in 1410, obtained a license from Bishop Langley \* to fortify his castle of Witton with a wall, and to embattle, encarnale, and entower the same. From this family it was purchased by the Darcys, Barons of Witton, whence it passed, in 1743, by purchase, into the possession of William Cuthbert, Esq., serjeant-at-law. This gentleman gave about £15,000 for it. At his death it descended to John Cuthbert, Esq., his son and heir, who dying without issue, his sister carried the estate to the Hopper family.

In the wars between Charles and his rebellious Parliament this castle was garrisoned by Sir William Darcy for the king, from whom it was taken by Sir Arthur Haselrigg, Governor of Auckland Castle, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building. James Lord Darcy, of Havan, in Ireland, about 1689, demolished the castle, taking away with him the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces to Sadbergh, intending there to erect another house; but the greatest part of the materials was afterwards sold by auction for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removing.

The village of Witton is pleasantly situated on the south side of the hill north of the river Wear, and the chapel stands on elevated ground. Witton Hall, at the west end of the town, was the residence of the learned Charles Joseph Douglas, who here for awhile revelled in the lap of luxury and ease. His origin was unknown, but he had undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune.

L. S.

The following articles are omitted:—

1802, part ii., p. 619, Durham [and Werk] Castle.  
1803, part ii., p. 926, Gedgeforth Church.

\* This distinguished prelate was consecrated bishop August 8, 1406, having been the previous year appointed High Chancellor of England and Archbishop of York, but to the latter was never installed, being the following year removed to Durham. He did many singular services for his king and country, and died (after having received the cardinal's hat from Pope John XXIII. June 6, 1411) November 20, 1437.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* :—

*Prehistoric Antiquities* :—Cavern at Seaham Dene—*Archæology*, part i., p. 27.

*Roman Remains* :—Muncremouth, Stanemore, Stanhope—*Romano-British Remains*, part i., pp. 64-66.

*Mediaeval Antiquities* :—Durham Cathedral, Raby Castle, Staindrop Church—*Architectural Antiquities*, part i., pp. 21-23, 276, 378 ; part ii., pp. 167-186, 236, 247, 254, 255.

*Dialect* :—The word “hitch”—*Dialect and Wordlore*, p. 151.

*Folklore* :—Barring out—*Manners and Customs*, p. 165.



*Essex.*





## ESSEX.

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[1817, *Part I.*, pp. 299-303.]

### ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

#### *British Inhabitants.—Trinobantes.*

*Roman Province.*—*Flavia Cæsariensis.* *Stations.*—Camalodunum (where the Emperor Claudius, surnamed Britannicus, established a colony of the 2nd, 9th, and 14th legions), Colchester or Malden. Cæsaromagus, Great Dunmow or Writtle. Canonium, Canewdon. Ad Ansam, Toleshunt Knights. Iciani, Great Chesterford.

#### *Saxon Heptarchy.—Essex.*

*Antiquities.*—Colchester, tessellated pavement, castle, St. John's Abbey, St. Botolph's Priory and Moothouse. Bow, Pleshy Castle and Coggeshall-abbey bridges. Barking, Bileigh, Stratford Langton, Tilting, and Waltham abbeys. Bycknacre, Latton, Lees, and St. Osyth's priories. Greensted, near Ongar, Little Maplestead, Rainham, Saffron Walden, Thaxted (spire 181 feet), and Thundersley churches. Nether Hall, Layer Marney Hall, Eastbury House.

Camalodunum is said by our ancient English historians to have been the birth-place of Constantine the Great, whose mother, Helena, is also said to have been daughter to Coel, a British prince; but these assertions are discredited by modern authors. In it was erected a temple to the memory of the Emperor Claudius, who was worshipped as the tutelar deity of the place.

St. John's at Colchester was a mitred abbey, founded in 1096 by Eudo, sewer or steward to William the Conqueror, who also founded the castle in 1075, and the moot hall. St. Botolph's Priory, founded by Ernulph, a monk, was the first house of Augustine Canons in England; they came over about the year 1109. In St. Mary's parish was the first house of Crossed or Crouched Friars, who came into England in 1244.

Barking was the first convent for women in this kingdom. It was

founded in 672 by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, second son of Anna, King of East Anglia, and his sister, St. Ethelburga, was the first abbess. Elfrida, widow of Edgar, Maud, Queen of Henry I., Maud, Queen of Stephen, and Mary, sister of Thomas à Becket, presided over this convent.

Stratford Langton Abbey was bound to maintain Bow Bridge, built by Maud, Queen of Henry I., and said to be the first arched stone bridge in the county, whence, according to Leland and Stow, it derived its name; but Grose conjectures it to have obtained its appellation from "beau, beautiful."

Waltham was a mitred abbey, founded by Tovi, standard-bearer to Canute. The brave Harold and his two brothers, slain at the battle of Hastings, were buried here. It was the frequent residence of Henry III.

Greensted Church is one of the most ancient and curious in this kingdom. The nave is formed entirely of the trunks of chestnut-trees, split asunder, set up close to each other, and let into a sill and plate, fastened at top by wooden pins. It is supposed to have been erected in 1013, as a shrine for the reception of the body of St. Edmund, king and martyr.

Little Maplestead is one of the four round churches now in England.

#### PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.*—Barking, Blackwater, Cam, Cann, Chelmer, Colne, Crouch, Ingreburn, Lea, Pant, Po, Roding, Stort, Stour, Thames.

*Inland Navigation.*—Chelmer and Blackwater Canal. Colne, Crouch, Lea, Stort, Stour, and Thames rivers.

*Eminences and Views.*—Danbury Hill (the highest in the county), Cheping, Higham, Horndon, and Langdon hills. Assingdon and Thundersley Churches.

*Natural Curiosities.*—Witham and West Tilbury medicinal waters. Fairlop Oak on Hainault Forest: a yard from the ground 36 feet in circumference, and overspreads an area of 300 feet in circuit. Epping Forest. Walton Ness, Canvey, Foulness, Horsey, St. Osyth, Pewet, Mercey, and Wallasea islands.

*Public Edifices.*—Tilbury and Languard Forts. Walton and Harwich Lighthouses.

*Seats.*—Audley End, Lord Braybrooke, lord-lieutenant of the county; Albyn's, John Abdy, Esq.; Bell House, Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, Bart.; Boreham House, Sir John Tyrrel, Bart.; Braxted Lodge, Peter Ducane, Esq.; Claybury Hall, Mrs. Hatch; Copped Hall, John Conyers, Esq.; Coptford Hall, J. H. Harrison, Esq.; Dagnam Park, Sir Thomas Neave, Bart.; Danbury Place, Sir Wm. Hillary, Bart.; Easton Lodge, Viscount Maynard; Felix Hall, Charles Callis Western, Esq.; Forest House, Mrs. Bosanquet;

Gosfield Hall, Marquis of Buckingham ; Hallingbury Place, John Houblon, Esq. ; Hare Hall, Mrs. Wallinger ; Hatfield Priory, Peter Leewood Wright, Esq. ; Havering Bower, Countess Pawlett ; Hearts, Rev. Sir S. Clerk Jervois, Bart. ; Higham Hills, John Harman, Esq. ; Hill Hall, Sir William Smith, Bart. ; Highlands, Cornelius Kortwright, Esq. ; Langford Hall, Nicholas Westcombe, Esq. ; Langlees, William Tuffnell, Esq. ; Loughton Hall, Mrs. Whitaker ; Mistley Hall, Frederick Hall Rigby, Esq. ; Moulsham Hall, Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, Bart. ; Navestock Hall, Earl of Waldegrave ; New Hall, nuns, refugees from Liege ; Newton Hall, Hon. Sir Bridges Trecothick Henniker ; Roydon, Sir George Duckett ; Shortgrove Hall, Joseph Smith, Esq. : Shrives Priory, Philip Hills, Esq. ; Springfield Lyons, Dowager Lady Waltham ; Terling Place, John Strutt, Esq. ; Thorndon Hall, Lord Petre ; Wanstead House, Hon. William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley ; Weald Hall, Christopher Towers ; Witham Grove, Miss Ducane ; Whitley, Thomas Walford, Esq.

*Produce.*—Calves, butter, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, rye-grass, trefoil, horticultural plants, hops, mustard, coriander, caraway, and teasel, oysters (Colchester and Pyefleet).

*Manufactures.*—Gunpowder, baize.

#### HISTORY.

A.D. 61, Camalodunum, the residence of the Roman Proprætor and seat of government, destroyed by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni.

A.D. 921, Colchester taken by assault from the Danes by Edward the Elder.

A.D. 1016, At Assingdon, through the treachery of Edric, Duke of Mercia, Edmund Ironside defeated and the flower of the English nobility slain by Canute.

A.D. 1397, From Pleshy, Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, decoyed by his nephew, Richard II., to accompany him to London, on the road to which he was arrested and conveyed to Calais, where he was smothered September 8.

A.D. 1588, At Tilbury, Elizabeth reviewed the army assembled to oppose the Spanish invaders.

A.D. 1648, Colchester, after a noble resistance, surrendered to Sir William Fairfax and the Parliamentarians, and its brave defenders, Sir George Lucas and Sir Charles Lisle, murdered in cold blood, August 28.

A.D. 1665, June 3, off Harwich, Dutch fleet defeated, eighteen sail captured and fourteen destroyed, and their Admiral Opdam blown up, by the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

## BIOGRAPHY.

Angier, John, Nonconformist divine and author, Dedham, 1605.  
 Audley, Thomas, Lord Chancellor, founder of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Earls Colne, 1488.  
 Badew, Richard de, founder of University Hall, Cambridge, in 1326, Great Badew.  
 Barking, Adam of, learned writer (died 1216).  
 Barking, Richard of, Abbot of Westminster, Lord Treasurer to Henry III. (died 1246).  
 Barlowe, William, Bishop of Chichester (died 1568).  
 Bastwick, John, sufferer by Star Chamber, Writtle, 1593.  
 Bedell, William, Bishop of Kilmore, Black Notley, 1570.  
 Bendish, Sir Thomas, Loyalist, Ambassador to the Porte, Bower Hall, 1674.  
 Berners, Juliana, author on hunting and hawking, Roding, 1410.  
 Bourchier, Thomas, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, introducer of printing, Hawstead, 1410.  
 Bramstone, Sir John, Lord Chief Justice, Malden (died 1646).  
 Brandon, Charles, first Duke of Suffolk, favourite of Henry VIII., South Okendon.  
 Bright, Edward, weighed, at his death in 1750, 616 lb., Malden, 1721.  
 Cawton, Thomas, Nonconformist divine and author, Colchester.  
 Cecil, Robert, first Earl of Salisbury, statesman, 1560.  
 Chesill, John of, Bishop of London, Lord Chancellor (died 1279).  
 Cogshall, Ralph of, Abbot of Cogshall, chronicler (died 1230).  
 Collinges, John, Nonconformist divine and author, Boxted, 1623.  
 Cooke, Sir Anthony, preceptor to Edward VI., Giddy Hall, 1506.  
 Cooke, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, Braintree, 1707.  
 Cutts, John Lord, General, ridiculed by Swift, Arkesdon (died, 1706).  
 Dawes, Sir William, Archbishop of York, Lyons, 1670.  
 Dyke, Daniel, Baptist, Epping, 1617.  
 Edwards, George, ornithologist, Stratford Langhorne, 1692.  
 Fitzwalter, Sir Robert, warrior, Woodham Walters (died 1234).  
 Gascoigne, George, poet, Walthamstow (died 1578).  
 Gauden, John, Bishop of Worcester, publisher of "Icon Basilike," Mayland, 1605. 8380.1  
 Gilbert, William, physician, author of "De Magnete," Colchester, 1540.  
 Goff, Thomas, tragic writer, 1592.  
 Grimston, Sir Harbottle, Speaker of the Commons, Bradfield Hall, 1594.  
 Harsnet, Samuel, Archbishop of York, Colchester, 1561.

Hawkwood, Sir John, warrior, Sible Hedingham (flor. temp. Edward III.).

Holland, Philemon, translator, Chelmsford, 1551.

Hopkins, Matthew, witch-finder-general, Manningtree, seventeenth century.

Howland, Richard, Bishop of Peterborough, Newport Ponds (died 1600).

Jebb, Sir Richard, physician, Stratford, 1729.

Jegon, John, Bishop of Norwich, Coxhall (died 1618).

Killigrew, Catharine, scholar, Giddy Hall, 1530.

Leake, John, naval commander, Harwich, 1657.

Leake, Richard, master-gunner of England, Harwich, 1629.

Linsell, Augustine, Bishop of Hereford, Bumstead (died 1634).

Lucas, Sir Charles, Loyalist, Colchester (shot 1648).

Malden, Thomas, schoolman, Abbot of Malden, Malden (died 1404).

Marney, Henry Lord, Keeper of the Privy Seal, Layer Marney (died 1524).

Mason, John, author of "Self Knowledge," Dissenter, Dunmow, 1706.

Mede, Joseph, commentator on the Apocalypse, Berden, 1586.

Mildmay, Sir Walter, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Elizabeth, Moulsham (died 1589).

Morley, John, humorist and fortunate adventurer, Halsted, 1655.

Netter, Thomas, confessor to Henry V., who died in his arms, Walden (died 1430).

Newcastle, Margaret, Duchess of, voluminous writer, St. John's (died 1673).

Plume, Thomas, founder of Plumian Professorship, Cambridge, Malden, 1630.

Powell, William Samuel, divine, Colchester, 1717.

Purchas, Samuel, compiler of "Voyages," Thaxstead, 1577.

Quarles, Francis, poet, author of "Emblems," Stewards, 1592.

Ratcliff, Thomas, Earl of Sussex, Chamberlain to Elizabeth, New Hall (died 1583).

Ray, John, naturalist, Black Notley, 1628.

Roe, Sir Thomas, ambassador, Low Layton, about 1580.

Smith, Sir Thomas, Secretary of State to Elizabeth, Saffron Walden, 1512.

Suckling, Sir John, poet and dramatic writer, Witham, 1613.

Thurlow, John, Secretary to Cromwell, Abbots Roding, 1616.

Tilbury, Gervase of, chronicler (flor. 1210).

Vere, Aubrey de, writer on the Eucharist, Great Bentley (flor. 1250).

Vere, Sir Francis, defender of Ostend, Hedingham Castle, 1549.

Vere, Sir Horace, Baron of Tilbury, General, Kirby Hall, 1565.

Walden, Roger, Bishop of London, Walden (died 1404).  
 Waltham, John of, Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Treasurer to Richard II. (died 1395).  
 Waltham, Roger of, schoolman (flor. temp. Henry III.).  
 White, Thomas, philosopher, friend of Hobbes, Hutton, 1582.  
 Winstanley, Henry, architect (destroyed with his lighthouse at Eddystone, 1703).

#### MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

Harwich is the station for packets to Holland and Germany, and was the place of landing and departure of William III., George I., and George II. on their continental journeys. Her present Majesty landed here.

By the manorial custom of Little Dunmow a flitch of bacon is given to any couple that have been married a year and a day without once repenting. The earliest delivery on record was in 1444, and the latest in 1751.

Matthew Hopkins, of Manningtree, caused no less than sixty reputed witches in the county of Essex to be hanged within one year, after which he himself, having been submitted to one of his own tests, was condemned and executed for witchcraft. This is alluded to by Butler :

“ Who after proved himself a witch,  
 And made a rod for his own breech.”

Aldersbrook was the residence and Little Ilford Church the burial-place of the antiquary Smart Lethieullier. Bishop's Hall was the seat of Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, who suppressed Ket's rebellion. Coptford Hall was the residence of the persecuting Bishop Bonner. Dedham was the living of Matthew Newcomen, and Finchfield of Stephen Marshall, two of the authors of “Smectymnuus.” Sandon was the rectory and residence of Dr. Walton, editor of the *Polyglot*; and Upminster, of Dr. Derham, author of “Physico-Theology.”

Black Notley was the burial-place of the naturalist John Ray; Chigwell, of Archbishop Harsnet; Colchester, of Dr. Gilbert, who discovered the properties of the loadstone, in Trinity Church, and of the murdered Loyalists, Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, in St. Giles'; Dedham, of its rector, William Burkitt, commentator on the Testament; East Ham, of the antiquary, Dr. Stukeley; Hempstead, of Dr. Hervey, who discovered the circulation of the blood; Low Layton of John Strype, the antiquary, and William Bowyer, the learned printer; Oates, of the philosopher, John Locke; Saffron Walden, of Lord Chancellor Audley; and West Ham, of the ornithologist, George Edwards.

BYRO.

**Coats of Arms in Essex Churches.**[1857, *Part I.*, p. 506.]**RICKLING CHURCH.**

Against the south wall of the chancel is a canopied altar-tomb, the inscription in brass has long since perished; it has been preserved, however, in some MS. notes, taken in 1639, now in the possession of Richard Birch Wolfe, Esq., of Wood Hall, Achesden, viz. :

"Hic jacet *Thomas Langley*, arm. qui obiit xx die Feb. M CCCC LXX. cuius aie ppicietur Deus. Amen."

On the top of the slab were four coats of arms in brass :

1, 2. Stolen before 1639.

3. A fret, border besanty.

4. Langley, paly of 6, arg., vert. impaling quarterly :

1, 4. Walden, sab., 2 bars, and in chief 3 cinquefoils arg.

2, 3. Breton, az., 2 chevronels or, in chief as many mullets arg.

On the front of the tomb six coats remained carved in stone :

1. Quarterly. 1, 4. Walden. 2, 3. Breton.

2. Langley impaling Walden and Breton quarterly.

3. A fret, border besanty.

4. As No. 2.

5. Langley imp. Fox, per pale sab. vert, a cross-crosslet arg.

6. Langley only.

These shields are now in the last stages of decay.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1857, *Part I.*, p. 634.]**ARKESDEN CHURCH.**

In the west window are three ancient coats of arms, in stained glass, removed from the chancel windows during the late restorations :

1. Walden Abbey, az. on bend gu. cottized or, between 2 mullets of the last, 3 escallops arg.

2. Quarterly :

1, 4. Fitz-alan, gu., lion ramp. or.

2, 3. Warren, checky or az.

All within border engrailed arg.

3. Quarterly :

1, 4. Ffox, per pale sab. vert, a cross-crosslet arg.

2, 3. Bigwood, arg., on a chief gu., 2 crescents or.

On a very elaborate canopied altar-tomb in the Renaissance style, with effigies, to Richard Cutte, Esq., 1592 (the inscription is given at length in the "Gentleman's History of Essex," vol. iii., p. 56), two coats of arms.

I. Quarterly of eight :

1. Cutte, arg., on bend eng. sab. 3 plates.

2. Corney, arg., chev. bet. 3 bugle-horns sab. sprung gu.
3. Esmerton, arg., on bend cottized sab., 3 mullets of field.
4. per saltire arg. sab., a saltire counter-changed.
5. Langley, paly of 6, arg. vert.
6. Ffox, per pale sab. vert, a cross-crosslet arg.
7. Bigwood, arg., on a chief gu., 2 crescents or.
8. Waldene, sab., 2 bars, and in chief 3 cinquefoils arg. Crest of Cutte, on a greyhound's head erased sab. a plate, collared ppr.

II. Cutte only, impaling

Elrington, arg., on a fess dancette between 5 herons sab. 3, 2, three besants.

A monument to Richard Cheeke, of the co. of Dorset, Esq., 1740.—Cheeke, erm., on a chief sab., 3 lozenges or, impaling arg., a cross engrailed flory between 4 martlets sab. On a hatchment, another impalement of Cheeke, viz., Cheeke imp. arg., a chev. between 3 bulls' heads cabossed sab. Crest, an eagle's head and neck erased gu. pierced by an arrow or.

A monument to John Withers, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, 1692, with busts, said to be by Roubiliac.—Withers, arg., a chev. gu. between 3 crescents sab., imp. Cutte, as before.

A hatchment to the Wolfe family, of Wood Hall.—Wolfe, gu., a chev. between 3 wolves' heads erased or, imp. Raikes, arg., a chev. between 3 griffins' heads erased pean. Crest, a demi-wolf ppr. holding in paws a crown or.

On a tomb in the churchyard to Wm. Amey, Gent., 1744.—Amey, or, on a chief embattled sab. 3 mullets pierced arg., a mullet for difference. Crest, on a ducal coronet or, an eagle's head, holding in his beak a sprig, all ppr.

JOHN. H. SPERLING.

[1857, *Part II.*, p. 182.]

BIRCHANGER CHURCH.

On a monument to John Micklithwaite, Esq., of Beeston St. Andrew, co. Norfolk, who died 1799, and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and heir of William Peckham, Esq., of Iridge Place, co. Sussex:

Micklethwaite, checky arg. gu., a chief indented az. on an escutcheon of pretence.

Peckham, erm., a chief quarterly or, gu.

On a flat stone to William Reade, gent., 1639, and Anne, his wife, daughter of — Alleyn, gent., of Braughing, co. Herts:

Reade, az., a griffin segreant or, a cannon of the last, imp. Alleyn, per bend rompu arg. sab., 6 martlets counter-changed.

On a monument to Isaac Moody Bingham, 1807, rector forty-eight years:

Bingham, az., a bend cottized between 6 crosses patées or, imp. — a bend cottized between 6 martlets.

## GREAT CHESTERFORD.

In the east window of the chancel two coats :

1. The See of London, imp. Howley az., an eagle displayed erminois, on his breast a cross flory gu.

2. Hervey, Marquis of Bristol, gu., on bend arg. 3 trefoils slipped vert.

On the encaustic tiles in the chancel :

Hervey, imp. Ryder az., 3 crescents erminois, 2, 1.

On a monument to James Edward Ryder Magennis, Esq. :

Vert, a lion ramp. arg., on a chief or a sinister hand couped gu. Crest, a boar pass.

## LITTLE CHESTERFORD.

In the east window an old coat of arms in stained glass :

Quarterly—1, 4, vaire; 2, 3, gu. fess arg., between 6 crosses avelaine or, 3, 3.

Another coat in stained glass, c. 1600 :

Arg., 2 bars sab., on a canton of last a cinquefoil or.

On an elaborate monument in white marble, with reclining effigy, to James Walsingham, Esq., son of Thomas Walsingham, Esq., of Scadbury, co. Kent (by the Lady Anne Howard, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Suffolk), and a descendant of Sir Richard Walsingham, Knt., temp. Henry VIII. He died October, 1728, aged 82. Arms, quarterly of 20—5,5,5,5. Now almost defaced; but I have supplied one or two missing ones, and corrected the whole both by Coles' MS. and also by a shield of arms in stained glass in the hall of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where the first nine quarterings occur in the same order as on this monument :

1. Walsingham, paly of 6, or, sab., a fess gu.

2. —— another coat, gu., besanty, a cross formy checky arg. az.

3. —— sab., a lion ramp. or.

4. —— erm., on a chief indented sab. a trefoil slipped, between 2 annulets arg.

5. —— gu. guttée d'eau, a fess nebuly, and a border arg.

6. —— gu., a chev. between 3 garbs arg., 2, 1, and 3 cross-crosslets or, 1, 2.

7. —— sab., a bend arg., thereon another, wavy of the field.

8. —— arg., 2 bars and a canton gu., over all a bendlet sab.

9. —— sab., a chev. between 3 rams' heads couped arg., attired or, a mullet for difference.

10. —— sab., 3 gauntlets arg., 2, 1, a border of the same.

11. —— arg., on a cross gu. 5 lions ramp. or.

12. —— barry of 6 arg, sab., over all a cross or.

13. —— quarterly or, gu., on 2 and 3 quarters 3 annulets arg., 2, 1.

14. —— erm., 2 chevronels sab.

15. —— barry of 6 or, az., over all a cross checky arg. gu.
16. —— arg., on fess sab. 3 eagles displayed or.
17. —— gu., a fess checky or, az., between 6 cross-crosslets or.
18. —— gu., a fess or, and file of 3 points erm.
19. —— arg., a cross-crosslet gu., an annulet for difference.
20. —— paly of 4 or, sab., on a chief of the first a demi-lion ramp. gu.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1857, *Part II.*, pp. 424-426.]

## GREAT CHISHALL.

A monument in the chancel to John Cook, Esq., High Sheriff of Essex, Colonel of the Green Regiment of Militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county. Died Jan. 27, 1701. Also Jane, his wife, daughter of Col. Richard Goulstone. Arms: Cook, Arg., a chevron gu., in chief 3 horses' heads erased sab.; impaling Goulstone, Arg., 2 bars nebuly gu.: over all on a bend sab. three plates.

## CHRISHALL.

A monument to Sir Cane James, Knt., Feb. 17, 1676, aged 72. Arms: quarterly:

1. 4. James, arg., 2 bars embattled counterembattled gu.
2. James, another coat, arg., a chevron between 3 fer de moulins barways sab.
3. Haestrecht, arg., 2 bars wavy az., on a chief or 3 eagles displayed sab.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Phillips,

Or, a lion ramp. sab.

On the fine brass to Sir John De la Pole and his lady, A.D. 1370, engraved in Boutell's series, three coats:

1. De la Pole, az., 2 bars nebuly arg.
2. Cobham, gu., on a chevron or 3 lions ramp. sab.
3. De la Pole impaling Cobham.

In the spandrels of the south doorway of the nave, two coats, one of them De la Pole, the founder of the church, the other defaced.

## DEBDEN.

A monument to Richard Chiswell, Esq., merchant of London, who died in 1751, aged 78, and Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Mr. Thomas Trench, of London, merchant. Arms: Chiswell, arg., 2 bars nebuly gu.; over all on a bend engrailed sab. a rose between 2 mullets or.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Trench, per pale arg., 2 pallets sab. and az.; over all a bend or.

2. On a monument to Richard Chiswell, Esq., son and heir of the above, 1772; Chiswell and Trench quarterly.

3. On a large monument to Muilman Trench Chiswell, Esq., who rebuilt the chancel, and died Feb. 3, 1797. Quarterly of four :

1. Chiswell.

2. Trench.

3. Muilman, az., a chevron between 3 stars of six points or.

4. Mulencar of Amsterdam, gu., a sinister hand couped at the wrist and erect arg. ; on the palm a heart gu. charged with a cross arg.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Jorion, arg., 3 martlets sab., 2, 1 ; on a chief gu. 3 eagles displayed or.

On panels in front of the tomb, the single coats of Chiswell, Trench, and Muilman.

4. A monument to Peter Muilman, Esq., merchant, of Kirby Hall, in the parish of Great Yeldham. Born at Amsterdam Dec. 6, 1706. Came over to England 1722, and died 1790, aged 83. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Richard Chiswell, Esq., of Debden Hall. He was in conjunction with the Rev. — Stubbs, the writer of the "Gentleman's History of Essex," in 6 vols., 8vo., published at Chelmsford in 1770. On the tomb are these arms :

Quarterly, 1, 4, Muilman ; 2, 3, Mulencar.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Quarterly, 1, 4, Chiswell ; 2, 3, Trench.

In the east window in painted glass, and in several places on the exterior of the chancel, is this shield of arms : Quarterly, 1. Chiswell ; 2. Trench ; 3. Muilman ; 4. Mulencar. On an escutcheon of pretence, Jorion. Also these crests :

1. Chiswell, On a wreath arg. and gu. a besant, thereon standing a dove rising arg., in his beak a laurel-sprig pp.

2. Muilman, On a wreath az. and or 2 wings conjoined and displayed arg., between them suspended a mullet of 6 points or.

3. Trench, On a wreath arg. az. an arm embowed vested arg. ; thereon 2 pallets, as in the arms, holding in the hand pp. a dagger arg.

5. On a monument to Thomas Carter, rector, 1697. Barry of six, sab. arg., in chief 2 crosses patée arg.

6. On a monument to Thomas Hammond, Gent., 1724. Arg., 3 pallets az., over all on a bend gu. 3 crescents or.

7. On a monument to Mr. Dudley Foley, 1747. Arg., a fess engrailed between 3 cinquefoils sab., a border of the last ; on a canton gu. a ducal coronet or.

8. In the chancel of the former church was an elaborate tomb of alabaster to James Stonehouse, Esq., of Amberden Hall, 1638. The only remains of this is a fragment of the inscription and a coat of arms : Arg., on a fess sab., between 3 hawks volant az., a leopard's face between 2 mullets or.

Over the porch of the old hall at Debden, now destroyed, were the arms and crest of Sir Richard Browne, Knt. Gu., a chevron erm. between 3 escallops or. Crest, on a close helmet, a dove with an olive-branch pp.

In one of the windows was this coat of arms :

1. Marney, gu., a lion ramp. regard. arg., a file of 3 points or.
2. Sergeaulx, arg., a saltire sab. between 12 cherries stalked and leaved pp.
3. Venables, arg., 2 bars az.
4. — arg., a lion ramp. regard. gu., impaling :
  - 1, 4. — Bendy of eight, or, az, a border eng. gu.
  2. — arg., 3 lions' heads erased gu. collared arg.
  3. — Barry of six, arg. gu.

#### ELMDON.

The only tomb with arms remaining in this church is that of Thomas Meade, Esq., which is described in the last volume, p. 71, under the head of "The Meade Family."

#### ELSENHAM.

In the east window were formerly these arms :

1. Walden, sab., 2 bars, and in chief 3 cinquefoils arg.
2. Breton, az., 2 chevronels, and in chief 2 mullets or.

On a flat stone in the chancel, a brass plate inscribed, "Hic jacet Johannes Waldene arm., dominus de Elsenham, qui obiit in festo Sci Marci Evangelista Að Dñi MCCC. cuius aie ppicietur Deus. Amen." Also two coats of arms, one gone, the other Walden impaling Breton.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a carved stone, which once had brass effigies, with this inscription : "William Barlee, Esq., deceased the 22 day of March Anno Dñi 1521, and Elizabeth, his wife, which deceased the — day of — Anno Dñi 15—. Underneath were two coats of arms :

1. Barlee, Erm., 3 bars wavy sab.
2. Barlee impaling Breton.

All the above have disappeared.

The following remain :

On each side of the chancel-arch a small brass plate with effigy.

1. To Dr. Tuer, vicar, 1619.

2. To Anne, dau. of Dr. Tuer, and wife of Thomas Field, 1615.

On both, the arms of Tuer, viz., 3 chevronels interlaced in base.

On a modern hatchment :

Rush, quarterly, gu. arg., 3 horses courant counterchanged, on a fess engrailed, per pale vert and or; 3 roundles, also counterchanged, impaling the same.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1857, *Part II.*, pp. 643-645.]

## HENHAM-ON-THE-HILL.

In the spandrels of the arch of the south doorway of the nave are two coats :

1. Fitzwalter, a fess between 2 chevrons.
2. — a saltire.

Round the font are eight shields, with these arms :

1. Fitzwalter, impaling quarterly—

- 1, 2. Obliterated.
3. Quarterly per fess indented.
4. Obliterated.
2. Bourchier.
3. — erm., on a chevron 3 crescents.
4. Montechensi.
5. — 3 chevronels erm.
6. — a cross engrailed.
7. Obliterated.

8. The instruments of the Passion.

In the south window of the chancel the arms and quarterings of Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, c. A.D. 1600, quarterly of four :

- 1.—1, 4. Ratcliffe, arg., a bend eng. sab., a martlet for difference.
2. 3. Fitzwalter, or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu.
2. — arg., a lion ramp. sab., border az.
3. Lucy, gu., 3 lucies haubient arg.
4. — arg., 2 bars gu.

On a marble stone with incised effigy to Thomas Kyrlie, Gent., 1603 :

Kyrlie, arg., 2 bars gu., on a canton of last a lion's head erased or; impaling

Brewster, az., a chevron erm. between 3 mullets arg.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument to the Feake family, c. 1770, and four hatchments to the same, viz. :

1. Feake, sab., a fess dancette or, in chief 3 escallops arg.
2. Feake, surtout or, a saltire sab. between 4 eagles displayed gu.
3. Feake, and the above quarterly.
4. Per chevron or and az., in chief 2 escallops, in base a cross flory arg., surtout Feake quarterly, as No. 3.

## HAYDON.

On a monument in the north chapel of the chancel to one of the James family :

James, arg., 2 bars embattled counter-embattled gu.; impaling

Soame, gu., a chevron between 3 mullets or.

A monument to Sir Peter Soame, Bart., 1798, and his wife, daughter of Governor Philips, of Stanwell, Middlesex :

Soame, with Ulster, impaling

Philips, arg., a lion ramp. sab., collared gu., chained or.

A monument on the south wall of the chancel to James Vaughan, Esq., M.D., of Leicester, sole heir to Sir Charles Halford, Bart., whose arms he assumed, and his wife, the daughter of Sir Everard Buckworth Herne, Bart., who afterwards assumed the name and arms of Soame. Quarterly :

1, 4. Halford, arg., a greyhound passant sab., on chief az. 3 fleurs-de-lys or.

2, 3. Vaughan of Leicester, impaling :

1, 4. Herne, sab., chevron erm. between 3 herons arg.

2. Buckworth, sab., chevron between 3 crosslets fitchée arg.

3. Soame.

#### LITTLEBURY.

Several flat stones in the chancel to the Byrde family, each with these arms: Quarterly, arg., sab., in first quarter an eagle displayed sab.

*Note*.—In the Harl MSS., British Museum, the arms of Byrde are given with these quarterings :

1. Byrde.

2. Shirley, gu., chevron erm. between 3 roses or.

3. Nanty, Barry nebuly of 6, or, gu., a border gobony arg., gu.

4. Woodall, arg., a cross flory gu.

A flat stone to Francis Westthorp, Gent., 1748: Sab., lion ramp. regard. arg., crowned or.

A hatchment to Elizabeth, widow of John, Earl of Portsmouth, viz. : Wallop, arg., a bend wavy sab.

Surtout, Griffin and quarterings.

1. Griffin, sab., griffin segreant arg., armed or.

2. Latymer, gu., a cross patée or, file of 3 points sab.

3. Mowbray, gu., lion ramp. arg.

4. Howard, with file 3 points az.

5. Brotherton.

6. Audley, quarterly per pale indented or, az. ; in 2nd and 3rd quarters an eagle displayed or, on bend az. a fret between 2 martlets or.

A hatchment to Richard Aldworth Neville, second Baron Braybrook.

1, 4. Griffin.

2, 3. Quarterly :

1, 4. Neville.

2, 3. Neville ancient, impaling :

Grenville, vert, on cross or 5 torteaux.

#### NEWPORT.

A large monument in the chancel to Giles Dent, Esq., who built Shortgrove, and Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hewett, Bart.,

of Wareshy, co. Hunts, and widow of Sir Thomas Brograve, Bart., of Hamels, co. Herts, 1704 :

1. Dent, sab., fess dancette arg., in chief 3 escallops or.
2. Hewett, gu., chevron eng. between 3 oves arg.
3. Dent imp. Hewett.

A flat stone to Giles Dent, citizen and salter of London (father of the above) : Dent only.

A flat stone in the north aisle to Elizabeth Nightingale, 1686, and Elizabeth Cummins, 1686. Arms :

1. Nightingale, per pale erm., gu., a rose counterchanged.
2. Cummins, az., a chevron erm. between 3 garbs or.

A brass to Katharine Nightingale, 1608. Arms as before.

A hatchment to Joseph Smith, Esq., of Shortgrove :

Gu., on a chevron arg., between 3 besants, 3 crosses patée fitchée az.

Surtout, Cocks, sab., a chevron or between 3 pair of stags' antlers arg.

Crest, an Eastern goat's head erased and collared.

#### QUENDON.

A large monument on the north wall of the chancel to Thomas Turner, Esq., of Newman Hall, now Quendon Hall, 1681, son and heir of Thomas Turner, Esq., of Westley Hall, co. Camb. He married—1, Jemima, daughter of Thomas Waldegrave, Esq., of Smallbridge, co. Suffolk; and 2, Catherine, daughter of Robert Cheeke, of Pergo, co. Essex.

1. Turner, az., on fess between 2 fer-de-moulins or, a lion pass. sab.

2. Turner imp. Waldegrave, per pale arg., gu.

3. Turner imp. Cheeke, arg., 3 crescents gu., 2, 1.

Several flat stones in the chancel with the arms of Turner.

A flat stone to Samuel Gibbs, Esq., and Anne, his wife, daughter of Francis Ashe, Esq., of London, 1649 :

Gibbs, az., 3 poleaxes arg., 2, 1; imp.

Ashe, arg., 2 chevrons sab.

A hatchment to the Cranmer family, of Derendon Hall :

1, 4. Cranmer, arg., on a chevron between 3 pelicans vulning az., 3 cinquefoils or, a canton erm.

2, 3. Mounsey, Checky or, gu., on fess az. a cinquefoil between 2 annulets or; impaling :

Cranmer, without the canton.

Crest, a pelican, as in the arms.

#### STRETHALL.

Here is a fine altar-tomb, with canopy, to John Gardyner, Gent., 1508, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Henry Woodcock, Gent., of London. The arms are all obliterated from the shields.

A hatchment to the wife of Archdeacon Raymond, rector :

Raymond, sab., a chevron between 3 eagles displayed arg., on chief arg. a bend eng. between 2 martlets sab.

Surtout, Forbes, az., 3 bears' heads erased arg., 2, 1, muzzled gu.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1858, *Part I.*, pp. 310-312.]

STANSTEAD MONTFITCHET.

On a sumptuous monument of alabaster, with recumbent effigies to Sir Thomas Middleton, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, who died August 12, 1631, aged 81, these arms :

1. Middleton, quarterly of 9—3, 3, 3.
1. Middleton, arg., on bend vert 3 wolves' heads erased of the field.
2. Middleton, another coat, vert, a chevron between 3 wolves' heads erased arg.
3. — a lion pass.
4. — gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
5. — arg., 2 crows in pale sab., beaked and legged gu.
6. — per pale arg., sab., a lion ramp. countercharged.
7. — vert, 3 cocks arg., 2, 1, combed and wattled gu.
8. Prescott, sab., a chevron between 3 owls arg.
9. Ednowain, gu., 3 snakes embowed arg.

At the sides are the arms of his four wives :

1. Middleton, impaling gu., a chevron between 3 mullets or.
2. Middleton, impaling vert, a chevron between 3 garbs or.
3. Middleton, impaling or, a bend between 2 eagles displayed sab.
4. Middleton, impaling gu., on chevron arg. a lion ramp. sab.

In the spandrels of the arch are the arms of the City of London and the Grocers' Company.

On an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigy to Esther, daughter of Sir Thomas Middleton, and wife of Henry Salisbury, of Llewenny, co. Denbigh, Esq., 1604 :

1. Salisbury, quarterly of 16—4, 4, 4—impaling Middleton, quarterly of 6.

1. Salisbury, gu., lion ramp. arg. between 3 crescents or.
2. Vaughan, quarterly arg., sab., 4 lions ramp. countercharged.
3. — az., lion pass. arg.
4. — gu., 3 lions pass. in pale arg.
5. — arg., 2 bars az., on each 3 martlets of the fields.
6. — vert, a stag standing arg., attired or.
7. — az., a bend arg.
8. — Middleton.
9. — The other coat.
10. — Middleton, gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
11. — arg., 2 crows in pale sab.
12. — gu., lion ramp. arg.

13. Middleton, or, a boar pass. sab.
14. —— Barry of 6, arg., gu.
15. —— Barry of 6, arg. sab.
16. —— gu., a file of 3 points or; impaling
  1. Middleton.
  2. Middleton, the other coat.
  3. —— gu., on bend or 3 lions pass. sab.
  4. —— arg., 2 crows in pale sab.
  5. Prescott.
  6. Ednowain.
2. Salisbury only, impaling Middleton only.
3. Middleton, quarterly of 6, as on the sinister side of No. 1.
4. This shield concealed by brickwork.  
On a flat stone to Sir Stephen Langham, Knt., 1709 :  
Langham, arg., 3 bears' heads erased sab., 2, 1, muzzled or; impaling a bull's head and neck, couped and winged.

Also these hatchments :

1. For James, only son of Sir Stephen Langham, Knt., of Downton, co. Northants, 1692.
  - 1, 4, Langham.
  - 2, 3, —— erm., a chevron gu., and border engrailed sab.
2. Heath, per chevron embattled sab., arg., in chief 2 mullets or, pierced gu., in base a heath-cock sab., wattled and combed gu.  
On an escutcheon of pretence, Bayle, arg., on fess between 3 martlets gu. 3 plates.
3. Heath, Surtout Bayle impaling Bayle.
4. Heath, impaling quarterly
  - 1, 4, Arg., a chevron engrailed gu.
  - 2, 3, Per pale arg., gu., a lion ramp. sab.
5. Quarterly of 6,—
  1. Heath.
  2. Bayle.
  3. —— arg., chevron engrailed gu.
  4. As 3.
  5. Heath.
  6. Bayle.
6. Quarterly, Heath and Bayle, impaling az., a stag trippant arg., attired or.
7. Az., semé of crosslets or, a lion ramp. arg., surtout Heath.
8. Gu., a wivern arg., surtout Heath.  
On a flat stone in the churchyard, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ellison, 1750 :  
A cross engrailed impaling an eagle displayed.

#### TAKELEY.

1. A flat stone to William Collynn, gent., 1681 .  
Vert, a griffin segreant or. Crest, a griffin's head erased or, collared gu.

2. A flat stone to Mary, wife of John English, vicar, 1695 :  
Az., a lion ramp. arg., on a chief of the last 3 mullets of the field impaling barry arg., gu., a lion ramp. or.
3. A flat stone to John Kendall, Esq., 1663 :  
Gu., a fess checky or, az., between 3 eagles displayed or.
4. A flat stone to Hannah, wife of Francis Knollis, of Nether Winchington, co. Bucks, Esq., 1689 :  
Knollis, az., semée of crosslets, and a cross moline voided or, impaling Collyn.

Hatchments.

1. To Sir Peter Parker, Bart., of Bassingbourne Hall :  
1. Parker, gu., on chevron arg., between 3 keys erect or, as many cinquefoils az., with Ulster.
2. —— sab., 2 bars engrailed arg.
3. Cheney, checky or, az., a fess gu., fretty arg.
4. Lovetoft, or, lion ramp. per fess gu., sab.; impaling Nugent, erm., 2 bars gu.  
Crest, an elephant's head erased arg., trunk and tusks or, ear gu., on a collar of last 3 fleurs-de-lys or.
2. As last, without the crest.
3. See of Canterbury, impaling erm. on canton sab. an owl arg.

#### WIDDINGTON.

The only arms in this church are in a north window of the nave, and date c. 1450. Two of the shields are France and England quarterly, the third is Fitzwalter, or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu.

There are also some curious heraldic borders.

#### WIMBISH.

Here are several monuments to the Wiseman family, but without arms. In the east window of the north aisle are four ancient and beautiful coats of arms in stained glass, c. 1400 :

1. Tiptoft, arg., a saltire engrailed gu.
2. Fitzwalter, or, a fess between 2 chevrons gu.
3. —— arg., 5 bars gu.
4. Aspall, az., 3 chevronels or.

#### WENDEN-LOFTS.

On a monument to John Wilkes, Esq. : Or, a chevron between 3 ravens' heads erased sab. Surtout, erm., 2 chevronels engrailed az. between 3 escallops gu.

Crest, on a mount vert a crossbow erect or, round it a scroll inscribed "Arcui meo non confido."

In a window, Wilkes and the above coat quarterly.

In a north window, the See of Rochester.

In the south window of the chancel the arms of the Rev. R. Fiske, rector, checky arg., gu., on a pale sab. 3 mullets or.

Crest, on a triangle sab. besantée standing on its base, a mullet or.

GREAT WENDEN (NOW CALLED WENDENS AMBO).

In a south window were formerly these coats :

1. Arg., on fess gu. between 3 pheasants pp. 4 mullets arg.
2. Raynesforth, gu., a chevron erm. between 3 fleurs-de-lys or.

On a monument in the chancel to Robert Fiske, M.A., forty-two years rector, 1783 :

Fiske impaling two coats per fess.

1. Harrison, az., 3 mullets in fess arg.
2. Wilkes.

Crest of Fiske.

On a monument in the nave to Ambrose Andrews, Gent., c. 1700 :

Arg. on bend engrailed cottized sab. between 2 lions ramp. gu. 3 mullets or.

WICKHAM BONHUNT (*alias* WICKEN).

On a monument in the chancel to John, Francis and Anne, children of Francis Bradbury, Esq., 1693 :

Sab. a chevron erm. between 3 round buckles arg.

On a costly monument of white marble, by Scheemakers, to John James, son and heir of Matthew Bradbury, Esq., lord of the manor of Wicken, who died November 27, 1731, aged 10 years :

Bradbury, with crest, a falcon rising or, and motto, "Tempus et Patientia."

On Brick House, an old mansion of the Bradburys, built in the early part of the seventeenth century, arms over the doorway.

The following hatchment, now removed, used to hang over the chancel-arch :

1. 4. Bradbury.
2. Rockhill, arg., a chevron between 3 chess-rooks sab.
3. Eden, arg., on fess gu. between 2 chevrons az., on each 3 escallops arg., as many garbs or ; impaling

Whitgift, of Clavering, arg., 3 crosses florée sab., on each 5 besants, on a canton sab. the head and neck of a conger eel couped or.

Crest and motto of Bradbury.

In the Harleian MSS., British Museum, these quarterings are assigned to Bradbury. Quarterly of 8 :

1. Bradbury.
2. Rockhill.
3. Filmer, gu., 3 bars and a canton arg.
4. Montfort, bendy of 10, or, az.
5. Fauconberg, arg., a lion ramp. az.
6. Langham, arg., 3 bears' heads erased sab., muzzled or.

7. Ashwell, arg., on fess dancette sab. 3 crosslets arg.  
 8. —— erm., a lion ramp. gu.

A hatchment to Harriet, wife of John Sperling, Esq., patron of the living. Quarterly :

1. Sperling, arg., on a mount vert 3 gillyflowers gu., stalked and leaved pp., on a chief az. 4 mullets arg.

2. Quarterly :

1, 4. Foxall, arg., a chevron az. between 3 foxes' heads erased gu.  
 2, 3. Milner, per pale or, sab., a chevron between 3 snaffle-bits counter-charged.

3. Quarterly :

1, 4. Piper, gu., a chevron embattled arg. between 2 falcons close in chief jessed and belled or, and a dexter gauntlet barways in base holding a dagger pp.  
 2, 3. Byatt, paly of 4 or, gu., on chief az. a garb or between 2 escallops arg.

4. Quarterly :

1, 4. Grace, gu., a lion ramp. per fess arg., or.  
 2, 3. Cheney, checky or, az., a fess gu. fretty arg. ; impaling quarterly :  
 1, 6. Hanson, or, a fess counter-compony arg., az., between 3 martlets sab.  
 2. Rastrick, arg., a chevron between 3 roses gu., barbed and seeded pp.  
 3. Woodhouse, az., a chevron between 3 mullets or.  
 4. Rayner, arg., on chevron sab. between 3 roses gu., barbed and seeded pp., as many crosses patée or.  
 5. Hargreaves, quarterly or, vert, on fess engrailed erm., between 3 stags trippant counter-charged a fret gu.

Crest, a pair of wings conjoined and displayed arg., lined az., between them a mullet suspended or. "Sapiens qui assiduus."

NOTE.—A pedigree of the Bradbury family, compiled by the Rector from the Harleian MSS., parish registers, and other sources, with the arms, is preserved in the church chest. JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1858, *Part I.*, pp. 657, 658.]

#### SAFFRON WALDEN.

In a series of ten shields under the clerestory windows are these arms, each repeated twice :

1. Audley, quarterly per pale indented or, az., in second and third quarters an eagle displayed of the first, over all on a bend of the second a fret between two martlets of the first ; impaling Grey, barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 torteaux.

2. Howard, quarterly of 6 :

1, 6. Howard.  
 2. Brotherton.

3. Warren.
4. Mowbray.
5. Audley.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Knyvett, arg., a bend and border engrailed sab.

3. Griffin, quarterly of 8 :
  1. Griffin, sab., griffin segreant arg., armed or.
  2. Brotherton.
  3. Latymer, gu., a cross patée or.
  4. Mowbray.
  5. Howard.
  6. Warren.
  7. Mowbray.
  8. Audley.
4. Griffin only.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Howard, quarterly of 6, as No. 2.

5. Howard, quarterly of 4 :
  1. Howard.
  2. Brotherton.
  3. Warren.
  4. Mowbray.

On an escutcheon of pretence, Audley.

In the east window of the south aisle of the chancel this coat of arms in glass, A.D. 1792 :

- Griffin, quarterly of 9, viz. :
  1. Griffin.
  2. Brotherton.
  3. Latymer.
  4. Mowbray.
  5. Ferrars, gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.
  6. Howard.
  7. Warren.
  8. Mowbray.
  9. Audley ; impaling,
- Dexter, Schute, az., a stag's-horn paleways, surmounted by a mullet arg. ;
- Sinister, —— arg., a cross sab. between 4 pellets.

In the east window of the north aisle of the chancel the following, also 1792 :

Griffin, quarterly of 9, as before, impaling arg., a cross sab. between 4 pellets.

Dr. Heckford, in his MS. notes of Walden Church, taken in 1765, mentions the following arms in the windows, which have since disappeared :

1. Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, France and England quarterly, border gobony arg., az.

2. Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, France and England quarterly, file of 3 points arg., semé de lys gu.

3. Ferrars of Groby, gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.

4. Walden Abbey, az., on bend gu. cottized arg. between 2 mullets or 3 escallops arg.

5. —— gu., on a chevron arg. 3 mullets sab.

6. —— az., a lion passant or.

7. —— gu., a cross or between 4 plates.

On the monuments these arms :

1. On the altar-tomb to Sir Thomas Audley, 1544, Audley alone, several times repeated. Also Audley impaling quarterly of 8 :

1. Grey, barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 torteaux.

2. Hastings, or, a maunch gu.

3. Valence, barry of 10, arg., az., an orle of 8 martlets gu.

4. Ferrars, gu., 7 mascles conjoined or, 3, 3, 1.

5. Astley,\* az., a cinquefoil erm.

6. Widville, arg., a fess and canton gu.

7. Bonville, sab., 6 mullets arg., pierced gu., 3, 2, 1.

8. Harrington, sab., a fret arg.

2. A monument to William Woodhall, of Ulloch, co. Cumberland, gent., 1603 :

1, 4. Woodhall, arg., a cross moline gu.

2, 3. Grindall, quarterly, or, sab., a cross counter-changed.

3. A monument to William Byrde, Gent., 1568. Three coats :

1. Byrde, quarterly, arg., sab., in first quarter an eagle displayed of the second. Crest, a Tudor rose.

2. Shirley, sab., a chevron erm. between 3 roses or, leaved vert.

3. Woodhall.

4. A monument to William Holgate, Gent., 1630 :

Or, a bend between 2 bulls' heads couped sab. Crest, a bull's head couped sab.

5. A monument to Thomas Baron, Gent., 1647 :

Erm., 3 bendlets gu. impaling paly of 6, or, arg., on a chief gu. 3 lions' heads erased of the second.

6. A monument to Isaac Gardner, Esq., of Chesterford, 1811 :

Arg., a griffin segreant sab., armed gu. Crest, a griffin passant sab.

7. A monument to William Caley, Esq., of Brompton, co. York, 1719 :

Quarterly, arg., sab., on bend gu. 3 mullets or. Crest, a demilion rampant arg., debruised by a bend gu., holding a battle-axe.

8. A Monument to Thomas West, merchant of London, 1696 :

Arg., a fess dancette sab., impaling Robinett, on a chevron 3 roundles, a canton erm.

\* In Lord Braybrooke's "History of Audley End" this coat is erroneously called *Bellomont*.

9. A monument to James Robinett, Gent., Mayor of Walden in 1674: Robinett as before, impaling Dyke, or, 3 cinquefoils sab., 2, 1. Crest, a pair of wings conjoined and displayed, between them a cross patée.

10. A monument to Charles Wale, Esq., of Little Bardfield, 1722: Arg., on cross sab. 5 lions ramp. or. Crest, a lion ramp. holding a cross patée fitchée.

11. On another monument to the Wale family: Wale impaling Andrews, or, a saltire az., on a chief gu. 3 mullets of the field.

12. A monument to Frideswide, wife of James Robinett, Gent., 1706: Robinett impaling Cook, arg., a chevron gu., in chief 3 horses' heads couped sab.

13. A monument to George Kilborne, vicar. Two shields:  
1. Kilborne, arg., on chevron az. between 3 bald coots sab. a fret or; impaling Raymond, sab., a chevron between 3 eagles displayed arg., on a chief of last a bend engrailed between 2 martlets of the field. Crest, a bald coot sab., in his beak a crosslet fitchée arg.

2. Quarterly:  
1, 4. Kilborne.  
2, 3. Aston, arg., a fess, and in chief 3 lozenges sab. On an escutcheon of pretence, Revell, arg., on chevron gu. 3 trefoils slipt erm., a border engrailed sab.

14. A monument to the Fiske family:  
Checky, arg., gu., on a pale sab. 3 mullets or.

15. A flat stone to the Hon. Colonel Thomas Walsingham, 1691:  
Paly of 6, arg., sab., a fess gu.

16. A flat stone to Sir John Osborne, Bart.:  
Quarterly, erm., az., a cross engrailed or, with Ulster impaling Walsingham.

17. A flat stone to Richard Mayo, Gent., 1738:  
Gu., a chevron vaire between 3 ducal coronets or.

18. A flat stone to Richard Drake, D.D., Rector of Radwinter, 1702:  
Arg., a wyvern between 2 flaunces gu., impaling Tufton, arg., on pale sab. an eagle displayed arg.

19. A flat stone to James Monteith, Gent., 1681:  
Quarterly—1, 4, or, bend checky, arg., sab.; 2, 3, az., 3 axes arg.: all within a border of last.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1858, *Part II*, pp. 159, 160.]

## CLAVERING.

A large and interesting Perpendicular church, with rich screen-work, roofs, and seats; also many monuments to the Barlee family, who were seated here for several generations. In a window of the

north aisle are the arms of William Barlee, of the Middle Temple, Esq., 1683: Erm., 3 bars wavy sab. Crest, a boar's head couped or, in the mouth flames proper.

The two following coats of arms were to be seen in the clerestory windows during the last century; they have since disappeared.

1. "Scutum Radulphi Grey, miles cuius a'e pp'cietur Deus;" arg., a bend vert., cottized gu. 2. Langley, paly of six arg. vert. ; imp., Ffox, per pale sab. vert., a cross potent arg.

Arms on the monuments:

I. A brass in the nave with four shields to Ursula, daughter of Sylvester Danvers, of Dauntsey, co. Wilts (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir John Mordaunt, Knt.), and wife of Thomas Welbore, of Pondes, in Clavering, Gent. ; she died December 26, 1591.

1. Welbore, arg., a fess between 2 boars pass sab., armed or ; imp. Danvers, quarterly of 19—5, 5, 5, 4.

1. Danvers, gu., chev. between 3 mullets pierced or.

2. Danvers, ancient erm., on bend gu. 3 martlets or.

3. Popham, gu., 2 bars or, on chief of last 2 stags' heads cabossed of the field.

4. Stradling, Paly of 6, arg. az., on bend gu. 3 cinquefoils or.

5. — a chevron.

6. — 3 crosses patée, 2, 1, a file of 3 points.

7. — a fess between 3 crosslets.

8. — a chevron between 3 crescents.

9. — checky, a fess.

10. — 3 chevrons.

11. — checky.

12. Daintesy, per pale, or sab., 3 bars nebuly counter-changed.

13. — a chief indented.

14. — 3 doves, 2, 1, a chief.

15. — a bend, over all a file of 3 points.

16. — on a cross 5 martlets.

17. — checky, a chief erm., a file of 5 points.

18. — a fret.

19. — fretty.

Crest, a boar's head couped sab., pierced by a spear in pale or, embrued gu.

2. Quarterly, 1, Danvers ; 2, Danvers, ancient ; 3, Stradling ; 4, Daintesy ; imp. 1, 4, Courtenay, or, 3 torteaux, 2, 1, file of 3 points az., besanty ; 2, 3, Redvers, or, lion ramp. az.

3. Welbore, imp. 1, 4, Bradbury, sab., a chevron erm. between 3 buckles arg. ; 2, 3. Rockhill, arg., a chevron between 3 chess-rooks sab.

4. Quarterly, 1, 4, Bradbury ; 2, 3, Rockhill ; imp. Banson, arg., a chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sab. attired or.

II. A monument with effigies near the chancel-arch to William

Barlee, Esq., 1619, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of John Serle, Gent., of Barkway; also his son, John Barlee, Esq., and Mary his wife, daughter of John Haynes, Esq., of Old Hall, 1633. Five shields of arms:

1. Barlee, Quarterly of 18—6, 6, 6, with crest as before.
  1. Barlee.
  2. Lammay, or, a water bouget sab., border of last, besanty.
  3. Moyhill, arg., on a cross az. 5 roses or.
  4. Bellhouse, arg., 3 lions ramp. gu., 2, 1.
  5. Paghall, arg., a fess sab. between 3 crescents gu.
  6. Walden, sab., 2 bars, and in chief 3 cinquefoils arg.
  7. Breton, az., 2 chevronels between 3 mullets or, 2, 1.
  8. Norwood, erm., a cross eng. gu.
  9. Geredot, gu., 3 crescents arg., 2, 1.
  10. Serle, per pale, or, sab.
  11. —— Barry of 8, or, gu.
  12. —— az., 3 cinquefoils erminois, 2, 1.
  13. —— az., 3 escallops or, 2, 1.
  14. —— quarterly per fess indented, or az.
  15. —— paly of 4, or, az., on fess gu. 3 mullets arg.
  16. Quarterly, gu., or, a bend arg.
  17. Arg., a fess between 3 boars pass. sab.
  18. Vert, a chevron between 3 roses arg.
- 2 and 3. Each Barlee only.
4. Barlee, imp. Serle, per pale, or, sab.
5. Barlee, imp. Haynes.

III. A monument to Margaret, daughter of George Oliver, Esq., of Great Wilbraham, co. Cambs., and first wife of Haynes Barlee, Esq., 1653.

Barlee, quarterly of 18, as before, with crest.

IV. A monument to Mary, daughter of Edmund Turner, Gent., of Walden, and second wife of Haynes Barlee, Esq., 1658. Barlee only, imp. Turner, az., on a fess eng. between 2 mill-rhinds or a lion pass. gu., and two crests. 1, Barlee; 2, Turner. A lion pass. guard gu.

V. A monument to Haynes Barlee, Esq., 1696, and Mary, his third wife, daughter of William Riddlesden, Esq.; Barlee and crest, imp. Riddlesden, arg., a chevron between 3 crosslets fitchée sab.

VI. A monument to John Stephenson, of Hauxton, co. Cambs., Esq., and Anne his wife, daughter and co-heir of Henry Patten, Gent., of Clavering, 1741. Stephenson, gu., on bend arg. 3 leopards' faces vert; surtout, Patten, az., a quatrefoil or between 3 crescents arg. Crest, a leopard's head erased regard vert.

VII. A flat stone to Richard Godfrey, Gent., 1699; a wreath with four hawks' bells.

VIII. A flat stone to William Jekyll, Gent., 1711, a fess between 3 hinds trippant. Crest, a horse's head couped, maned, and bridled.

IX. A flat stone to William Benson, Esq., 1677, arg., on chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sab. attired or, 3 escallops of the field; imp. Groves, erm., on chevron eng. gu. 3 escallops arg. Crest, a goat's head erased.

X. Two flat stones to members of the Benson family, each with the arms and crest of Benson.

XI. Three flat stones in the churchyard, each with the arms of Martin, paly of six, or az., on chief gu., 3 martlets or. Crest, a mountain cat pass. proper.

On a hatchment, arg., 3 bars gu., in chief 3 trefoils slipt sab.; a border az., semé of mullets arg.; impaling or, a fess eng. vert between a lion pass. in chief gu. and 3 torteaux in base, 2, 1. Crest, an arm embowed in armour, in hand proper a star of 6 rays or.

#### BERDEN.

An interesting little church, cruciform, without aisles, and a western tower. In the chancel are some curious early Decorated remains.

1. On an altar-tomb in the chancel are brasses to Thomas Thompson, Esq., and Anne his wife, 1607, with these arms on two brass shields :

1. Thompson, per fess, arg., sab., a fess embattled counter-embattled between 3 falcons close, all counter-changed.
2. Aldersaye, gu., on a bend between 2 cinquefoils arg. 3 lions' faces sab.

2. On a large monument against the east wall of the chancel to Thomas Aldersaye, Esq., of Bunbury, co. Chester, 1598, the arms and crest of Aldersaye only.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

[1858, *Part II.*, pp. 513, 514.]

#### FARNHAM.

This church is now being rebuilt in a costly style by Joseph Clarke, Esq., diocesan architect, at the expense of the rector and landowners of the parish. The following list of arms was taken a few months prior to the demolition of the old church. The former church consisted of chancel, nave, south porch, and west tower. The fabric was probably Norman, but the font was the only tangible evidence of the fact. The general appearance of the church was Perpendicular, of rather late date. The south porch was of considerable merit; its loss is to be regretted, as it was the best of a series of panelled stone porches, evidently by the same hand, the remaining ones being at Clavering, Little Chishall, and Anstey. Arms :

1. On a monument to Henry Lilley, Esq., rouge dragon, 1698, gu., 3 lilies slipt arg., 2, 1.
2. On a monument to Nathaniel Geering, Rector, gu., 2 bars or,

on each 3 mascles of the field, on a canton sab. a lion's face or. Crest, an antelope's head erased, quarterly, arg., sab., thereon 4 mascles counter-changed, attired or.

3. On a monument to Thomas Wisdome, Rector, 1825, sab., 2 chevrons erm. between 3 mullets or. Crest, a sphere.

4. On a modern monument to some members of the Gosling family, arms, quarterly :

1, 4. Gosling, gu., a chevron between 3 crescents or.

2, 3. Quarterly :

1, 4. Brograve, arg., 3 lions pass., in pale gu.

2, 3. —— Barry of 6, arg., az.; impaling Grey, barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 annulets gu.

On an escutcheon of pretence, quarterly :

1, 4. —— sab., 3 conies courant arg.

2, 3. —— sab., a crosslet or between 3 demi-lions ramp, arg.

Crest, a lion's jamb erect gu., holding a fleur-de-lys or.

In the east window the arms of Trinity College, Oxford, in modern stained glass.

#### LANGLEY.

A remote village church, consisting of chancel, nave, and west tower, without arms or monuments.

#### MAUNDEN.

A cruciform church, with west tower and spire. This church has been allowed to fall into a most lamentable state of decay; a considerable portion is in the greatest danger of falling, and no one seems to care to have it restored.

In the north transept is a large monument to Sir William Waade, Knt., who died Oct. 21, 1623, aged 77, with five shields of arms :

1. Waade, az., a saltire between 4 escallops or. Crest, a rhinoceros passant gu., tusked, etc., or.

2. Patten, Lozengy erm., sab.

3. Quarterly :

1. Waade.

2. —— or, a chevron between 3 eagles' heads erased sab.

3. —— gu., 3 garbs or, 2, 1.

4. —— barry of 6, arg., az., in chief 3 maunches gu.; imp.

Patten, quarterly of 8—4, 4:

1. Patten.

2. —— gu., 2 lions pass., in pale or.

3. Scrope, az., a bend or.

4. —— arg., chev. gu. between 3 torteaux.

5. —— gu., a fess arg., a file of 3 points or.

6. —— gu., a chevron between 3 escallops or.

7. —— Brydges, Arg., on cross sab. a leopard's face or.

8. —— erm., a cross bottonny sab.

4. The same as No. 3.
5. Waade, quarterly of four, as before, impaling :
  - 1, 4, Marbury of Northumberland, sab., a cross engrailed between 4 nails sab.
  - 2, 3. Marbury of Walton, co. Chester, arg., on fess. az. 3 garbs or.

On a flat stone in the chancel to Gertrude, wife of Richard James, Gent., 1634, arms, quarterly :

- 1, 4. James, arg., a chevron between 3 fer de moulins barways sab.
- 2, 3. Haestrecht, arg., two bars wavy az., on chief or 3 eagles displayed sab. ; imp. Nightingale. per pale gu., erm., a rose counter-changed.

Crests :

1. James, a garb arg., banded vert.
2. Haestrecht, a rose between 2 wings displayed.

Against the north wall of the chancel are five atchievements to the Southouse family :

1. Southouse, az., on bend cottized arg. 3 martlets gu.
2. Southouse, imp. vert, a chevron between 3 stags' heads cabossed or.
3. Southouse, imp. gyronny of 8, erm., sab., over all a lion ramp. or.
4. Southouse, imp. az., 3 fishes haurient arg., 2, 1, over all pretty gu.
5. Southouse, imp. quarterly :
  - 1, 4. Arg., lion ramp. sab.
  - 2, 3. A chevron between 3 mullets sab.

The following arms were formerly in the windows ; they have long since been removed :

1. Leventhorpe, arg., a bend gobony gu., sab., cottized of last.
2. —— gu., a bend arg., in sinister chief a crab of last.
3. Quarterly :
  1. Gu., a griffin segreant or.
  2. Gyronny of 12, or, gu.
  3. Quarterly, gu., az., a lion ramp. arg.
  4. Arg., a bugle-horn sab., strung gu., between 3 trefoils slipt of the second.

#### UGLEY.

This church contains nothing remarkable. The singular name of this village has given rise to the ditty :

“Ugley church and Ugley steeple,  
Ugley parson, Ugley people.”

This has proved so distasteful to the vicars of Ugley, that they have made several attempts to get the name changed to Oakley, which they contend is original and correct.

1. On a monument to Paul Wright, D.D., Vicar, 1785, az., 2 bars arg., in chief 3 leopards' faces or, impaling :
  - 1, 4. Bridgeman, sab., 10 besants, 4, 3, 2, 1, on chief arg., a lion pass. sab.
  - 2, 3. —— baly of 6, or, gu., on canton arg. a bear salient sab., muzzled or.
2. On a monument to Isaac Whittington, Esq., of Orford House, 1773, arms, quarterly :
  - 1, 4. Whittington, gu., a fess checky or, az.
  - 2, 3. Defaced, but should be arg., a chevron between 3 cinque-foils sab.
3. On a monument to Samuel Leightonhouse, Esq., of Orford House, 1823, arg., 3 chevronels erm., impaling :
  - 1, 4. Chamberlayne, gu., an inescutcheon arg. within an orle of mullets or.
  - 2, 3. Stanes, arg., a bend cottized sab.  
Crest, a demi-lion ramp. sab., holding in his fore-paw an ear of wheat proper.

Also two achievements, both the same as the last monument.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

### Abbess Roding.

[1797, *Part I.*, p. 369.]

Abbess Roding (Fig. 2) is distant from Chelmsford 11 miles, from Ongar 6, and from Epping 11. It was called Abbess from a manor in it, and the advowson of the church belonging to the abbess of Barking. The lands in this parish are of a heavy soil; the houses few in number. The manors it contains are those of Abbess Hall, Rookwood Hall, and Berwick Bernes, or Berners.

Abbess Hall stands behind the church. This manor continued in Barking Abbey till the time of the suppression; King Henry VIII. sold it to Robert Chersey, and it is now the property of Eliab Harvey, Esq., of Chigwell, Essex.

Rookwood Hall, a venerable old mansion formerly (but now a farmhouse), to which there belonged an extensive park, stands nearly a mile south-west of the church, took its name from some ancient owners, and is the property of Mr. Mills.

Berwick Berners is a hamlet in this parish, the mansion of which stands about half a mile north-east of the church. A constable is chosen for this hamlet, who attends at Dunmow, which causes it to be reputed in that hundred. It belongs to Thos. Brand, Esq., of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire. The present rector is the Rev. Mr. Dyer.

The church, dedicated to St. Edmund, is of one pace with the chancel; the whole tiled. A wooden belfry, with a small spire upon it, contains three bells. The monuments it contains are one against the left-hand side of the east wall, to the memory of Sir Gamaliel

Capel ; the effigies of their nine children are placed beneath those of their own in a posture of devotion. The other is a smaller monument, in which is the half-length figure of Lady Luckyn under a small canopy. She is represented in a studious posture, with her head reclining on her right hand, and her left holding a book open. Behind this figure is the representation of two angels with a crown of glory, which they are just going to put upon her head.

X. Y. Z.

### Little Baddow.

[1853, *Part II.*, pp. 268, 269.]

In Wright's "History of Essex," vol. i., p. 122, we read, that in recesses in the south wall of the centre aisle [of Little Baddow Church] are the carved figures of two females, who, according to a traditional account, were the founders of the church. Then follows an extract from a letter of Mr. Joseph Strutt, mentioning the opening, at Little Baddow, of two graves in the wall of the church, over which lay the effigies of two women, who by their dress appeared to have been buried there in the thirteenth (?) century. Nothing seems to be known as to who either of these ladies was.

I have lately been favoured with the loan of a MS. pedigree of the Berners family, who have left traces of their name in divers parts of Essex, as well as elsewhere. It purports to have been compiled in 1616, from ancient deeds and monuments, and "truest copies" of Camden and Glover, as well as from books. There Anne, daughter of Sir John de Berners, knight, appears to have married Sir Hugh de Badew, knight, of Great Baddow, *temp.* Edward III. ; and it is added, "This Anne lyeth buried in an arch of the wall at Little Badew church, in Essex, with the monkey at her face." So it stands in the pedigree. I presume her effigy is referred to, and I should have thought the monkey (the crest of the lady's father) was more likely to have been at her feet ; and it is possible that, in transcribing the note of someone who had visited the church, *feet* had been inadvertently converted into *face*. However, the Rev. W. B. Ady, the incumbent, has been so obliging as to examine both effigies, and informs me that at each lady's feet is a dog, and one of the animals has cropped ears ; but he has found no trace of the monkey. No authority is given for the statement in the pedigree, but there is a considerable probability of its being substantially true, even if the author mistook a dog with short ears for a monkey ; and as it exists in a private MS. only, I have thought it worth recording in your pages, as affording some reason for believing that one of these ladies was this Anne de Badew. She was the sister of Sir John de Berners, the father of Sir James, who was executed in 1388, in consequence of the influence he was supposed to have over King Richard II. ; which Sir James was the father of Dame Juliana Berners, the prioress

of Sopwell, and author of the treatises on hawking and hunting in the "Book of St. Alban's." From other sources I learn that Sir Hugh de Badew had a second wife, who survived him, and died in 1419. The place of his residence at Great Baddow is still known as Sir Hugh's.

Yours, etc., W. S. WALFORD.

### Barking.

[1814, *Part II.*, pp. 317, 318.]

Barking, in Essex, is about seven miles east of the Metropolis, and was once a considerable place, having a monastic foundation, the site of which is near the entrance from London. Of the religious and habitable walls nothing now remains but some of the foundations. Two gates, formerly the entrances, alone subsist. The small one, which we first observe, is in a long range of stone wall, extending from the corner where the road turns entering from London, to the entrance of the churchyard. It is merely an arch of a flat proportion, and probably was never carried to a greater height, being a minor approach to the abbey. The weather cornice is supported on the left side by a king, and on the right by an angel holding a shield. Some distance beyond is the principal gateway, a small building elegantly proportioned, built about the time of Henry VI. or VII., consisting of two stories; the first having the arch of entrance, of a flat character, supported by piers, and over it an elegant double niche; the second contains a handsome window of three compartments, terminated by a parapet and battlements. At the north-west angle is a lofty embattled octagonal staircase turret. The room over the gateway, now in ruins and totally neglected, has a curious basso-relievo on the north side of the window in the east wall. It represents our Saviour crucified, with the Virgin on the right and St. John on the left. The intermediate spaces are filled with curiously varied intersected lozenge work, much mutilated; the figures are greatly defaced, but what remains is of good workmanship, and some of the original blue colouring is still on the drapery. This formerly was the chapel of the Holy Rood, and, though a very small room, had a screen in the centre, a fragment of which is now seen in the wall. This gateway forms the entrance to the churchyard. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a large structure, having four aisles, one on the south and two on the north side of the principal aisle, and is divided into nave and chancel, with a handsome proportioned tower at the west end of three stories, with a staircase turret at the north-west angle. Excepting the tower, the whole edifice has undergone entire renovation; the arches, which are numerous, are ill-shaped, being neither round nor pointed, have not a single moulding, and rest on square piers. The font, though not handsome, is nevertheless curious, being a perfect example of the rude style of architecture that prevailed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; it stands at

the west end of the south aisle. The church has formerly had numerous brasses, only a few of which now remain: one in the chancel to the memory of John Tedcastell, gent., and Elizabeth, his wife; they had nine sons and seven daughters; she died October 27, A.D. 1596, in her —th year. The said John deceased the — day of — Anno — in the — year of his age. Another in the nave to Thomas Broke, his wife, and three children, bearing date 1493. One in the western part of the nave to the memory of Christopher Merell, citizen and goldsmith of London, who died January 6, 1593; it likewise perpetuates the memory of his sister, who died September 13, 1579. Among the monuments may be noticed a very fine one on the south wall, to the memory of Sir Charles Montagu, brother of the first Earl of Manchester; he died in the year 1625, aged 61, and is represented sitting in a tent, reclining upon a desk, on which is placed his helmet and gauntlets; the entrance to the tent is guarded by a sentinel on each side, and near it stands a page with his horse. The attitudes of all the figures are extremely graceful and the sculpture very good. An alabaster altartomb at the east end of the north aisle, to the memory of William Whyche, who died March 8, 1553. A large handsome monument on the north wall in memory of Captain John Bennett, who died in the year 1706, aged 70 years and 8 months; it has a finely-executed bust, surrounded with emblematic carvings, head and stern of a ship, etc. In a guideron shield in the pediment are the arms, three lions demy. Another on the north side of the chancel to Francis Fuller, who died March 10, 1636, aged 76. The only vestige of ancient work left inside the church is a very beautiful holy water recess, at the west end of the principal aisle near the tower; the lower part has been entirely cut away, and the ornaments of the upper much disfigured by whitewash. The exterior of the church is nearly as much bereft of ancient work as the inside, every window (excepting the west) being altered, and the arches of those that remained blocked up. In the north wall over a doorway are several very ancient ornaments worked into the masonry. The west door, and a similar one under the north porch, square-headed, remain perfect.

The town of Barking has still several picturesque old houses remaining in it. The market-house, of this kind, is very spacious, with rooms over it, and was built about the time of Queen Elizabeth. A large convenient workhouse was erected in the year 1787, in which are appropriate rooms for the education of poor children.

Yours, etc., J. C. B.

## Bartlow and Ashdon.

[1822, Part II., p. 305.]

In that part of Essex which lies on the borders of Cambridgeshire, are four pyramidal hills (see Plate II.). They may, perhaps, excite your attention as connected with “olden time”; permit me, therefore, to give an account of them in the words of Holinshed, 9th chap., 7th book of the “Historie of England.”

A.D. 1016. “Canute, with his armie on board his flete (which lay in the Medway) passed over the Thames into Essex, and there assembled all his power together, and began to spoil and lay waste the country on each hand; King Edmund (Ironside), advertised thereof, hasted forth to succour his people, and at Ashdone, in Essex, three miles from Saffron Walden, gave battle to Canute, where, after a sore and cruel fight, the Englishmen were beaten down and slaine in heaps,” Duke Edrike having turned the battle against them by treacherously joining the Danes. “There died on King Edmund’s side, Duke Edmund, Duke Alfrike, Duke Goodwine, with Earl Ulfekettle or Urchell, of East Angle, and Duke Ailewall, that was sonne to Ardelwine, late Duke of East Angle, and, to be brief, all the flowre of the English nobilitie; there were also slaine at this battle manie renowned persons of the spiritualitie, as the Bishop of Lincolne, and the Abbot of Ramsey.” “In the place where the battle was fought, are yet seven or eight hils, wherein the carcasses of them that were slaine at the same field were buried, and one being digged down of late, there were found two bodies in a stone coffin, the one laie with his head towards the other’s fete, and manie chains of iron of horses were found in the same hil;” “a few yeares after Canute ordered a church to be built at Ashdon, in honour of the victories obtained over Edmund, at the dedication of which Canute himself was present, attended by great numbers of nobilitie and clergy.”

There is much to confirm this account; for Bartlow and Ashdon are closely connected, the hamlet of Bartlow joining Ashdon, so as to form part of its village. Four hills remain—one has been opened and lowered, as represented in the plate, and a vessel of hewn stone, 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet was found in it. The tops of these barrows were planted with forest trees by the late Sir Williaim Maynard, Bart. Their grassy sides are abundantly decorated in the spring with the pasque flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*), and the dwarf elder or danewort (*Sambucus ebulus*) grows by the adjoining rivulet.

Roman coins are often found near the hills. A large one of Antoninus Pius, in brass, was brought me in high preservation; but the most common are small ones of Constans, Constantinus, Licinius, Valens, Aurelian, and Gallienus, some with reverses like those described in Camden. Labourers in trenching the ground for planting, found many fragments of Roman pottery, etc., also two moulds

of burnt earth, with concave impressions of hands and reverses upon them.

Within a furlong north-east of the hill's field, stands Bartlow Church, worthy of notice for its round tower, in excellent preservation (see the plate), and every lover of picturesque will admire its Gothic arches and windows, decorated with the vines and flowers of the Rectory garden. Upon the inner wall, opposite the north entrance, is a colossal figure of St. Christopher, lately discovered. He is represented as in the plate, only making allowance for the reduction of his size (about 15 feet) to a miniature, and remembering that his complexion is blackened by age, and that time and accidents in clearing away the veil thrown over him at the Reformation, have somewhat chequered his person, his purple robes and beam-like walking-stick.

The church contains monuments and tablets in memory of different families, as Tyrrell, Wenyeve, Wise, Oseburgh, Mapletoft, Hall and the late Sir William Blackett. There are the arms of England and France quarterly, in stained glass, and the shields, as described in the plate, are carved in stone in the arches of the three doors. Two are evidently those of Vere and Pultney. Perhaps the aforesaid dukes may claim the tent and triangle.

Yours, etc., J. A. CARR, JUN.

### Birdbrooke.

[1789, *Part I.*, pp. 409, 410.]

Mr. Holman, in his MS. "History of Essex," mentions the arms of Wanton (argent, a chevron, sable) being impaled with several others in a window at Bathorne Hall, in the parish of Birdbrooke, Essex. Upon examination I find the arms of Wanton not there; a piece of painted or plain glass supplies the place. And to what families the seven which remain belong I am at a loss to find out, notwithstanding I have examined Edmondson, Guillim, and Wright's "Heraldry;" therefore have sent you a drawing (Plate II., fig. 8), to beg the favour of an explanation from some of your correspondents who are versed in heraldry. They will observe that the first, third, eighth, and ninth squares (beginning upon the left hand) are filled with painted and plain glass where the arms have been broke out. Those which remain are as follow:

No. 2. Ermine, a fess Az. charged with three lions rampant Argent.

No. 4. Sable, fretty Argent.

No. 5. Azure, a fess Or, between three wings Or.

No. 6. Argent, a bend Sable, between four cottises Sable.

No. 7. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three billets of the second charged Ermine.

No. 10. Sable, a lion rampant Arg. in a bordure compony Sable and Arg.

No. 11. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three leopards' heads Azure.

The crest is a curious one; I have not been able to find any person who could inform me what it was intended to represent, or to whom it belonged, neither do I find that any of the above arms belonged to the possessors of this estate. Morant, in his "History of Essex," p. 345, mentions the following (after the death of Wanton); viz., Harston, Pekenham, Mackwilliam, Stanhope, Sandys, Pember-ton, Ireland, Kingsmill, Cotton, Harrington, and Pyke.

I think it not unlikely that these arms were placed at Bathorne Hall by the family of Wanton, possessors of this estate anno 1336, to show the intermarriages of that family.

A translation of the following old French inscription, taken by Mr. Holman from a brass plate in the church, will be esteemed a favour. The two first lines are not difficult, but the two others appear to have been inaccurately copied. The brass plate being lost, I had no opportunity of comparing it with the original, therefore was very exact in my copy from Mr. Holman's MS.\*

"De terri fuy faite ē forme et en terrē fuy ——— Tuete e adis La thu de malm  
e it pile Amen."

### Boreham.

[1841, *Part II.*, pp. 353, 354.]

Perhaps some account of Boreham Church, near Chelmsford, may afford some interest to your readers. The oldest part of it is the tower, which, from the mixture of the semicircular and the pointed arches, appears to be of the date of Stephen or Henry II. The lower part of the tower contains two small windows (or, rather, loopholes), not exceeding  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide; the second floor two Norman arches, north and south, with a column in the middle of each. (See Plate, fig. 2.) The third story, which is the belfry, has four windows, each formed of two pointed arches, with a munnion or column between. The top of the tower has massive battlements, being not less than 4 feet 4 inches wide, which reminds me of the Norman Gatehouse at St. Edmund's Bury. The tower is 55 or 56 feet high, from the battlements to the floor. Its external dimension is from 23 to 24 feet square; the thickness of the walls 3 feet 9 inches.

In many of the churches in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, from the difficulty of procuring stone, we find Roman bricks or tiles occasionally used for quoins or as bonds to flintwork. This may partly account for the scarcity of Roman remains at this present

\* In the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

day. These materials are used in churches even so late as the time of Edward II. and III.

I send you a sketch (see Fig. 4) of a Norman arch from the second floor of the tower, which opens to the roof at the west end. The jambs are stone, the arch of thin Roman bricks from  $\frac{5}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick—they may be mistaken for modern flat tiles—but in examining them carefully I find them to be of various sizes; *i.e.*, from 8 to 11 inches long. The inner arch is filled with pieces of curved tiles, the fragments of Roman ridge-tiles. The arch at the east end (opposite to the enclosed sketch) is of stone instead of tiles, and, what is curious, one of the jambs being a little shorter than the other, the level is corrected by inserting a Roman brick (about 14 inches by 11) just below the spring of the arch. Many of the bricks about the tower are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick.

The Normans appeared in this building to be hasty in their work, and if they did not find any stone ready they made use of old bricks and tiles, as we find among the two Norman windows and the corners of the tower a mixture of stone and bricks.

The great arch under the east of the tower, instead of being semicircular, is very slightly pointed at the top. As in the works of Abbat Suger in the west end of St. Denis' Cathedral, the later Norman builders found that, when too much weight was added, the crown of the arch is liable to sink down; witness the Saxon arches of Barfreston, Iffley, etc.

The present church used for divine service is at the west end of the tower. The windows appeared of the style which prevailed about 1450 to 1500, and were lately repaired with composition, vulgarly called *compo*. The building at the east of the tower is of an earlier date: from the windows and the details of the mouldings, about the time of Edward I.

Fig. 3 is an early specimen of a square-headed window from the chancel.

Yours, etc.,                    JOHN ADEY REPTON.

P.S.—Since I sent this account I have discovered in the tower of Felsted Church (near Great Waltham) an arch of Roman bricks, somewhat similar to that of Boreham.

### Brentwood.

[1787, Part II., pp. 975, 976.]

I send you herewith a description of a brass plate affixed against the wall of the chancel part of the chapel at Brentwood, of which I shall speak hereafter; and if you can favour me with any account of the person mentioned therein you will oblige me. At the top is a man in complete armour, brandishing a falchion in his right hand, and bearing an oval shield on his left arm; his helmet is adorned

with a plume of feathers, and he stands, or is stamping, on the body of a dragon with wings extended, long tail, and tongue wreathed from its mouth, and the point barbed. . . . Under this is the following motto :

POST PVGNAM, TUTAMQ. FIDEM,  
CURSUMQ. PERACTUM  
QUIETE, VICTOR IN DEO, FRUOR,  
MEO.  
JOHANNES PARKER.  
Crest

April the [ ] arms xixth 1673.

The arms are, a stag standing on a shield, argent; the crest, a man naked, with a wreath girt round his middle, his left arm resting on his hip, and his right arm extended upwards, holding in his hand a crossbow. . . .

The hamlet of Brentwood, or Burntwood, formerly called by the Normans Bois-arse (from *bois*, a wood, and *arson*, burning), the country round about being for a large extent very woody, it is not unlikely that this part might have been also a wood, which was probably set fire to in order to clear the ground, when Cæsar built his chief city, called Cæsaromagus—and, in the old Itinerary Table, called Baromagus—which, from the best tradition and judgment of Mr. Camden and others, is supposed to have stood on the spot where this hamlet now stands; and the situation of the country seems to favour this conjecture, as the land lies very high, and seems to be a broad space between woods which surround Warley Common, Jugriffe, Thorndon, etc., on one side, and South Weald, and all the land across from thence to Ingatestone, etc., on the other. Brentwood, which rose perhaps from the ruins of Cæsar's old city, was once famous for its market, now almost disused, and also for its commodious inns and good accommodations, which are lately very much improved.

By the name of Bois-arse King Stephen granted a market or fair there to the Abbot of St. Osith; and many years after Isabel, Countess of Bedford, daughter to King Edward III., built a chapel to the memory of St. Thomas of Canterbury for the ease of its inhabitants, and where many offerings were formerly made with lavish hand to that imagined saint.

Thorndon, mentioned above, is the seat of Lord Petre, Baron Petre of Writtle. It was very anciently the family seat of the name of Fitz-Lewis, of the last of whom there is an old report that, upon the casual burning of the house at the solemnity of his wedding, he was consumed in the flames. Afterwards it came into the family of Petre. The first Lord Petre was so created by King James at his accession to the crown of Great Britain.

H. A.

## Little Burstead.

[1827, Part II., pp. 105-107.]

The parish of Little Burstead, or Burghstead, in Essex, joins to and lies west-south-west of Great Burstead, on which account it is sometimes called West Burstead. It is in the archdeaconry of Essex and deanery and hundred of Barstable, but is wholly exempt from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, and only subject to the commissary *in partibus*, etc. Little Burstead is 25 miles from London, 10 from Grays, and 2 from the well-known market-town of Billericay, which, it may be remarked, is a hamlet in the adjoining parish of Great Burstead.

This parish has from time immemorial formed part of the possessions of the bishops of London. It is so returned in that important national record, Domesday Book. "Galt [Walter] held of the Bishop that which Godwin held in the time of King Edward [the Confessor], in whose reign it was valued at 60s., but now only 50s." The capital manor is still vested in the see of London, but out of the original manor have been created two others—the manor of Whitehall and the manor of St. Margaret's. The mansion once belonging to Whitehall has been taken down some years, but the outhouses still remain, where the court is kept. On the opposite side of the lane, where the house belonging to the manor of St. Margaret's stands, about half a mile west of the church, there is another old house belonging to an adjoining estate, called South Fields. Whitehall, St. Margaret's, and South Fields belong to the heirs of the late Sir John Tyrrell, Bart.

In the history of this parish notice should be taken of the family of Walton, many years seated here.

The following members of this family were buried in the church :

"Anne Walton, 1639.—Wm. Walton, 1640.—Geo. Walton, 1662.—Eliz. his wife, 1666.—Sir Geo. Walton, 1739.—Wm. Walton, 1739.—Capt. Chas. Walton, 1714.—Mary Walton, 1743-4.—Wm. Walton, 1746-7.—Constant Charity Walton, 1773.—Geo. Walton, 1779."

The following lines are copied literally from a tablet, which is in a plain frame and suspended in the church. The vellum on which they are written has suffered under the hands of time :

"*Pious Teares for the losse of the Worl<sup>d</sup> GEORGE WALTON, Esq., who dyed July 16, 1662.*" [Verses omitted.]

The brave Hon. Sir George Walton, Knt., Admiral of the Blue, who died in 1739, was an honour both to his family and country. This undaunted sailor signalized himself on many occasions, particularly at the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Messina in 1718. His letter to Sir G. Byng on that occasion can be equalled only by Cæsar's "Veni, vidi, vici." It was as follows :

“SIR,—We have taken and destroyed all the Spanish ships and vessels which were upon the coast. Number as per margin.\*

“I am, etc., G. WALTON.

“Canterbury, off Syracuse, 16 Aug., 1718.”

The church of Little Burstead is a plain structure, of one pace with the chancel, all tiled (see Plate I.). It has a small shingled spire, in which were formerly three bells, but now only two.

In the large window there are a few squares of painted glass, representing Christ bearing His cross, St. Philipus, St. Simon, St. Jacobus, St. Matthæus, and some others, but in a very dilapidated state.

The following lines are engraved on a small copper-plate attached to a very old stone, the inscription on which is completely worn out, so that only a few letters are visible. The lines on the copper appear to refer to a former rector of the parish, and run thus :

“ And though this payneful pastor now be dead,  
He conscious is that here his flock he fed  
In wolsome pastures, adding to his name  
A crown of glory w<sup>ch</sup> ovweighs all fame.”

In the chancel is a grave-stone :

“To the pious memory of Robert and Valentine Knightley, of Off Church Bury, in the County of Warwick, esq., ob. 22 Feb., 1707.”

There are also inscriptions as follow :

“Here lieth the body of Christopher Herris, son and heir of Christopher Herris, of Shenfield and Margaret Ing in Essex, esq., by his wife sole dau. to Sir Harbottle Grimston of Bradfield, knt. and bart. who died 19 Jan. 1654.”

“Here lies interred the body of Anne Walton, the wife of Wm. Walton, Esq. and Citizen of London, the daughter of Henry Crooke, late in Oxfordshire, Esq. who after the pilgrimage of XLVIII yeares, surrendered her sovle into the hands of her Redeemer, the xi day of June, Anno D<sup>r</sup>ni 1639.”

“George Walton, esq. who departed this life 20 July, 1662.”

“Here lieth the body of Eliz. Walton, wife of George Walton, esq. eldest daughter of Christopher Herris, esq. who died 1 March, 1666.”

“The Hon. Sir George Walton, Knt. late Admiral of the Blue, died Nov. 21, 1739, in the 74th year of his age.”

The following are in the aisle :

“Here lyeth bvyed the body of Elizabeth Sammes, the wife of William Sammes, of this parish, esq. who departed this life the xxi day of Aug. 1617.”

“Mary, wife of T. Mayott, died Sept. 22, 1762, aged 90. John Mayott, died Oct. 10, 1764, aged 57. Thomas Mayott, of Ramsden Park; Gent. died Nov. 29, 1802, aged 88.”

Arms : Arg., a chevron between boars' heads couped Sab. ; Crest, a boar's head couped erect.

Arms on a hatchment : Quarterly, 1 and 4, ar., a fleur-de-lis gu., a mullet for difference, for Walton ; 2 and 3, ar., a chev. between

\* The number of Spanish ships taken was seven, besides smaller vessels ; the number burnt, four ships, with a bomb-vessel and a fire-ship.

thhee boars' heads couped sab., Mayott ; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, or, on a bend eng., az. three cinquefoils of the first. 2 and 3, ar., guttee de Sang. Crest, an antelope's head, couped at the neck gu., armed or, gorged with a collar ar, thereon three fleurs-de-lis as in the arms, holding in the mouth a trefoil proper.

Arms on a hatchment, supposed to be Stephens: Per chev. az. and er. in chief two eagles displayed or ; impaling, ar. on two bars gu., three mullets 2, and 1, of the field.

The rectory has always been in the collation of the bishops of London. It has a glebe 31 acres 3 roods and 7 perches. The value in the king's books is £12; yearly tenths, £1 4s.; episcopal procurations, 3s. 6d. The Rev. W. Dunbar, rector, who died in 1723, left £20 a year to his successors, payable out of an estate called Braintree, near Braintree, in Essex.

The rectory-house stands very pleasantly, situated about a quarter of a mile from the church, and commands a pleasing view of it, as well as of the surrounding country. It is occupied by the Rev. Alfred Wm. Roberts, M.A., the present rector, who rebuilt a considerable part of it.

This parish is rated to the land-tax at £520 a year.

In this parish are three almshouses. Twenty shillings are given to the poor at Christmas out of lands called Pancras money, and 5s. in bread at Whitsuntide.

J. T.

### Castle Hedingham. [See pp. 127-130.]

[1831, Part I., p. 212.]

The gold ring (Fig. 10) was found some few years ago by a labourer at plough in the parish of Castle Hedingham, Essex. The point of the ploughshare had passed through it, and had probably carried it some distance, as one side of it is rather injured. It is conjectured to have been the inauguration ring of Lucia, Countess of Oxford, the first abbess of Hedingham Nunnery, which is supposed to have been founded late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century. The engraving on the face of the ring represents the Virgin crowned, holding in her right hand the Holy Infant, and in her left a sceptre ; the remainder of the exterior circle is twisted, and ornamented at the widest part with a kind of quatrefoil flower on a branch. On the broadest part of the interior is the black-letter inscription, "en ioye demorez."

Yours, etc.,

T. M.

### Chelmsford.

[1824, Part II., p. 69.]

A number of articles bearing the marks of great antiquity, although as regards their intrinsic value not of much consideration, continue to be found among the general mass of materials which have been

washed up from the bed of the river at Chelmsford during the late flood. We have been favoured (says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*) by John Crabb, Esq., with the sight of a box, circular at each end, about six inches long and two inches wide, the top and bottom of which are of brass, and the other part copper. This box, the inscription upon which is in Dutch, has probably been used for tobacco. Upon the lid is engraved the following extracts from Isaiah i. 2-4 : "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Three figures of men illustrate this passage. "The ox knoweth his owner, and the ass his master's crib." The ox and the ass are here engraved. "Ah! sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil doers, children that are corrupters." Three figures of men are engraved at this part, whose legs and part of the bodies only can be distinguished. On the bottom there are inscribed extracts from Sirach (Ecclesiasticus xxi. 2-4).

[1840, *Part I.*, pp. 469-471.]

I send you sketches of two bosses taken from the ceiling of one of the rooms at the Black Boy, Chelmsford.

There is a tradition that Richard III. was hunting in the forest, and, being missed by his courtiers, was afterwards found at this house. One of the bosses has the figure of a boar, painted of a dark blue, surrounded by a border of the same colour, with bright red stars [mullets]; the panel within is of a deep red. The other boss is a rose, originally painted white, out of compliment to Richard, but afterwards half painted red, when Henry VII. and Elizabeth of York came to the throne.

The beam is massive, being not less than 16 inches wide. The room, although only  $9\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, was originally a hall  $28\frac{1}{2}$  feet long, but subsequently reduced to  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet by a partition, leaving a passage to the inn; yet this partition, from the style and character of the panels, appears to have been added so early as the reign of Henry VIII. The doors to the buttery hatch, etc., may still be traced on the wall of the passage.

J. A. R.

NOTE.—We are inclined to conclude that the tradition alluded to by our correspondent has originated entirely from a remembrance of King Richard's well-known heraldic supporter, but that he had nothing at all to do with this Chelmsford boar. There can be no question that the insignia before us belong to the family of Vere, Earl of Oxford. In the catalogue of badges and crests, *temp. Henry VIII.*, in the "Collectanea Topog. et Genealog.", vol. iii., p. 73, we find :

"Th' erl of Oxfordes crest." On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a boar statant azure, armed, etc., or.

These colours agree with the example before us, and at p. 66 we find the earl's badge was a mullet, but it was of silver, and not

red as above exhibited. This badge was taken from the coat of Vere, quarterly gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet argent.

It is well known that the county of Essex was the principal locality of the Vere estates, and that their great manor and burial-place was at Earl's Colne in this county. John, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1512, possessed the manor of Culverts, in the parish of Boreham, adjoining Chelmsford, by grant from Henry VII. ("Morant," vol. ii., p. 13).

We think there can be no doubt that the Black Boy belonged either to the Earl of Oxford as a provincial town house or hostelry, or to one of his principal friends and adherents, who might display the heraldic insignia of his lord.

[1800, *Part I.*, pp. 432, 433.]

I am just returned from viewing the ruins of Chelmsford Church, of whose downfall, January 18 this year, you gave an account in p. 79. It was occasioned by digging for a vault \* between two of the south pillars of the nave for a lady of the family of Tindal. The workmen were not aware till too late that they were got below the foundation of the two pillars, which, being at no great depth in the ground, gave way in about five hours after they left the spot, and drew along with it the whole range of arches on that side, and with them the roof of the nave and its aisles, and the greatest part of the walls over the arches and windows, leaving only the tower at the west end, and the chancel at the east end standing. The organ escaped unhurt, though the gallery before it was beaten down, and the monuments with the library in the north aisle are safe. A bill, to enable the parishioners to raise a sum of money on annuities, is brought into Parliament, and it is believed that by taking down the upper walls to the crown of the arches, and rebuilding the fallen arches with the old materials, a thorough repair may be made.

What measures are to be adopted for rebuilding the tower of Writtle Church, which fell in consequence of three injudicious attempts at repair by a country bricklayer, is not yet known.

The church of High Ongar is shored up and threatens downfall.

It is hoped these instances will be timely warnings to the inhabitants and incumbents of parochial churches, how they trust the repair of them to country or inexperienced workmen.

The old conduit in the middle of the town is succeeded by the figure of a woman holding a shield thus inscribed :

"This conduit was erected near the site of the former, the inclosure at the springhead rebuilt, and a more ample supply of water conveyed to the town than of late years, by the accumulation of interest annually from the sum of £200 left by the late Sir William Mildmay, of Moulsham Hall, bart., in the year 1771, for

\* A similar accident happened, exactly from the same cause, about the same period, at Wingrave Church, in Buckinghamshire.

the support and maintenance of the conduit and pipes leading from the spring-head, by the direction of Dame Anne Mildmay, and the very liberal contribution of the Royal Exchange Assurance and Sun fire-offices, with the subscription of several inhabitants of this town. 1771."

Over the inscription, quarterly, 1 and 4, three lions rampant, Mildmay; 2 and 3 . . . impaling three lions rampant, Mildmay. Round the circular pedestal, in capitals, and formerly on the old conduit in four small tables on the four sides :

" Sic charitas a Deo fonte, benignus benignis, nec diminutus largiendo, nec parcus parcis."

On the top of the pedestal, four dolphins. From four lions' heads at the base, opening to as many pipes of lead, issues a perpetual supply of water, whose source, half a mile from the town to the N.W., is called Burgess Well, large and strongly bricked round.

On the old conduit, which was a quadrangle 15 feet high, built with stone and brick, was the following inscription :

" This conduit in one minute runs one hogshead and a half, and four gallons and a half. In one day, 2,262 hogsheads and 54 gallons. In one month, 63,300 hogsheads. And in one year, 825,942 hogsheads and 54 gallons."

The venerable mansion of Newhall, the scene of Harry's intrigues and pleasures, is now the retreat of fifty religious virgins exiled from France, under a lady abbess, who has added to their number young ladies of the first families as boarders for instruction. Great alterations have been made in the appendages to the house. The patrons of this institution are the noble families of Petre, Clifford, Mr. Smith, of Roundhill, etc., who purchased the premises of the heirs of the late Lord Waltham, and have leveled the noble avenue, a mile long, of 1,000 lime-trees in two rows on a side, 250 in a row, many of them 3 feet diameter, which if planted, as is probable, by the monarch before-mentioned, or in his reign, will make the introduction of this tree into England at least fifty years prior to the date assigned them by Mr. Hasted, who, in his "History of Kent" (i. 225), ascribes it to Spilman, the paper-maker, of Dartford. They were sold at 8s. a tree to Mr. Cotes, coal and timber merchant, of Chelmsford, who, by selling them to turners, and to make bedsteads, etc., for the barracks, is said to have cleared £500.

Yours, etc.,

VIATOR.

### Chicknall.

[1786, Part II., pp. 1008, 1009.]

In the course of a ramble in October last, I chanced to visit the little church of Chicknall St. James, near Chelmsford, and the result of an hour's amusement is now at your service, if you think the drawing and notes herewith sent will furnish entertainment to your readers. In the general description of the parish I shall refer to Morant's "Essex," vol. i., p. 79.

In the east window [of the church] : A rose argent.

A female figure, beautifully attired, with flowing hair, holding a golden cup in her right hand, and with her left raising up her outward garment.

Within a corded border, ornamented with flowers, catherine-wheels, etc.

**E H S** *Pien merci.*

Also the annexed historical painting, which I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will elucidate.

In the west window :

Crest on a wreath of colours, a lion rampant, azure. Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th argent, three lions rampant azure. 2nd azure, on a canton, or, a mullet, sable pierced. 3rd sable, a chevron, embattled, or, between three roses argent.

Also party per fess nebulee argent and sable three greyhounds' heads, collared, or, couped at the neck, counter-changed, impaling, 1. Lost. 2. Or, a fess, between four chevrons, gules. 3. Argent a griffin rampant, sable, crowned, or. 4. Lost. 5. Gules, three fishes hauriant, argent. 6. Argent, three bars, gules. 7. Or, semée of fleur-de-lys, sable. 8. Argent, an eagle sable, devouring an infant, proper, clothed, or and gules.

On a flat stone in the chancel, within the altar rails :

"Here lies the Rev. THOMAS STOCK, Rector of Chignal St. James and Mashbury, son of Thomas Stock, of Much Hallingbury, in the county of Essex, and Joanna his wife. He died, Feb. 7, 1744, aged 51."

On a table monument in the churchyard :

"Here lies the body of THOMAS WOOLLARD, Gent. late of Bromfield, but formerly of this parish, who died the 23d of Jan. 1702, aged 88 : and gave to the poor of this parish five pounds in lands per annum for ever."

On the bell in Chicknall Church :

*"Jahannes Clarke fecit me, 1621."*

Extracts from the register, beginning 1558 :

#### *Marriages.*

1592 March 29. Walter Stanley, gent., and Wineford Newdigate.

1605 Sept. 19. John Crompton, of the parish of St. Michael, Wood Street, London, gent., and Elizabeth Chott, only daughter and heir of Thomas Chott, of the parish of St. Lawrence, pewterer.

1717 May 8. Richard Cavell, clarke, to Eliz. Reeve, of Chignall, by Mr. Oborn, Vicar of Great Waltham.

#### *Burials.*

1586 June 8. William Johnson, clarke, parson of this church 33 years.

1613 Dec. 27. The Lady Margaret Fytch, wife to Mr. Francis Joselyn, esquire.

1692 Mar. 26. Amor Oxley, rector hujus ecclesiae.  
 1700 Nov. 22. Mrs. Susan Oxley.  
 1700 Dec. 17. Mrs. Miriam Reeve, mother of James Reeve, now rector.  
 1702-3 Jan. 28. Mr. Thomas Wppard, aged 89.  
 1720-1 Feb. 29. Elizabeth, wife of James Reeve, rector.  
 1698 May 3. Snow fell, and lay till eleven that day. Harvest not got in Nov. 5.

Thomas Wppard, by will, dated Feb. 20, 1700, gave £5 in lands yearly for ever.

[1786, *Part II.*, pp. 1113, 1114.]

In p. 1008 you have given an engraving from an historical painting in the east window of Chicknall Church, and your correspondent requests an explanation of the subject, which I conceive may be given to his satisfaction.

The person on his knees is Augustus Cæsar, and the female figure the Tiburtine Sibyl, pointing out to him the infant Jesus in the bosom of the Virgin on the day of his nativity.

This has been a favourite subject with the elder painters. I have a print of it executed in chiaro scuro with two blocks of wood, which passes for the work of Parmigiano, but which was done under his directions by Antonio da Trento, as appears from Vasari,\* in which, I scarcely need say, the subject is treated not only in a different, but in a very superior, manner.

The story is shortly this: When the Romans entreated the emperor that they might be allowed to pay him divine worship, he sent for the Sibyl. Whilst he was consulting her whether he should accept the adoration a blaze of glory appeared in the sky, in the midst of which stood the Virgin on an altar with the infant Jesus in her bosom; and whilst the Sibyl pointed out the vision to the emperor a voice was heard saying, "Hæc est ara Dei cœli." The Sibyl also told him that the boy was born on that very day, and that he was greater than Augustus. In consequence of which the emperor not only refused to be worshipped himself, but offered up frankincense, and the apartment was dedicated to the Holy Mary, on the site of which is now built the church called Santa Maria ara cœli. Thus far the monkish legend, which may be seen more fully, with the authorities, in the late Mr. Rogers's "Collection of Prints in Imitation of Drawings," vol. ii., p. 239. . . .

Yours, etc.,

W. R.

\* "E dopo fece (Antonio da Trento) con due stampe sole la Sibylla Tiburtina che mostra ad Ottaviano Imperadore Christo nato in Grembo alla Vergine." Vasari, vol. ii., p. 309, ed. 1647.

In answer to your correspondent's inquiry (p. 1008) about the painted glass, etc., at Chicknall St. James, I beg leave to inform him that on the union of this rectory with that of Mashbury, in the same county, by license from the Bishop of London, in 1766, at the procurement of Foote Gower, M.D., late vicar, presented to both churches, 1761, by Joseph Strutt, Esq., his lady's brother, who purchased the advowsons of Mr. Stock, the doctor repaired the church of Chicknall in 1767, removing the screen and gallery, and separating the desk and pulpit, placing them, as now, on opposite sides. Under the present pulpit was found a stone staircase leading into a buttress without, whence it was supposed sermons were formerly delivered. The floor of the clerk's desk has some boards painted, with pincers, etc., probably instruments of the Passion. In the east window the doctor placed the paintings mentioned by your correspondent, which were all brought from a cottage at Raleigh, in the church of which place, or some other in its neighbourhood, they probably once stood, together with another, which he has not mentioned, of a king crowned, holding a sceptre and book. The words *dieu merci* are in the border round *i h s.*

In the west window Dr. Gower put the Mildmay arms—A. 3 lions rampant az. with quarterings and crest from Tarling Hall—which belonged to that family in the beginning of this century, and was purchased by Mr. Strutt, 1761. The other coat, with its impalement, he had from an alehouse at Roxwell; originally it may be from one of the five mansion-houses subsisting in that village when Mr. Morant wrote (see vol. i., pp. 70-74).

The ancient coat, Barré nebûl or and az., which was originally in the west window of Chicknall Church, was removed by the doctor on the repair.

Thomas Stock, the rector, whose epitaph you have printed, was succeeded, 1744, by John Shrigley, M.A., who married his niece, Mrs. Carter, to whom her uncle left the advowson.

Though Dr. Gower was a zealous antiquary, he did not consider the confusion such a translation of coats of arms, etc., from one church to another in very distant parts of the county would make in the observations of future church-noters. They might weary themselves with tracing the connection between the coats and the lords of the manor or incumbents of Chicknall St. James, or with conjectures that they might have been inserted in the windows of St. James's Church here on the dilapidation of the church of St. Mary, which was here about the reign of Edward III. But I should weary you with the instances of such confusion which modern taste has introduced into our antiquarian researches, and therefore hasten to subscribe myself,

Yours, etc.,

H. D.

## Chigwell.

[1803, *Part II.*, pp. 808, 809.]

Chigwell is situated on a hill eleven miles to the north-east of the metropolis, in the county of Essex, and road to Chipping Ongar. It contains some good houses, inhabited by the citizens of London and others, and a free school, founded by Archbishop Harsnett. The church is an ancient structure situated in the centre of the village, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle; on the south side is a large wooden porch with an ancient Norman arch over the door, and on the roof at the west end is a wooden turret crowned with a spire, a mode of raising church steeples extremely common in this part of Essex. In this turret are five bells and a clock. The interior of the church has at the west end of the nave a gallery, erected some years since by subscription, and another is built over part of the north aisle. The edifice is adorned with a considerable number of hatchments and monuments. Among the most remarkable of the latter is a beautiful and curious brass to the memory of Samuel Harsnett, formerly vicar of this parish, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and Norwich successively, and finally Archbishop of York. He died in the year 1631, and was a considerable benefactor to the parish of Chigwell. In the chancel of this church he was buried, and a brass, on which he is represented of his natural size, placed over his grave, from which spot it has been removed for its better preservation, and now stands erect on a pedestal, and adorned with a pediment, near the place it originally occupied. Although this mode of ornamenting the archbishop's monument may not discover the best state, yet the zeal of the parish to preserve it from destruction certainly merits praise. On the opposite side of the chancel, within the altar rails, is a small mural monument having the effigies of a lady and gentleman in marble, with an inscription to the memory of Thomas Colshill, who died in the 37th year of Queen Elizabeth. The east end of the north aisle is adorned with a painted ceiling representing the sun, moon, clouds, etc. Against the wall is a small brass plate, on which is an inscription to the memory of Robert Rampston, who died in the year 1580. Near this is a brass representing a man and woman, which has been torn off the stone and fastened against a pew, commemorating John Hodgson, who died in 1620. The church has also some other brasses, which are partly concealed by the matting which covers the pavement, and are, beside, not perfect.

In this parish was a grange belonging to the abbey of Tilney, in this county, which was given by Henry VIII. at the Dissolution to Thomas Addington, and before the Reformation was a chantry founded in the church. The living of Chigwell is a vicarage, and the rectory is united to the prebend of St. Pancras in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

H. S.

## Chingford.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 1106]

Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, to communicate to the public a view of the handsome old church at Chingford, in Essex, and which you may possibly not think an unsuitable companion to the many representations of ancient ecclesiastical edifices which you have of late, and with so much propriety, handed down to posterity. (Plate III., fig. 1.)

The town of Chingford is situated near the river Lea, and takes its name from the ford over that river, which Mr. Morant supposes our Saxon ancestors pronounced Kingsford. At some distance stands the church, on the summit of a hill, commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, and not far from the turnpike road which crosses the hill. There seem to have been anciently two manors in this parish; the first, Chingford S'ti Pauli, was given to the cathedral church of St. Paul by Edward the Confessor, and remained at its possession till the Dissolution; the second, Earls Chingford, was, at the general survey, in the possession of Robert Gurnon, the ancestor of the family of Montfitchet. The church is built in this last manor, and owes its origin to some of its possessors, in whom the patronage still continues. It is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and consists of a body and south aisle, with a chancel. The whole is tiled, and in the tower are three bells. The present building seems not very ancient, not more so than about the time of Henry VII., as may be conjectured from the flatness of the arches and style of the mouldings; and the whole appears to have been put some time back into a state of very sound repair, so as to appear almost unalterable even to time itself.

INDAGATOR LONDINENSIS.

[1790, *Part II.*, pp. 788, 789.]

In turning over some old family papers of my grandfather Bunce's (many years ago rector of Chingford-cum-Pitsey, in Essex), I found the enclosed MS. If it contains anything worth notice, make what use of it you please.

To whom this was addressed I cannot say, but plainly to some then compiler of the history of that county.

Yours, etc., W. BUNCE.

"Chingford, Nov. . . ., 1721.

"SIR,—Being an absolute stranger to you, you must excuse me if I treat you not in character; but understanding that you are publishing a History of Essex, I think it my duty to transmit to you an account of somewhat extraordinary, and perhaps particular interest. There is in my parish of Chingford a farm, of about twenty pounds a year, for which every proprietor is to pay the rector homage once at his instance. Mr. Haddon, the present owner, showed me proofs of it from Queen Elizabeth's time, inclusive, to my time, according

to the subjoined form: which notice you had had from me sooner, but that Mr. Alexander of the Commons undertook to transmit a copy of what I now send you. I am not certain whether it was last summer, or the summer before; but, not knowing whether he has done it or no, you will excuse my troubling you with this. I must be so just to Mr. Alexander as to let you know that when some warm people in the company objected against giving you any assistance, upon the score of your being a Dissenter, he handsomely maintained that that had no relation to history.

“I have taken the freedom to entertain both the preceding and present Bishop of London with my private conjecture about the origin of such a custom, which is that Henry VIII. might take that farm from the ancient glebe, and, giving it to his falconer or huntsman, might, by way of atonement, put this feather in the Church’s cap; for Henry VIII. was not without a seat or two in this parish. The farm joins to a glebe grove, and the homage carries all the air of a falconer or huntsman. If you think fit upon this, or any other account, to write to me, please to direct to Mr. Haslewood, at Mr. Bendyth’s, against Prince’s Street, in Bedford Row, London.—I am, sir, your humble servant, FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, Rector *ibidem*.

“Bee it remembred, that the three-and-twentieth day of October, in the yeare of our Lord 1659, came Samuell Haddon, and Mary his wyfe, Edmond Cotster, his man-servant, and Mathew Walle, his maide-servant, to the parsonage of Chingford, at the comand of Thomas Wytham, Master of Artes, and rector of the said parsonage. The said Sanuell Haddon did his homage there, and paid his relieve in maner and forme as hereafter followeth, for one tenement at Chingford that is called Scottes Mayhewes, alias Brendwood, which was lately purchased of Daniell Thelwel, Esq. First, the said Samuell did blowe three blastes with a horne at the said parsonage, and afterward received of the said Thomas Wytham, a chicken for his hawke, a peck of oates for his horse, a loafe of bread for his greyhound, and afterward received his dinner for himselfe, and also his wyfe, his man and his maide. The maner of his cominge to the said parsonage was on horseback, with his hawke on his fist, and his greyhound in his slippe. And after dinner blew three blastes with his horne at the said parsonage, and then paid twelve pence of lawfull money of England for his relief, and so departed. All these seremoneys were donne for the homage and relife of the said tene-ment at Chingford Hatch, called Scottes Mayhewes, alias Brendwood, as before hath beene accustomed to be donne time out of mind.

“Witnesses to the performance of the seremoneys aforesaid,  
““ Ralphe Delle,  
““ Jo. Hette,  
““ John Woodward.””

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 113, 114.]

### Chipping Ongar.

Chipping Ongar, co. Essex, so called to distinguish it from one of its adjoining parishes, viz., High Ongar, is pleasantly situated at the distance of twenty-one miles from the metropolis, in an hundred of its own name, in the high-road leading to Dunmow and the Rodings. It is a town of great antiquity, as the buildings in general throughout present some specimens of it more or less, but there is one in particular so, situate near the church, which is called Ongar Castle, it being moated, etc. It is in the possession of R. H. A. Bennett, Esq. Here is a weekly market, held on Saturday, which was much attended formerly, but has of latter years fallen off.

There is a free school, founded by Mr. Joseph King, citizen and ironmonger, of London, for six boys and four girls. It is a large building in the centre of the town, the under part serving as a market-house, and the school is kept above, the present master of which is Mr. Edward Gardiner.

It is said there was a Roman station near this town, but at what part I have never been able to discover.

The church, of which a north-west view is annexed (Plate II.), is an ancient structure. It consists of a nave, or space, with a very small though neat chancel adjoining. There is an indifferent wooden spire steeple, containing two small bells, with a clock. The living is a rectory, valued at £100 per annum, great and small tithes, etc., included, in the gift of R. H. A. Bennett, Esq., aforesaid, who is lord of the manor. The present rector is the Rev. Andrew Edwards, M.A., who also holds the living of Great Cressingham, co. Norfolk, and resides principally at the latter place, in consequence of which the curate who performs duty for him here is the Rev. Mr. Heringham, who also holds the rectory of Chadwell, near Grays, in this county. There are numerous residences of respectable families in the vicinity of this town, among which are the following in particular: Myless,\* the property of F. Fane, Esq. (related to the Right Hon. Earl of Westmoreland), formerly belonging to John Luther, Esq., who left it to Mr. Fane at his decease; Greenstead Hall, John Redman, Esq.; Blake Hall, formerly Sir N. Daeth's, Bart., now lately sold to Capel Cure, Esq.; and Navestock, Earl Waldegrave, etc.

### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the south-east side, leading to the chancel, is a neat plain white marble tablet, with this written :

“ *Hic subitus jacet NICHOLAUS ALEXANDER, generosus nuper de Marden Ash; vir probus, honestus, et pius, ecclesiae Anglicanae filius observantissimus et cultor.* ”

\* The present inhabiter of Myless is Duncan Davidson, M.P.

Uxorem habuit unicam Johannam, piam, castam, et prudentem, filiam Stephani Smyth, armigeri, de Smyths Hall in parochiâ de Blackmore, in comitatu Essexiae ; cum quâ in connubio fideli et affectione maritali per spacium quinquaginta annorum et ultra vixit. Liberos reliquit superstites Gulielmum, Edvardum, Thomam, Henricum, Annam, Margaretam, et Johannam. Obiit xxix. Julii 1714, anno ætatis sue 85."

Arms at top : Az. a chevron between three talbots' heads erased arg. collared gules ; impaling arg. a cross gules between 4 peacocks close az.

Crest : On a wreath, a talbot's head erased arg. collared gules.

Also, on the wall facing are two atchievements, one for him and the other for his widow.

On the south-east side of the entrance into the chancel is an extremely beautiful white marble monument, executed by Nollekens, consisting of an obelisk or vase, at the base of which are two angels, one sitting weeping, the other standing and decorating an urn (that stands between them) with a wreath of flowers. Under them, in a square compartment, is this inscription :

" Sacred to the memory of MRS SARAH MITFORD, the deservedly beloved wife of John Mitford (some time of this parish, esquire), who departed this life Dec. 8, 1776, aged 31 years."

Arms in a shield at top : Arg. a fess between 3 moles sable, impaling gu. a chevron between 3 combs arg.

Crest : A dexter and sinister hand coupé at the wrist, holding a sword, all proper, charged with a boar's head sa. armed and langued of the first.

On the north-east side of the entrance into, and close adjoining, the chancel-door is a large white marble tablet with this written :

" Heic sepulta jacet JANA, Gothofredi Jones, ludimagistâi Ongariensis disideratissima conjux ; mulier justa, proba, pia, amore erga Deum ferventissimo, fide erga virum inconcussa, charitate erga omnes propensissima ; filiolum unicum (nisi sorsa et adolescentul sub marito bonis literis, operam navantibus quos pro suis semper habuit, vera mater habenda sit) patri moestissimo legavit moribunda. Obiit Jan. 5<sup>o</sup>, MDCCXVII. ætatis 31. Gothofredus supradictus, hujusque ecclesiae rector, obiit 14<sup>o</sup> die mensis Augusti, annoque ætatis 48, Domini 1733."

[1796, Part I., pp. 277-279.]

On the north-east side of the chancel is a neat mural monument with this inscription :

" Near this place lieth the body of THOMAS VELLY, M.A., late rector of this parish, who died Nov. 28, 1750, aged 47. Also two of his children and his mother, late wife of Thomas Velley, esq., of Marden Ash."

Arms at top : Az. a chevron between 3 towers or, impaling, arg. on a fess between 3 bears' heads erased sable, as many mullets or.

Crest : An arm coupé and erect, holding a dagger proper.

Also, an achievement for his mother: Velly, as before, on an escococheon of pretence. Quarterly, first and fourth, arg. 3 antelopes sa. second and third, arg. 7 lozenges joined in bend sinister of the second.

In the nave or space on the north-east side, near the chancel-door aforesaid, is a large flat dark-gray stone with this :

“Here lieth the body of Mr. JOHN KING, citizen and draper, of London, buried March the 9th, 1656-7, aged 75 years. And of Mrs. ELIZABETH KING, his wife, buried August the 14th, 1661, aged 79 years. Here also lyeth the body of Mr. JOSEPH KING, his son, citizen and ironmonger, of London, buried February the 28th, 1678-9, aged 60 years; who was the benefactor that left an estate in houses, of the value of 20 pounds *per ann.* and upwards, in this parish, for pious and charitable uses specified in his last will and testament. Proverbs x. 7. *Memoria justi benedicta.*”

In the chancel, adjoining the communion-rails, are two large flat white stones, with these inscriptions :

“Here lyeth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. JOHN CAMPE, late rector of this parish 28 years, who departed this life, Sept. the 19th, 1720, aged 57.” “Here lyeth also the body of Mr. THOMAS CAMPE, son of the Rev. Mr. John Campe, who departed this life Nov. the 10th, 1719, aged 21.”

Within the communion-rails, on the north-east side of the table, is a dark-gray flat stone with this written :

“Here lyeth interred the bodies of ROBERT HILL, citizen and grocer, of London, who departed this life Octob. the 20th, 1648, aged 63 years. And ANN, his second wife, the daughter of John King, of this parish, gent., who departed this life Novemb. the 21st, 1668, aged 61 years. JANE GREATHEED, the youngest daughter of the said Robert Hill, buried here the 8th of Sept. 1683, aged 37. Here also lyeth the body of the Rever<sup>d</sup> Mr. JOHN HILL, late rector of High Laver, in this county, and son of the said Rob<sup>t</sup> Hill, and Ann his wife, who died the 14th of December, 1727, aged 83.”

On the south-east side is another, with this :

“HIC JACET JANA, D. OLIVERI CROMWELL, FINCHENBROCHIENSIS E SEDIBVS HVNTINTONIANIS EQVITIS BALNIENSIS FILIA, VXOR TOBIÆ PALLAVICINI ARMIGERI, EX ILLVSTRI NOMINIS ILLIVS IN AGRO CANTABRIGIENSIS FAMILIA ORIVNDI, AD QUADRAGESIMVM ÆTATIS ANNVM ET FERME TERTIVM PERTINGENS, QUOD MORTALE FVIT IN ILLA; OFFICIO VITAQ; FVNCTA, IN HOC PULVERE DEPOSVIT XXIIII MARTII ANNOQ; CHRISTI MDCXXXVII.”

Arms at top: A cross pierced, on a chief a bar, over all 3 billets in pale, impaling a lion rampant.

Close adjoining the last-mentioned, on another, is this in Roman capitals :

“Here lyeth the body of that trvly honovrable and religioud gentleman, HORACIO PALAVICENE, esqvire, who departed this life on the sixth day of May, in the yeare\* ovr Lord 1648 being of the age of six and thirty years.”

\* So it is on the stone.

Against the south-east wall are the following achievements, viz.:  
Turner, impaling az. a cross fleury arg. Crest: A lion sejant holding a mill-rinde.

Also, the same for the widow.

Another: Az. a cross fleury arg. impaling Alexander.

Another: Alexander impaling Bennet.

Against the south-west wall, facing the reading-desk, is a large tablet, framed and glazed, containing the under-written, viz.:

“Mr. JOSEPH KING, citizen and ironmonger, of London, born in this parish, who died the 22d of Febrvary, anno Domini 1678, gave for charitable vses five messvages or tenements, scituate in this town, amounting in the whole to the yearly value of twenty-three povuds, and this Estate to be managed by certain feoffees in trvst, who are to meet yearly vpon Tvesday in Whitson-week for managing and performing the said trvst, as followeth:

1. Ten povnd yearly to be paid to the school-master of this town for the teaching six poor boys till they are fit to be pvt ovt.

2. One of the said boys to be pvt ovt yearly, and five povnds to be given with him.

3. If none be fit one year, then eight povnd may be given for pvtting ovt one the next year.

4. Care is to be taken that they be placed in religioud families, and with good workmen.

5. If one of extraordinary parts prove fit for the vniuersity, five povnds *per annum* is to be allowed him for four years, and the pvtting ovt of apprentices is to be forborn for the said time.

6. Forty shillings *per annum* for the teaching poor girls to read.

7. Twenty shillings *per annum* to be laid ovt in Bibles for poor families; and, being fvrnished therewith, the said svm to be laid ovt in books of devotion.

8. Ten shillings to be expended yearly for a dinner vpon Tvesday in Whitson-week.

9. Four shillings *per annum* to be paid the sexton for keeping this table clean.

10. The overplvs (if any be) to be laid ovt for edvcatmg other poor children of this parish, at the discretion of the trustees.

When there shall be bvt three trvstees serving besides the minister, they shall convey this estate to other trustees, not fewer than twelve, in or near the parish of Chipping Ongar, as by the will more at large may appear.”

I noticed two large flat stones near the reading-desk, which formerly had the figures in brass of men and their wives, etc.; also, at the entrance into the chancel is a very large dark-gray stone, coffin-shaped, but so much worn away that I cannot discover any inscription thereon.

W. T. H.

### Codham Hall.

[1811, Part I., p. 513.]

I take the liberty of sending you a drawing of Codham Hall, in the county of Essex, by my friend Mr. Lynes. Codham was originally a hamlet belonging to the parish of Wethersfield, and had a chapel of its own, which is now suffered to decay. The hall was the residence of the ancient family of De Codham. Henry de

Codham lived there A.D. 1255. One of the same family was a great benefactor to Colne Priory, and another was Prior of Dunmow, who died A.D. 1270. Soon afterwards it became the property and residence of the family of De Coggeshall, who were succeeded by the Wentworths of Nettlested, in the county of Suffolk, a family of great antiquity and distinction. From them it came into the possession of William Spencer, Esq., of Cople, in Bedfordshire, who sold it to Sir Richard Pyne, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, from whom it is now inherited (in the female line of descent) by Arthur Pyne, Esq., a captain in the army, who served with great distinction in the East Indies, and was the only officer of that rank who survived the taking of Bedanore by Tippoo Sultan, where General Matthews perished, with most of his army. Captain Pyne married Miss Masters, of Castle-Masters, in the county of Cork, by whom he has several children. The arms of Pyne are either argent, on a mount in base a pineapple tree fruited proper; or, gules, a chevron ermine between 3 pineapples erect or.

THOS. JEE.

P.S.—Perhaps some of your correspondents can give an account of the ancient castle of the Neville family, situate at Wethersfield, but of which no other vestige now remains except the moat, and some parts here and there of the foundations. It was formerly the residence of Sir Hugh de Neville, who attended King Richard I. in the Crusades, and was so famous for his strength and courage.

“ *Viribus Hugonis, vires periere leonis.* ”

The strength of Hugh  
A strong lion slew.”

T. J.

### Copsond.

[1788, *Part II.*, p. 793.]

In the “History of Essex,” written a few years ago by a gentleman, vol. vi., is the following remarkable account of a punishment inflicted on some persons for sacrilege at Copsond, in this county:

“ The doors of this church are much adorned with ironwork, flourished; underneath which is a sort of skin, first taken notice of in the year 1690, when an old man of Colchester, hearing Copsond mentioned, said in his young time he heard his master say that he had read in an old history that the church of Copsond was robbed by Danes, and their skins nailed to the doors; upon which some gentlemen, being curious, went thither, and found a sort of skin, thicker than parchment, which they supposed to be human skin, nailed to the doors of the said church, underneath the said ironwork, some of which is still to be seen.”

On reading the above account about two years ago, my curiosity prompted me to inquire into the truth of this relation. Accordingly,

I made an excursion to Copsond, the south door of which church was much adorned with iron (as above described), but the greatest part then taken off. From under the remaining iron I procured a small piece of the skin, which had every appearance that may be supposed of human skin much hardened by the hand of time. . . .

AN INQUISITIVE ANTIQUARY.

### **Fobbing and Corringham.**

[1829, *Part I.*, pp. 395, 396.]

The village of Fobbing is situated in the county of Essex, at the distance of about 28 miles from London, 10 from Chelmsford, the county town, and 2 from the banks of the river Thames.

Although it stands upon a high hill, the ague is very prevalent there.

The population of this parish is about 450, many of whom are carried away every year by the above-mentioned malady. Its cottages are small and rural, and chiefly compose one street running north and south. There are several farms scattered over the marshes, of which there is a great abundance: to these marshes the ague is principally attributed. The church stands in the middle of the village, and has the highest tower of any church within ten miles, commanding fine views of the surrounding country. . . .

It forms, therefore, a very conspicuous object, being clearly visible from the Kentish hills. It has a peal of five bells, which enliven the villagers with their harmony. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, in which there are several monumental stones, from which the brass inlays have been removed, probably by the merciless Puritans, "either for greedinesse of the brasse, or for that they were thought to be anti-Christian." On the north wall of the chancel (which is probably the most ancient part of the structure) there is a tablet with this inscription in Lombardic characters:

PUR . LAMUR . JESU . CRIS  
T . PRIEZ . PUR . SA . ALME . Q'I  
CI . GIST . PATER . NOSTER.  
ET . AVE . THOMAS . DE . CRA-  
WEDENE . FUT . APELLE.

There is a family named Cruden at Gravesend.

The font, which possesses some claims to antiquity, is hexagonal, and stands near the western extremity of the nave. The living is a rectory.

The present curate holds the benefice of Corringham, a village about three-quarters of a mile distant in a westerly direction. The population is about 250. The church, which is not so large as that of Fobbing, consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and contains

some monuments interesting to the antiquary. The following inscription is in the chancel :

Hic jacet Alicia Grepde, quae obiit xvii<sup>o</sup> die Marcii, Anno d'ni Mill'mo  
MCCCCCLXII.

Near this is the half-length figure of an ecclesiastic with an inscription also in black letter. It is without date, and commemorates one of the former rectors of Corringham :

Hic jacet d'nnus Ricardus de Belton, qu'da' Rector istius eccl'ie, cu's an'e  
p'picietur d'ns.

In the nave there is an inscription, which is so much worn that I am unable to transcribe it :

"Hic . . . Thomas Atlee, quondam formarius istius manerii, qui obiit ultimo  
die Novembris, A'd'm'ne MCCCCLXIV. cuj.," etc.

Near this is a figure in brass, without any inscription, though there has most probably been one.

Yours, etc.,

H. A.

### Danbury.

[1789, *Part I.*, pp. 337, 338.]

On October 16, 1779, as some workmen were digging a grave for the interment of Mrs. Frances Ffytche in the north aisle\* of the

\* The eastern part of this aisle is inclosed by a partition apparently as old as any part of the church, and seems to have been appropriated solely to the use of the owners of St. Clere's Hall, or Danbury Place, as a chapel, chantry, or burial-place; there are two arches in the north wall of this inclosed part, in each of which lies the effigy of a Knight Templar, in armour, curiously carved in wood, and still in fine preservation. A similar arch, inclosing another effigy of a Knight Templar, was in the wall of the south aisle of this church till the year 1776, when the whole aisle was taken down and re-built; since which the effigy usually lies on the floor of the north aisle. These effigies are all cross-legged; the feet of each are supported by a lion; but every lion and every man are in a different position. One knight is in a praying attitude, his hands being folded together, his sword sheathed; the lion which supports his feet seems to lie quite at his ease, with his face turned towards the knight's face—that is, as I conceive it, towards home. Perhaps this is emblematic of the knight having returned from the Crusades, and died at home in peace. Another of the knights is in the act of drawing his sword; the lion at his feet appears less pacific than the former, and his head turned from the knight's face: that this expresses the crusader having died in the holy wars, seems (I think) very likely. The third knight is represented as returning his sword into the scabbard, the lion in a position different from the other two, as he neither looks directly to nor from the face of the knight, but straight forward, and seems journeying on: this, it is probable, represents the crusader as having died in his passage from the wars. But these are the mere conjectures of a man who does not desire to impose them on the public as of any weight, but wishes for better information on so curious a subject. It has been matter of great dispute amongst antiquaries, whether these figures represent the D'Arcies or the Sancto Claros. Weever, in his "Funeral Monuments," says they are the former; while the author of the "History of Essex," and many other persons, contend that they are the Sancto Claros, or St. Cleres, urging that the latter inhabited this parish from the reign of

parish church of Danbury, Essex, just beneath a niche in the north wall, wherein is placed the effigy of a man in armour carved in wood, in a cumbent posture and cross-legged, they discovered, about thirty inches from the surface of the pavement, beneath a very massy stone,\* a leaden coffin without any inscription thereon, or marks where any had been affixed. Judging that this coffin enclosed the body of the Knight Templar represented by the effigy, I communicated my opinion to the late Rev. Mr. De L'Angle, the then very worthy rector, and Lewis Disney Ffytche, Esq., of Danbury Place, church-warden, who, concurring in the same idea, resolved to open the coffin, but deferred it a day or two to avail themselves of the company and information of the late Rev. Dr. Gower, of Chelmsford, an eminent physician and antiquary, who was requested to attend on the Monday following.

Some professional engagements deprived us of the doctor's company and observations; however, the workmen proceeded to open the coffin. On raising the lead there was discovered an elm coffin inclosed, about one-fourth of an inch thick, very firm and entire. On removing the lid of this coffin it was found to enclose a shell about three-quarters of an inch thick, which was covered over with a thick cement of a dark-olive colour and of a resinous nature. The lid of this shell being carefully taken off, we were presented with a view of the body, lying in a liquor or pickle, somewhat resembling mushroom catchup, but of a paler complexion, and somewhat thicker consistence. As I never possessed the sense of smelling, and was willing to ascertain the flavour of the liquor, I tasted, and found it to be aromatic, though not very pungent, partaking of the taste of catchup and of the pickle of Spanish olives. The body was tolerably perfect, no part appearing decayed but the throat and part of one arm. The flesh everywhere, except on the face and throat, appeared exceedingly white and firm; the face was of a dark colour, approaching to black; the throat, which was much lacerated, was of the same colour. The body was covered with a kind of shirt of linen, not

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Stephen till Edward II.; whereas the first of the D'Arcy family did not reside here till the beginning of the fifteenth century, near 150 years after the conclusion of the Crusades. But the argument may, I think, be comprised in a nut-shell, and Weever's error be instantly manifested; and it is matter of astonishment that this mode of reasoning has never before been thought of, viz.: The arches, which are exactly built for inclosing the effigies, are evidently coeval with the church. The church was built long before the D'Arcies had possessions in the parish, and very probably by the family of the St. Cleres, as their arms are emblazoned in several small compartments of the antique wainscot ceiling of the chancel. If this be admitted, there can be no doubt that the figures represent the Sancto Claros; and if the effigy first above-mentioned belonged to the embalmed body which we found, that body must have lain there 500 years.

\* This stone is now placed in the church-porch, over the burial-place appropriated to the family of the writer of this account.

unlike Irish cloth of the fineness of what is now usually retailed at three shillings per yard ; a narrow, rude, antique lace was affixed to the bosom of the shirt ; the stitches were very evident, and attached very strongly. The linen adhered rather closely to the body ; but on my raising it from the breast to examine the state of the skin more minutely, a considerable piece was torn off, with part of the lace on it. This I have in my possession for the inspection of the curious ; it is in good preservation, and of considerable strength.

The coffin not being half full of the pickle, the face, breast, and belly were, of course, not covered with it ; the inside of the body seemed to be filled with some substance which rendered it very hard. There was no hair on the head, nor do I remember any in the liquor, though feathers, flowers, and herbs in abundance were floating, the leaves and stalks of which appeared quite perfect, but totally discoloured. The appearance of the feathers helped us to discover the cause of the dark appearance of the face and throat. The coffin was not placed in a position exactly horizontal, the feet being at least three inches lower than the head, the greater part of the liquor consequently remained at the feet ; the pillow which supported the head in process of time decayed, and the head unsupported fell back, lacerating the throat and neck, which with the face appeared to have been discoloured from the decay of the cloth or substance that covered them. The jaws when first discovered were closed, but on being somewhat rudely touched expanded, owing, as was supposed, to the breaking of some bandage that bound them together ; when the jaws were opened they exhibited a set of teeth perfectly white, which was likewise the colour of the palate and all the inside of the mouth.

Whether the legs were crossed or not must for ever remain a doubt, though I am strongly of opinion that they were ; for one of the gentlemen pushing a walking-stick rather briskly from the knees to the ankles, the left foot separated from the leg somewhere about the ankle.

The limbs were of excellent symmetry : the general appearance of the whole body conveyed the idea of hearty youth, not in the least emaciated by sickness. The whole length of the corpse very little exceeded five feet, though the shell which enclosed it was five feet six inches within. After the above remarks were made the church-doors were opened ; and the parishioners and others having satisfied their curiosity, the shell and wooden coffin were fastened down, the leaden coffin was again soldered, and the whole left, as near as circumstances would admit, *in statu quo*.

T. WHITE.

## Dovercourt.

[1811, *Part I.*, p. 17.]

Dovercourt is a small village situated about two miles south-west of Harwich. Its church (a view of which is enclosed, see Plate II., fig. 2), dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the west end.

This place in denomination, in all ecclesiastical accounts, precedes Harwich, as being the mother-church.

Yours, etc.,

R. R. BARNES.

## Dunmow.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 618.]

Newton Hall, inquired after pp. 410, 523, is in Little Dunmow parish; and in Weever's time there remained in it, "in old painting, two postures, the one for an ancestor of the Bourchiers, combating with another, being a pagan king, for the truth of Christ, whom the said Englishman overcame; and in memory thereof, his descendants have ever since borne the head of the said infidel, as also used the surname of Bowser, as I had it out of the collections of Augustine Vincent, Windsor herald, deceased" (p. 634). I do not find, however, from Morant (ii. 424) that it ever belonged to the Bourchier family.

D. H.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 804.]

Observing what has been said (p. 618) of Newton Hall and the Bourchier family, I will, from the best of authority, speak to facts. That Newton Hall is in Great Dunmow parish and not in Little Dunmow, where there is no such manor, and, of course, where the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex, never did reside. The painted glass spoken of was originally in a window of a chapel belonging to Newton Hall, which building is now remaining, though converted by the Dyer family—Sir John Dyer or his predecessors—to a different use, and the window removed to the hall of the dwelling, where it remained when the present possessor purchased the premises. It being then much broken by the decay of the lead it was taken down, and the arms of the Bourchiers sent to the church at Dunmow, where they are placed in two windows opposite the gallery, the ancient seat of the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex, and their descendant, and the possessor of the manor and house of Newton Hall.

B. A.

## Earl's Colne.

[1841, *Part II.*, pp. 42, 43.]

In the church of Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1825, there were four monumental effigies surmounting the tombs of the De Veres, Earls

of Oxford, the family who built Hedingham Castle, in the same county. These four tombs with their effigies—equal, if not superior, to anything we have in the country—have been removed from the church, and are now to be seen decorating a modern building, called the Priory, in the possession of — Cawarden, Esq., M.D. (brother to the late rector, who has changed his living for another elsewhere). A part of one of these tombs may be seen let into the brick wall over the garden door, and others of much finer work, and never intended for exposure to weather, are similarly treated in the brickwork of the entrance to the stable-yard, while the rest are placed with the effigies, some above and some below, in a shed leading to the conservatory. I beg to draw your attention, Mr. Urban, and that of your readers to this circumstance, as I fear such wholesale removals may form a precedent, if some step is not taken to ensure their being replaced.

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

**East Ham** [*see pp. 187-192.*]

[1824, *Part I.*, p. 219.]

The fine old mansion called Greenstreet, in the parish of East Ham, Essex, having been the residence of King Henry VIII. and his Queen, Anne Boleyn, I, with my worthy friend, the Rev. W. D.—, was induced to visit it a few days since.

At our request the venerable proprietor of the estate, William Morley, Esq., most politely granted us admittance, and himself attended us through the house and grounds, stating several interesting particulars, which I now communicate to you. My reason for doing so is to correct an error in Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London," an error at which Mr. Morley appeared much vexed. Mr. Lysons in the above work says: "There is a tradition that Queen Anne Boleyn was confined in the Tower at Greenstreet, but an inspection of the Tower will at once show that it has been erected since that time." If Mr. Lysons, before he made this statement, had inquired of Mr. Morley, that gentleman would have told him that he repaired the tower about twenty years ago, the top of which was entirely demolished, and which reparation would have accounted to Mr. L. for its modern appearance.

My friend Mr. D. thinks it has been built about 300 years, which opinion singularly coincides with an anecdote Mr. Morley related. It is this: Anne Boleyn was betrothed to a young nobleman who died. About ten months after his death the King demanded her hand. She, as was the custom, requested to be allowed to complete the twelvemonth of mourning for her lover, to which Henry agreed, and for her amusement built the tower in question, from which she had a fine view of the Thames from Greenwich to below Gravesend.

The room in the third story of the tower was formerly hung with leather, richly decorated with gold, which Mr. Morley's predecessor

avariciously, almost wickedly, burnt, to collect the gold, which she sold for £30. She also sold the lead from the roof, which Mr. M. has now covered with copper.

I write the following from the authority of Mr. Morley: "It is said in one of the histories of England, but which I forget, that Anne Boleyn was taken from Greenstreet to Greenwich, and from thence to the Tower." "I have seen a letter in the handwriting of Henry in the library of Oxford, Cambridge, or the British Museum, but which I cannot remember, dated from Greenstreet." "I have lived upon this estate fifty years, and my predecessor, Mr. Barnes, more than fifty." Noticing some fine bunches of mistletoe upon different trees in the grounds, I inquired of Mr. M. the mode of propagating that beautiful plant. Mr. M. does it by taking one of the berries at Christmas and pressing it against a tree, to which it adheres by its viscous juice, and becomes a plant. [See *post.*]

W. BARDWELL.

### Elmdon.

[1857, Part I., pp. 71, 72.]

The Meade altar-tomb, against the north wall of the chancel at Elmdon, Essex, is late Perpendicular work, but very rich in detail; the material is a greenish sort of Purbeck marble. It bears the following inscription:

"Thomæ Meade armigero, secundo justiciario de banco, hic humato, fidelissima sua conjux Johanna posuit obiit Maii 1585."

On it are the following arms, many times repeated, but no colours given:

Meade, a chevron between 3 pelicans vulning (the colours should be sab. a chevron between 3 pelicans or, vulned gu.), also two other coats.

1. On a fess between 3 storks; as many cross-crosslets.

2. On a chevron between 3 colts' heads coupé, 2 chevronels.

Crest of Meade: On a ducal coronet an eagle displayed, with 2 necks.

I subjoin a pedigree of the Meade family, so far as the county of Essex is concerned. The name is spelt indifferently Meade and Mede.

Elmdon and Wendon-Lofts, though separate parishes, form one village. The ancient mansion of the Meades, now belonging to the Wilkes family, is in the latter parish. The church, now rebuilt, adjoins the house.

There are several flat stones with inscriptions to the Meades in Wendon-Lofts Church, but no arms; their dates are worked into the accompanying pedigree [on the next page].

Thomas Meade, Esq., = 1. ——— issue, one daughter.  
 the first of the family who settled  
 in Essex, at Elmdon. He was = 2. Johanna *Clamp*, widow of Huntingdon.  
 second Justice of the King's  
 Bench. Died 1585. Monu-  
 ment in Elmdon Church, as de-  
 scribed.

|  |   |                                  |  |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Sir Thomes Meade, Knt., = Bridget, daughter of<br>of Wendon Lofts. Sergeant- Sir John Brograne, — Reginald<br>at-Law, 1567 ; Judge of the Knt., of Herts. of Elmdon. Matthew,<br>King's Bench, 1578. Died Issue failed. of Cresshall.<br>Sept. 18, 1617. |   |                                  |  |
| Thomas, Sir John Meade, = Katharine, — Charles. George. Robert.<br>pre-deceased Knt.; buried at died Aug.<br>his father. Wendon Lofts, 16, 1639.   |   |                                  |  |
| Thomas, only son and heir ; = Margaret, daughter and<br>died May 13, 1678, aged heir of Debney, of Nor-<br>59 ; buried at Wendon folk. Buried at Wen-<br>Lofts. don Lofts.   |   |                                  | Two daughters.   |
| Nine children, of whom   |   |                                  |  |
| John Meade, Esq., son and heir ; died June 24, 1715, aged 63 ; buried at Wendon.   | Jane, daughter of William Wardom, Esq. ;<br>buried at Wendon Lofts. |                                  |  |
| John, died in infancy.   | Jane, co-heir.  | John Whaley, merchant of London. | Margaret, co-heir. — William Pytches, of Cresshall, Essex. |

Jane and Margaret sold the manor of Wendon Lofts to Richard Chamberlayne, Esq., citizen and mercer of London ; Sheriff of Essex in 1721.

Faithfully yours,

JOHN H. SPERLING.

### Epping.

[1806, Part I., p. 313.]

Epping Church is situated upon a considerable eminence, about two miles north of the town ; it is rather of modern construction, and mostly built of brick. The north side of the tower is covered with a thick foliage of ivy, where the loquacious sparrow nestles in security, the clamorous inhabitant of deserted castles hides his powdery pate, and the dappled starling serenades his sitting mate.

From the dates of a great number of the grave-stones it appears

that several of the inhabitants attained to very advanced ages, and that the air of so pleasant a part of the country is conducive to longevity. This certainly is the case, from the number of old people now living in the town. There are two men, each of whose ages are upwards of one hundred years. These centenarians seem to enjoy the use of their limbs and faculties, and may frequently be seen taking their diurnal walks, inhaling the refreshing breeze. Thinking the enclosed drawings of the north and south view of the above-mentioned church, which were taken a short time ago by H. P. Briggs, of this academy (aged 14), would afford some amusement to a number of your numerous readers, induced me to transmit them, as the juvenile efforts of a rising and promising genius, which, if they should be worthy engraving for your magazine, their appearance will not only confer a degree of obligation, but an excitation to a farther emulation in the prosecution of this pleasing art.

Yours, etc., T. SQUIRE.

### Fifield.

[1802, *Part I.*, p. 394.]

In a cornfield in Fifield parish, near Ongar, in Essex, was found in land-ditching, 1767, 3 feet underground, a large white free-stone chest, 6 feet 4 inches long, 22 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches thick,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  inches deep, in which was one human skeleton of the common proportion, the head and feet lying east and west; the lid of the chest, strongly cemented to it, had a kind of ridge in the middle ("Sepulchral Monuments," vol. i., Introduction, p. xxiv.).

D. H.

### Finchenfield.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 597, 598.]

Brent Hall, Finchingfield, is pleasantly situated about half a mile from the church, on the road leading to Samford, contiguous to Spains Hall, the residence and estate of John Ruggles Brise, Esq., to whom it was sold, in 1828, by Sir Francis Vincent, Bart., the heir of the estates of the Chiswell family, formerly of Debden Hall, in the same county. It belonged to the Benlowes family so early as about the year 1550, and at the decease of Christopher Benlowes descended to his son, William Benlowes, Esq., a Roman Catholic gentleman, equally distinguished by his piety and munificence to the poor, who was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and for a period during the reign of Philip and Mary solely enjoyed the rank of sergeant-at-law in his profession. His charitable benefactions during his life and under his will were numerous and considerable to the poor of Halstead, Maplestead, Little Hedingham, of Bocking and Thaxted, where he had a house for his occasional residence, of Finchingfield, and also of Bardfield, where he also resided in a

house called the Place. In the latter village, besides other charities, he endowed a school for the education of poor children, and by his will he erected in the church thereof a charity for the offering of prayer for the souls of King Philip and Queen Mary, of Christopher and Elizabeth Benlowes, his father and mother, and for the souls of the founder and his wife, with an endowment out of the great tithe of Bardfield of ten marks, or £6 13s. 4d., annually. He departed this life November 19, 1584, and, together with his second wife (Eleanor, daughter of Sir Edward Palmer, Knt., of Angmering, Sussex, and widow of John Berners, Esq., of Petches, in Finchingfield), was interred in the chancel of the church of Great Bardfield, where a monument is erected to his memory, inscribed with a copy of Latin verses not unworthy the attention of the curious traveller. He was succeeded in his estates at Finchingfield and elsewhere, together with the impropriated tithe and advowson of the vicarage of Bardfield, by his son, William Benlowes, Esq., who, dying in 1613, was succeeded by his grandson, Edward Benlowes, son of his eldest son Andrew, whom he had survived.

Edward Benlowes, Esq., of Brent Hall, in Finchingfield, who has styled himself upon some occasion, probably during the civil wars, "Turmae equestris in com. Essex præfector," was born 1602; was admitted a fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge, to which society he was afterwards a benefactor. After devoting some time to foreign travel, he distinguished himself by his proficiency in elegant literature and taste for sacred poetry, in which he was intimately associated with consenting contemporaries of literary eminence—with Phineas and Giles Fletcher, the former the author of "The Purple Island"; with Francis Quarles, author of "The Emblems," and other poems, which share the approbation of the present day; Derwent, Payne, and Fisher are also named in the circle of his literary acquaintance.

Mr. Benlowes appears to have fixed his residence for some time at Brent Hall, from which place he dates some complimentary verses to his friend Quarles, prefixed to the publication of his "Emblems," in 1634; and in this retreat, perhaps, besides other efforts of his taste and imagination, he may have written his sacred poem entitled "Theophilæ; or, Love's Sacrifice, a divine poem," published in 1652, to which is prefixed a print of the author, to whom, amongst various complimentary verses introduced at the beginning of the volume, will be found some lines signed "T. Benlowes." There is likewise prefixed to the volume of the poems of the Fletchers copies of verses with the signatures of "W. Benlowes" as well as of "E. Benlowes." Although T. Benlowes and W. Benlowes, who participated in the same taste for sacred poesy, may be presumed to have been kindred of Mr. Edward Benlowes, memorials have failed to render their degrees of consanguinity apparent. Negligence

of his affairs, perhaps imprudence, unfortunately after a time involved this gentleman in pecuniary difficulties, so that about the year 1654 he was induced to suffer a recovery, in order to enable him to alienate his family estates; to which deed of recovery his niece, Philippa Benlowes, and Walter Blount, Esq., of Maple Durham, Oxfordshire, afterwards her husband (to whom it is alleged that her uncle was inconsiderately generous on their marriage), were parties, in conjunction with others whose names are recorded in the deeds. Soon after the sale of Brent Hall and his other estates in 1657, Mr. Benlowes fixed his residence at Oxford, where, after subjecting himself to imprisonment for debts and engagements in which he had involved himself for others, he departed this life in 1686, and was interred in the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, when the funeral expenses were paid by the contribution of several scholars, influenced by compassion for his misfortunes, or a respect for the literary reputation of this gentleman, of whose family no longer any other vestiges than those of former beneficence are to be traced in the neighbourhood of their ancient patrimony. There is said to be extant a portrait in the gallery of the public library at Oxford, from which, perhaps, the print is taken found prefixed to the edition of "Theophilæ" before mentioned.

The armorial bearings of the family are: Quarterly indented gules and or, a bend or, charged with a cinquefoil between 2 martlets azure. Crest: A centaur with bow and arrow or.

### Greensted.

[1849, *Part I.*, pp. 601-603.]

We are indebted to our excellent contemporary the *Builder* for the accompanying view of this very remarkable church as it appears after the recent repairs effected under the direction of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon.

Among the notices which occur in old historians of our earliest churches in the Anglo-Saxon times there are many which speak of churches built of wood; and this little church of Greensted, being the only wooden church now existing in the country, has been taken as the type of such Anglo-Saxon churches. This, however, has evidently been one of those numerous cases in which antiquaries have been too ready to generalize from isolated examples; and it happens fortunately, in correction of the misapprehension, that there is abundant historical evidence to show that this very small and very rude structure was not originally erected as a church, but that it was a more hasty and imperfect erection, which obtained its title to respect and preservation from an incidental occurrence, which the religious feeling of the times regarded as highly memorable and important.

It is quite certain that these wooden walls were existing in the year

of our Lord 1012. They were either then put together on the occasion which will be presently described, or more probably they were already erected for some humble agricultural purpose, for we cannot suppose that in the eleventh century either the churches or the houses of the Anglo-Saxons were built of cleft logs of timber and without windows.

The circumstances which gave rise to the veneration with which this humble shrine was regarded were as follow: \* "In the year 1010, and the thirtieth of King Ethelred, [the body of] Saint Edmund, by reason of the invasion of Turchil, earl of the Danes, was removed by Ailwin the monk to London; but in the third year after it was carried back to Beodricesworth (now Bury St. Edmunds). A certain sick person at Stapleford gave houseroom to the body of the saint on the return from London, and for the cure he received (in consequence of his pious hospitality) he gave to Saint Edmund his manor of Stapleford." † This was the manor afterwards called Stapleford Abbat's, as may be seen in Morant's history of the county (vol. i., p. 175).

Again, another MS. of the abbey of St. Edmund states that the body was lodged at Aungre, where a wooden chapel still remains in his memory. ‡

Now, as Mr. Letheuillier states, the ancient road from London into Suffolk lay through Old Ford (over the river Lea), Abridge, Stapleford (over the Rodon), Greensted, Dunmow, and Clare; and he cites Newcourt to show that Greensted has been constantly called Greensted *juxta Ongar*, to distinguish it from another place of the same name near Colchester, and that it is probable that the parish of Chipping Ongar was first formed out of Greensted in the reign of Henry II., when the church at the former place was built by Richard de Lucy.

Indeed, in the reign of Edward VI. the near contiguity of the two churches was made an excuse for "dissolving" the church of Chipping Ongar, the distance being stated as "but a quarter of a mile," and Greensted was then constituted the parish church for both places; but this consolidation was again reversed in the following reign.

\* This historical evidence is duly stated in the description (written by Mr. Smart Letheuillier) which is attached to a view of Greensted Church taken in 1748, and published by the Society of Antiquaries in the second volume of the "Vetusta Monumenta"; and it is repeated in later works, as the "Beauties of England and Wales," etc. Yet a century after, in the year 1848, we find a Mr. Burkitt coming forward and parading the result as a grand discovery before the British Archaeological Association.

† "Languidus quidam apud Stapleford hospitio recepit corpus Sancti Edmundi in redeundo de Londoniis, et pro sanitate recepta dedit Sancto Edmundo manerium suum de Stapleford." Leland's "Collectanea," i. 247; and Dugdale's "Monasticon," edit. 1655, vol. i., p. 293. Also "Vita et Passio Sti. Edmundi," a MS. in the Lambeth Library, quoted by Mr. Smart Letheuillier.

‡ "Idem apud Aungre hospitabatur, ubi in ejus memoria lignea capella permanet usque hodie."—"Registrum Cœnobii Sancti Ædmundi."

There can, therefore, be no question of the identity of the "wooden chapel" mentioned by the monkish historian as existing at Aungre with the body or nave of Greensted Church. Ongar, as a roadside place, became a town of importance, and from its market acquired the name of Chipping or Chepen Ongar (the next parish being called High Ongar); therefore the monks of Bury who might visit the wooden chapel on their road to the Metropolis might well say the wooden chapel was at Ongar, as it was, in fact, just without the town.

As for Stapleford, it is five or six miles nearer London, and it may be doubtful whether the reception said to have been given to the saint's body by the lord of that manor was at the same halt on its homeward journey as when it rested in the wooden chapel. It is possible that the Saxon, whose name is not preserved, was lord both of Stapleford and of Aungre, and that it was a distant portion of his estate, which he afterwards gave to the church of Bedricesworth, and which thus became the manor of Stapleford Abbatis. Or the saint's body may actually have rested within the Saxon's manor-house at Stapleford, and the wooden chapel at Greensted may be a distinct though neighbouring memorial of the same memorable journey.

Having thus placed, as we conceive, the historical records of this wooden church in their true light, we have only to add a very few words on its construction. For this purpose we are glad to have the judicious assistance of the editor of the *Builder*. He states that the inclosing walls of this building are apparently of oak, and not of chestnut, as has been supposed by some. They are about 6 feet high, including the sill and plate, and are formed of rough half-trees, averaging about 12 inches by 6 inches (the greatest length on the base line being 18 inches by 9 inches, and the least 8 inches by 6 inches). Mr. Suckling\* does not believe them to have been "half-trees," but that "they had a portion of the centre, or heart, cut out, probably to furnish beams for the construction of the roof and sills, the outsides or slabs thus left being placed on the sills." The editor of the *Builder* sees no evidence of this, for the timbers were evidently left rough, and the dimensions prove them to have been, as nearly as may be, "half-trees." These uprights were laid on an oak sill 8 inches by 8 inches, and tenoned into a groove 1½ inches deep, and secured with oak pins. The sill on the south side was laid on the actual earth; that on the north side had, in two places, some rough flints, without any mortar, driven under. The root plates averaged 7 inches by 7 inches, and had a groove corresponding with the sill, into which the uprights were tenoned and pinned. The plates were also of oak, but they and the sills were very roughly hewn, in some parts being 10 inches by 10 inches, and in others 6 inches by 6 inches or 7 inches.

There were twenty-five planks or uprights on the north side, and

\* "Collections for the History of Essex."

twenty-one on the south side. The uprights in the north side were the least decayed ; those on the south side required an average of 5 inches of rotten wood to be removed, those on the north about 1 inch only ; and the heights of the uprights, as now refixed, measuring between plate and sill, are, on the north side, 4 feet 8 inches, on the south side, 4 feet 4 inches, the sills being bedded on a few courses of brickwork in cement to keep them clear of damp. The uprights were tongued together at the junction with oak strips, and a most effectual method it proved of keeping out the wet ; for, although the interior was plastered, there was no evidence in any part of wet having driven in at the feather-edge junction of the uprights—a strange contrast to many of our modern churches, where, with all the adjuncts of stone and mortar, it is found no easy matter to keep out the driving weather from the south-west.

The eastern wall of the building was removed in order to its prolongation by the addition of a chancel ; this chancel is described by Mr. Suckling as being of red brick, in the style of the latter days of Henry VII. ; it has been considerably lengthened in the recent repair. The western wall of the old wooden frame is represented in the “*Vetusta Monumenta*” as being formed of upright logs running up in single pieces into a gable, and consequently much higher than the side walls, and as having a hole rudely cut through for a doorway to communicate with the wooden bell-tower. This wall, we presume, remains unaltered, though not particularly described by recent visitors. The ground-plan to which Mr. Suckling refers seems to have been accidentally omitted when his “*Essex Collections*” were published in Weale’s quarterly papers on architecture.

### Hadstock.

[1850, *Part II.*, p. 418.]

The Hon. R. C. Neville has been for the last few weeks prosecuting the investigation he commenced about three years ago in Sunken Church Field. He then made a partial opening in the foundations of a building which must have covered several acres of ground. The walls for a long time had contributed towards the repairs of neighbouring roads, and the plough occasionally came into collision with tessellated pavements, which the peasants remembered had attracted a temporary attention from their variegated colours and construction ; but they had only been discovered to be destroyed, and when Mr. Neville commenced his explorations he soon ascertained that the remains of the villa had in comparatively recent times been roughly dealt with. Yet he persevered, and brought to light some interesting objects, which he described in a privately-printed account of his researches in the district round Saffron Walden.\* Among these was a pavement, on which he

\* “*Antiqua Explorata*,” p. 51. 8vo. Saffron Walden, 1847.

observes: "When perfect it probably measured 9 feet square; and even after the lapse of ages, and their organ—destruction—I succeeded in rescuing about 6 feet, which has been admirably put together, from a facsimile taken by Mr. Frye, as it appeared when laid open previous to its removal.\* Composed of small diamond-shaped stones, polished on the upper surface, their arrangement exactly resembled that of a chess-board, the centre squares being alternate blue and white, those of the border red and blue. Intermixed with the loosened dice-like pieces were red tiles of every variety, some ornamented, and the particular shape of others clearly denoting the purpose for which they were designed—that of heating the baths. Among the rubbish, too, appeared a quantity of stucco, perfectly fresh, of different colours, and in a wonderful state of preservation. Fragments of pottery, horses' bones, third brass coins of Hadrian, Constantius, and Constantine, a denarius of Severus Alexander, bone pins and needles, etc., formed the slight tokens of the occupation of man, and his few wants—not in this case of an artificial nature. Part of the shaft of a pillar, foundations of walls or buildings, were scattered about on so extensive a scale as to confirm the idea of much interesting matter being still concealed here."

On the present occasion Mr. Neville has laid open several rooms adjoining that which contained the pavement described above, which also has been completely excavated, and is found to contain another pavement, formed entirely of white tesserae, with a large flat stone. It is laid in a slightly inclined direction, and at the lower side is a drain opening into the room, and indicating by its construction that the apartment was devoted to the purposes of ablution. The shape of this room is irregular, and it seems to have been divided by seats or cross walls into compartments; one side is curved, and at the height of about 3 feet is a ledge of tessellated flooring, the extent of which is not yet determined. The villa appears to have been well served with water; the mode by which it was supplied and the refuse carried off is now in process of being fully ascertained. The pavements of the adjoining rooms have been unfortunately destroyed, but the tile pillars of the hypocaust which warmed them remain, as well as sufficient to show the situation and arrangement of the furnace. In many of the architectural details this villa closely resembles that at Hartlip, in Kent,† and it will probably be found to be quite as extensive.

\* It is preserved in Mr. Neville's museum of local antiquities at Audley End.

† See "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. ii.

## Hainault Forest.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 792.]

I shall consider myself as greatly obliged to any of your readers who will inform me if there exists any account of the celebrated tree in Hainault Forest, Essex, called the Fairlop Oak. It seems to have escaped the notice of Camden and his continuator.

The tree is at present fenced round with a palisade 5 feet high, and dressed with Mr. Forsyth's composition, to preserve it from decay. On one of the limbs of the tree is fixed a board, with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds." Some years past a Mr. Day, of Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends on beans and bacon under this tree, from which circumstance arose the fair which is now held there every year—viz., on the 2nd of July.

## A CONSTANT READER.

[1806, *Part II.*, p. 617.]

The return of the Fairlop Oak festivity reminds me of the drawing herewith sent you of that celebrated tree (Plate II.), which was taken soon after the catastrophe recorded in your last volume (p. 574), which laid prostrate some of its main branches.

This venerable and stupendous tree, magnificent even in its ruins, stands in Hainault Forest, about ten miles from London, four from Wanstead Hall, three from Ilford, and two from Chigwell. Its trunk or main stem measures in girth 66 feet, or 22 feet in diameter, from which, before the late accident, seventeen large branches issued, most of them not less than 12 feet in girth. For many years past it has been gradually decaying, yet it still retains periodical powers of vegetation, though the loftiest parts of the boughs are withered. Within the last twenty years, in the meridian of the day, the whole shadow extended over an acre of ground.

Fairlop Oak Fair is not held under any regular charter, but took its rise from the stated visits of Mr. Daniel Day, a worthy but eccentric character, who was born in the parish of St. Mary Overy in 1682. He was the son of an opulent brewer, and was himself a considerable engine, pump, and block maker in St. John's, Wapping, to which parish he was a great benefactor. He died October 19th, 1767, at the age of eighty-four, and was buried in Barking Churchyard.

The reader who would know more either of Mr. Day or of his favourite oak may consult a little pamphlet which was published by Mr. R. Ing, of Mile End, and circulated on the spot, under the title of "The Origin of Fairlop Fair, annually held round the great Oak on Hainault Forest, in Essex, on the first Friday in July; with an account of the Founder, Mr. Daniel Day; interspersed with

many genuine anecdotes of that worthy character, whose simplicity of manners could only be equalled by the rectitude of his heart."

M. GREEN.

### *Hakewell.*

[1795, *Part II.*, p. 1080.]

Hawkeswell consists of a few separate farmhouses. The church is situated at the distance of about a mile to the north-west of Rochford. Mr. Sykes, brother to the celebrated Dr. Sykes, was Mr. Fayting's immediate predecessor.

J. R.

[1796, *Part I.*, p. 96.]

The name of this parish is inserted in Bacon's "Liber Regis" as follows: "Hawkswell, *alias* Hackwell, R. (St. Mary) Robert Bristow, Esq., 1736-1757" (p. 618). The yearly value is about £250.

As one interested in this parish, allow me to say that I should hold myself much obliged to anyone who would communicate in what way the advowson came into the Bristow family.

Yours, etc., O. I. E.

[1796, *Part II.*, pp. 812, 813.]

The rectory of Hawkswell, *alias* Hackwell, situated in the county of Essex and hundred of Rochford, is by no means of so great yearly value as "O. I. E." states it to be. The advowson is appendant to the manor of Hackwell Hall, and has been so ever since the days of Sir Thomas Bullen, Viscount Rochford, one of whose daughters, Anna, was wife of King Henry VIII. Another of Sir Thomas's daughters, whose name was Mary, married William Carey, Esq., and to her was given the estate and manor of Hackwell Hall, together with the advowson of the church, etc. It next was the property of Sir William Stafford, and afterwards of the Lord Rich. The Earls of Warwick, descendants of Lord Rich (who had also the manors and advowsons of more than half the parishes in that hundred), successively enjoyed this estate, manor and advowson till the death of Charles, the last Earl, and his lady in 1678.

[About the year 1620 Robert, Earl of Warwick, had the livings of Hackwell and Assingdon (both of which he was patron) united, on account of the smallness of both parishes, and the proximity of the churches to each other. The said Earl presented the Rev. Gabriel Price to them, and, in order to induce him to reside upon one of them, his lordship gave ten loads of timber towards building a comfortable parsonage-house at Assingdon. But it does not appear that Mr. P. ever built such house, for in 1623 he resigned the livings on account of the troubles which then existed. In 1656 we find Josiah Church presented by the Earl of Warwick to the livings of

Assingdon-cum-Hackwell; but he, owing to the civil wars, never had institution nor induction to either of them.\*]

After the death of Charles, the last Earl, and his lady, in 1678 (as before observed), the vast estates of the Warwick family were divided among his female heirs, one of whom, by marriage, brought this advowson, with the manor and estate of Hackwell Hall (as also the manors and advowsons of Rayleigh, South Shoebury, etc., and many other capital manors and estates in that part of the country), to Daniel, Earl of Nottingham, who afterwards sold this estate of Hackwell Hall, manor, and advowson to Mr. Robert Bristow, a merchant, and of which his great-grandson, Robert Bristow, Esq. (now, or lately, a captain in the Wiltshire Militia), is the present proprietor, lord, and patron.

W.

### Halsted.

[1784, *Part II.*, p. 734.]

The enclosed ring (see Fig. 4) was found near Bourchier Hall, in the parish of Halsted, co. Essex, which was formerly the residence of the Bourchiers, Earls of Essex. The coin which accompanies it (a jetton, I presume) was dug up at Braintree, in the same county.

Yours, etc., A GOFFER.

### Harlow.

[1841, *Part II.*, p. 304.]

During some excavations recently made by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company upon land in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Pollett, near Harlow, Essex, six coffins were discovered about two feet below the surface of the ground. No nails had been used in their construction, the planks being curiously dovetailed together. Upon opening them some human bones were found, which crumbled into dust on their exposure to the air. Between the knees of one of the skeletons was placed a finely-moulded earthen vessel, resting on a kind of patina; an earthen ampulla was placed near the head. No coins were found in the coffins, but several have been picked up in the neighbourhood; and, among others, one bearing the head and inscription of Marcus Aurelius, together with others having a German legend and device. From the vicinity of the spot to Harlow Bury, there appears little doubt of it having anciently formed part of a regular burial-place. An old chapel, which was formerly connected with the Bury, still exists, now converted into a granary. There are distinct traces of a Roman road still to be met with in the neighbourhood, and many other indications corroborative of a belief of its having been originally the site of a Roman station or encampment.

\* As soon as the troubles were at an end these two livings were again disunited.

## Harwich.

[1806, *Part II.*, pp. 1097-1099.]

I send you a north-east view of St. Nicholas Chapel (Plate I., fig. 1) at this place (the mother-church is at Dovercourt, at a distance of about two miles), together with several epitaphs transcribed from within and without the same.

R. B.

On the north side of the chancel :

“Sacred to the memory of Henry Pelham Davies, esq., who died Jan. 28, 1782, aged 38.” [Epitaph omitted.]

“In memory of the Rev. John Jones, A.M. and M.D., late vicar of Dovercourt cum Harwich, who, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great patience and resignation, departed this life Sept. 10, 1785, aged 64 years. Also in memory of Susan his wife, who departed this life March 29, 1787, aged 66 years.” [Epitaph omitted.]

On the east end of the chancel :

“Underneath lies the body of Robert Seaman, gent., who for his steadfast love and reverence to the Church of England, his loyalty to the Government, his charity to the Poor, his excellent skill in Surgery, his service to this Borough (in which he was born, and was Mayor three times), has left a blessed memory. He departed this life August 1, 1695, aged 68 years.”

On the south side of the chancel :

“In memory of Mary, the daughter of Carteret Leathes, Esq., and of Loveday his wife, who died 27th of March, 1758, aged 20 years.” [Epitaph omitted.]

“To the memory of Sir Joseph Knight, Rear-Admiral of the White. Descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, born in Cornwall; he served his King and Country for more than half a century, with loyalty, disinterestedness, and fortitude. Obiit 8th September, 1775, ætatis 66. And of Dame Phillipina his wife, daughter of Anthony Deane, esq., of this county. Obiit 20th July, 1799, ætatis 72.”

At the foot of the chancel door :

“In memory of Thomas Hearn, gent., Commander of one of his Majesty’s Packet-boats, who died April 7, 1766, aged 45 years.”

In the nave :

“Here lyeth the body of Mr. Andrew Carr, of this towne, who departed this life the twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord God 1679, and was buried the 24th day of the same May. He was aged 47 years. And also his youngest sonn Godfrey, who departed this life in December, 1678.”

Epitaphs in the churchyard :

“Here lyeth the bodies of Marke and John Cole, sonns of Henry Cole and Susanna his wife, who departed this life the one in May, and the other in June, anno Domini 1678.”

“Here lijeth intoubmed the body of Elizabeth Wood, late wife of William Wood, and six children, ishew of the said William and Elizabeth. She departed this life the 21st December, 1684, aged 31 years.”

“Here lyeth intombed the body of Capt. John Westbrowne, who departed this life September the 19th, 1691, aged 49 years.”

“Here also lyeth interred the body of Capt. Maddeson Hunt, who departed this life January the 9th, 1720, aged 49 years.”

“Here lyeth the body of Amy Lawne, a former wife of John Lawne. She departed this life July 10, 1695, aged 34 years.”

“Here lyeth the body of Frances Gray, daughter of Capt. Richard Gray and Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 6th July, 1701, aged twenty years.”

“Here lyeth interred the body of Capt. Richard Gray, sometime agent to her Majesty’s Pacquet-boats of this town, who departed this life on the 27th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1711, and in the 55th year of his age.”

“Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Mont, the daughter of Thomas Orsborne and Margaret his wife, who departed this life the 18th day of June, 1711, in the twenty-first year of her age.”

“Here lyeth interred the body of Capt. Robert Stevens, who departed this life May the 15th, 1715, aged 58 years. He was honoured with a medal and chain of gold, by their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the year 1693.”

“Interred the 8th day of April, 171 . . ., the body of William Harrison, of Whitby, in the county of York, master and mariner, aged 45 years.”

“In memory of Mrs. Mary Harwood, who departed this life October 25th, 1757, aged 48 years.”

“Also Mr. John Harwood her husband, who departed this life September 2d, 1770, aged 70 years.”

“Hier ruhet Herr Johann Diedrich Lurman von Iserlohn. Er war daselbst geboren den 11ten February, anno 1734; und starb in Harwich den 23ten April, 1788. Da er im Begriff war nach seinem Vaterlande zurück zu reisen woselbst Er von lederman geliebet und geehret wurde.”

“Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Eleanor Parker (widow of the late Mr. James Parker, of Piccadilly, London), who departed this life the 29th of August, 1789, aged 36 years, after a long and severe affliction, which she bore with fortitude and resignation.”

“In memory of Thomas Till, who departed this life the 17th March, 1793, aged 27 years.”

“In memory of John Leabon, who died the 17th May, 1793, aged 62 years.”

“In memory of Thomas Furnivall, musician in the Bedfordshire Militia, who departed this life the 1st January, 1794, aged 49 years.”

“To the memory of Wm. Norman, aged 32 years, who was drowned the 21st Oct., 1797.”

“In memory of Francis Golbe, who died the 3d of October, 1798, aged 38 years.”

“In memory of Wm. Renton, esq., commander of his Majesty’s ship *Martin*, who died on the 1st of January, 1799, aged 35 years.”

“Under this stone are deposited the remains of Mr. Charles Maltby, third son of Mr. George Maltby, late of Norwich, merchant. He died on his passage from Hamburg, the 26th of October, 1800, aged 33 years.”

“In memory of Capt. Peter Christensen, of Krageroe in Norway; who departed this life the 29th of December, 1801, aged 65 years.”

“In memory of Joseph husband of Sarah Richardson, who died May 3, 1803, aged 20 years.”

“In memory of John Arnold Whittle, late of Poole, in Dorsetshire, who departed this life the 16th of December, 1803, aged 39 years.”

Exclusive of the foregoing epitaphs withinside this chapel and chancel, there are several other old stones which have had effigies and inscriptions inlaid in brass upon them, but, being gone, to whom they did belong is not now known.

RIC. R. BARNES.

[1807, Part II., pp. 724, 725.]

As you have favoured the drawing, etc., of Harwich Chapel with a place in your last volume (p. 1097), I now send you several inscriptions and a few remarks relating to the parish.

This chapel consists of a nave, supported by ten pillars, with two side aisles and a chancel. At the west end stands a quadrangular tower (containing six bells, a clock, and a set of chimes, the latter of which has for some years ceased from playing), the top whereof is an octangular wooden frame, ornamented with a spire.

On a vault within a pew, at the north side of the chancel, is this inscription (in capitals) :

“ *Hic requiescit Rogerus Coleman, hujus Burgi generosus et mercator, pauperibus benefact. celeberrimus, ut in preclaro ejus dono quinquaginta librarum ad Rogatrium reparandum patet; qui, cum Christianum suum cursum impleverat, opum, dierum, et famæ satur, tandem placidè et quietè in Domino obdormivit 6 die Julii, ann. Dom. 1659, ætatis sue 63.* ”

Engraved over this inscription in the marble is a coat of arms : A. on a pale radiant rayonée or, a lion rampant g.

On a mural monument at the east end of the chancel (in capitals) :

“ *Hic jacet Gulielmus Clarke, Eques auratus, serenissimo Regi Carolo II° à bello secretarius; illustrissimo Georgio Duci Albemarliæ à secretis; Quem plus XII annis per omnes casus secutus et etiam in restaurazione Regis ac Legum inter primos adfuit; cuique dum tandem in memorabili prælio navalium cum Fœd. Provin. classe inito Junii Ann. Dom. MDCLXVI. per quatuor dies continuos commisso fortiter adstitit, secundo die globo ferreo percussus, crus dextrum perdidit, quarto vitam. Neque ab eo interea avelli se passus est, aut à pugnae periculo subduci; sed vulneratis reliquis in littus expositis, solus in ærumnosâ et obnoxiâ navi, dubiam prælii ac vitæ sortem constanti animo expectavit. Corpus lacerum dein ac mortuum, per aliquot dies mari jactatum, hic tandem portum invenit; anima ad. celum evolavit. Mane, Viator, nondum intellex' viirum, qui publicis muneribus diu functus, publicè semper placuit: qui opes inde et honores assequutus infamiam et invidiam vitavit non arte sed integritate: qui exemplo erat ab aulis non penitus arcere innocentiam: Hic situs est æquus, verax, fidus, gnatus, impiger, indefessus: neque labori pepercit, neque indulsit avaritiæ; neque divites emunxit, neque pauperes destituit; neque verba dedit neque vendidit: sic vitâ integer, morte fortis, utraque propterea felix, tertium duntaxat supra quadragesimum ætatis sue annum, Laudum verò ac virtutum omnium perfectum numerum implevit. Conjugem reliquit mœstissimam, filium quinquennem, opes modicas, bonam famam, magnum sui desiderium. Hæc sumptibus suis posuit uxor mœstissima, dum studet dilectissimo marito justa facere, et crescentem in dies dolorem fallere.* ”

Over this memorial, on a small pedestal between two scrolls of alabaster, sustained by two pillars of black marble, are the effigies of the person from the breast upwards, and underneath the above-mentioned table are these arms—viz. : Baron and femme, a bend, three swans between three plates, a canton sinister with a bear's claw erased; impaled with a chevron between three mullets of five points pierced.

He lies buried under a black marble six or seven feet within the south door of the chancel, whereon these words are cut :

“ *Depositum Gulielmi Clarke, Equitis Aurati.* ”

On a black slab at the west end of the south aisle :

“ *Sub hoc monumento reponuntur cineres Rogeri Reay, qui mare et terras gloriam queritans, tandem cecidit, sed fortiter, nam et in thalamis Honoris obdormivit: obiit tricesimo die Septembris, anno 1673.* ” [Verses omitted.]

In the churchyard is a neat stone pillar with this epitaph :

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Daniel Davies, a capital burgess of this Borough ; who departed this life January 5, 1764, aged 47 years."

The highest antiquity that as yet we have discovered of Harwich is what Mr. Camden (p. 351) commemorates of a sea-fight there between the English and the Danes. Taking notice of a promontory, "From this point" (says he) "the shore runs back a little to the Stour's mouth, famous for a sea-fight between the Saxons and the Danes in the year 884. Here is now seated Harwich, a very safe harbour, as the name imports ; for the Saxon *þape-hic* signifies as much as an harbour or bay where an army may lie." (Extract from Dale's "History of Harwich and Dovercourt.")

This is an ancient, and was formerly a well-fortified, place ; several remains of a very thick and strong wall which encompassed this town are still remaining. There are at various times several sorts of fossil shells found in the cliffs, situate nearly a mile south of the town, which is, I understand, about to be somewhat levelled, for the formation of the works under the Ordnance Department carrying on here.

Harwich once gave the title of marquis to the Duke of Schomberg, which is now extinct.

The churchyard was, about two or three months since, enclosed in with small pales—that is, the burying-ground from the paths.

The following inscription is transcribed from a white stone on the front of the free school at this place :

"*JUVENTUTI HERVICENSI*, bonis moribus et literis et religionis sanctissimæ rudimentis secundum instituta Ecclesiæ ANGLICANÆ, imbuendæ, has Ædes sacrari voluit, sumptibusque suis extrui curavit, Humphridus Parsons, Arm<sup>r</sup>, Civis et Aldermannus Londinensis, et ad Comitia Parliamentaria ab hoc Burge delegatus A.D. 1724. Te, Deus Optime Maxime, Patronum vult Fundator ; Tu Largitoris eximij munificentia Felices des eventus : Te favente Honori succendant tuo et Juventus et Ædes nullo peritura die."

Over this inscription is an escutcheon with the following arms : Quarterly of 4 ; 1 and 4, two chevronels ermine, between three eagles displayed ; 2 and 3, two chevronels between three goats erased, impaling a chevron charged with a star of many points between two roses.

Yours, etc.,

RICH. R. BARNES.

[1810, *Part II.*, pp. 306, 307.]

On a mural monument at the east end of the chancel :

1. "Sacred to the memory of Thomas, eldest son of Captain Samuel and Harriett Bridge, of the 95th Rifle regiment. Born Dec. 13, 1799 ; died March 12, 1809." [Verses omitted.]

On an elegant mural monument at the south side of the chancel :

2. "Sacred to the memory of Philip Deane, late Commander of His Majesty's

Packet *King George*, and one of the Capital Burgesses of this Borough ; who died 29th April, 1806, in the 53d year of his age.

"Also of his son Philip Deane, who succeeded him in the Command of the Packet. He was detained at Helvoetsluys at the Commencement of Hostilities in 1803, and marched as Prisoner of War to Verdun in France, where he died on the 5th Sept., 1807, aged 32 years, universally regretted by all his unfortunate fellow-sufferers, to whom his urbanity of manners, and goodness of heart, had rendered him deservedly dear."

On a mural monument at the north side of the chancel :

3. "Sacred to the memory of Charles Cox, esq., late Agent to His Majesty's Packets on this Station. He departed this life the 7th April, 1808, aged 76 years.

"In the family vault near the North door of this Chapel, are interred with him, his son Charles Cox, who died at the age of five years ; and two infant grandchildren, Charles and Mary-Anne, son and daughter of Anthony and Mary-Anne Cox."

The mother, as also a brother and sister, of Sir Philip Stephens (see vol. lxxix., p. 1234) were buried at this place, as appears by the following inscription upon a neat altar-tomb, surrounded by light iron palisades, at the southern part of the churchyard :

"Here lieth interred the body of Ellis Stephens, widow of Nathaniel Stephens, Clerk, who died 18th August, 1762, aged 75 years.

"Also Tyringham Stephens, esq. (one of the Commissioners for victualling His Majesty's Navy), their son, who died 16th February, 1768, aged 53 years.

"Also Grace Stephens, spinster, their daughter, who died 14th March, 1783, aged 65 years."

The following list of benefactions is transcribed from a board over the south door of the chapel :

"Benefactions to the poor of y<sup>s</sup> parish.

1667. Mrs. Offley by her will gave to the Poor of Harwich for ever, out of the rents of the Unicorn Inn in Holbourn, an annuity of £ 5. 2 10

1717. Mr. John Rolfe by his will gave the summ of £50. the interest thereof to be for ever applyed yearly towards the Education of Two Poor Children 50 0

1727. Mr. Dan. Smyth, sen. by his will gave the summ of £60. the interest thereof to be for ever applyed yearly towards the Education of Three Poor Children 60 0

1730. Mr. William Godfrey by his will gave the summ of £25. the interest thereof to be for ever applyed yearly towards the Education of One Poor Child 25 0

Mrs. Mary Wiseman, by her will dated Jan. 3, 1758, bequeathed £30. capital part of her joyn't stock in the Old S. S. Annuities, the annual interest to be equally distributed between 24 Poor Widows of this Parish."

And on another board directly opposite to the above :

"Henry Bickerton, { Churchwardens.  
Giles Baker,

This Chapel was repaired An. Dom. 1712-13. The Charges amounting to £350.

Benefactions :

Sir Thomas Davall, knt. late Burgess in Parliament £50  
Sir Philip Parker, bart. Burgess of Parliament for this Corporation 105  
And other Benefactions."

The steeple of this chapel, in consequence of its being at a late survey pronounced in a decayed and dangerous state, was taken down nearly in a level with the dials in March last ; and at a meeting lately convened to take the subject of rebuilding it into consideration, it was resovied\* that, in place of re-erecting it in its original form, the part which still remains should have a parapet raised round its sides and be roofed over. . . .

The bells are all modern, bearing the date 1752, with the founder's name (Thomas Gardiner, of Sudbury), together with the names of the then churchwardens. On one of them is the following lines :

“ Tho. Gardiner ded us cast,  
Will sing his praise to the last.  
1752.”

Since writing the above a neat mural monument has been erected on the south side of the chancel to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Donaldson, of the first regiment of Foot Guards, who fell a victim to the fatigues he underwent on the expedition to Walcheren :

“ To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Graham Donaldson, of the first regiment of foot guards, this Monument is erected by direction of his brother-officers, as a testimony of their esteem. He died, most sincerely regretted, on the 7th of September, 1809, on his return from the Scheldt, in the 34th year of his age.—*Henry Westmacott, London.*”

Yours, etc.,

R. R. B.

### Hatfield Broad Oak.

[1801, Part II., p. 624.]

Down Hall, once the residence of Matthew Prior, is situated in the parish of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex, on the left-hand side of the road leading from Matching Green to Hatfield Heath. It belonged to Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, who gave it to Prior, after whose death the noble Earl spent several years in retirement. It is built of brick, and it must have been either a mistake or else a poetical license of the poet to have described its being built of lath and plaster, especially as the house does not appear to have been lately erected. The situation of it is remarkably pleasant, commanding a beautiful, though not an extensive, prospect. It has a very nice park, and a hanging wood on one side, watered at the bottom by a river, which, I believe, is the Roding. It belongs at present to Lady Ibbotson, who has made some alterations there for the best. This account, I hope, will prove satisfactory to the inquiry of your correspondent “Z,” and by inserting it you will confer an obligation on

Yours, etc.,

T. D.

\* This resolution is now carrying into execution.

[1801, *Part II.*, p. 689.]

Down Hall (p. 508) is mentioned in my pocket-companion, intitled "Bew's Ambulator," from which the following extract is at your service :

"Down Hall is three miles from Sawbridgeworth, in the road to Hatfield Heath, in Essex, and is the seat of Thomas Selwin, Esq., on a rising ground, commanding a fine prospect. This place Prior chose for retirement after many busy years of political intrigue, and in his works we find 'Down Hall; a Ballad,' of which the best line is :

“I shew'd you Down Hall: did you look for Versailles?”

“Prior, after having filled many public employments with great ability, found himself, at the age of fifty-three, in danger of poverty. But his friends procured a subscription for his poems, which amounted to 4,000 guineas; and Lord Harley, son of the Earl of Oxford, to whom he had invariably adhered, added an equal sum for the purchase of this place, which our poet was to enjoy during life, and Harley after his decease.

“He had now,” says Dr. Johnson, “what wits and philosophers have often wished—the power of passing the day in contemplative tranquillity. But it seems that busy men seldom live long in a state of quiet. It is not unlikely that his health declined. He complains of deafness; ‘for,’ says he, ‘I took little care of my ears, while I was not sure whether my head was my own.’”

Our poet alludes here to the terrors of an impeachment which had been for some time impending over him. He died at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of the Earl of Oxford, in September, 1721. After his death the noble proprietor much improved the grounds, cut vistas through an adjacent wood, and sometimes made it the place of his residence. The present mansion is a handsome modern edifice, rebuilt a few years ago.

Yours, etc., M. BROWNE.

[1801, *Part II.*, pp. 996, 997.]

Down Hall, once the residence of Matthew Prior, was built of lath and plaster, and continued in that state for many years after his death. It was supposed to be the property of Lord Harley, Prior's most intimate friend, and who was one of his executors, and it was understood that he only lent it to Mr. Prior, who in his will says :

“Whereas the estate of Down Hall, in Essex, of which I am, and stand at present possessed, is at my death to revert to my Lord Harley, and to his heirs, according to the purport and intent of certain writings drawn up by Oliver Martin, of the Middle Temple, I declare that the said estate does, and ought accordingly to revert to my Lord Harley, and to his heirs. Lest from any want of words in those writings, or from any failure, or expressions omitted in the

form of the writings, the least doubt or inquietude may arise to my Lord Harley, I mention this; though at the same time I believe it to be superfluous."

Mr. Prior died in September, 1721, at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire, the seat of his friend the Earl of Oxford, and who then became possessed of Down Hall, where he resided for many years; and afterwards sold it to William Selwin, Esq., a merchant, of London, the same gentleman who stood the great contest for Chamberlain of the City against Sir John Bosworth. Mr. Selwin lived at Down Hall several years, and after his death, in 1768, it descended to his eldest son Charles, a banker at Paris, who was the person who pulled down the lath-and-plaster house and rebuilt it with brick, and this little more than twenty years ago. It has been in the family of the Selwins between fifty and sixty years; and Lady Ibbetson, the present possessor, is niece to the late Mr. Selwyn, and it is entailed in her family.

O.

### Hatfield Peverell.

[1786, *Part II.*, pp. 664, 665.]

Mr. Morant having finished his account of Hatfield Peverell with an account of the Alleyns, perhaps you will not dislike to give some supplemental notes. The heirs of that family sold the estate about 1764 to Mr. John Wright, a coachmaker in Long Acre. The remains of the priory adjoined to the south side of the church, and had been the seat of the Alleyns; but Mr. W. pulled them down, and built a handsome house on a little knoll about one hundred yards more south, commanding some pleasant views. From the old house a door opened into a gallery in the church; this Mr. W. has taken away, and made a handsome pew in the recess, under which is the vault for burying the family, made out of a wine-cellars. In this recess is a lofty window, filled with stained glass, some of which is done by Pearson; some is ancient. Amongst the former are the arms of Wright, as borne by the lord-keeper: Az. 2 bars az. in chief 3 leopards' faces, or. Of the latter is the whole-length figure of a man with a staff and satchel in his hand, a monk at his devotions, a person reading, and several coats of arms. There is more painted glass in other windows, some new, some old; the arms of Wright are very often repeated. In one of the north windows is an excellent figure of a monk kneeling, in a very rich habit. But it must not be understood that all the old glass belonged to the abbey; wherever Mr. W. found any he removed it hither. In the north wall is the recumbent figure of Ingelrich, wife of Ranulph de Peverell, and mistress of the Conqueror. She is buried there, and was foundress of this priory. The figure is rudely carved, but pretty perfect. The church has been made very neat by Mr. W. The floor is uniformly paved with round bricks made in the neigh-

bourhood, red and white alternately. A small modern font (better if the gilding had been omitted) stands near the communion table.

In Mr. W.'s pew are the following inscriptions, and tablets prepared for more :

“Gulielmo Wright,\* Essexiae magistratui viro, si quisquam alias, vitæ integer-rimo perito ac peracri legum administro moribus perjucundis perque humanis. Amicis adeo se utilem prestitit, ut in illorum negotiis fere totus, vix, vel ne vis quidem, vacaret suis. Omnes profecto qui sodale essent eo, aut adjutore uti raptum eheu atque avulsum desiderant, ann. ætat. 49, cal. iv. Jun. 1769.”

“Ann, wife of John Wright, having lived 41 years, died Aug. 24, 1768. She was daughter and co-heir to John Crosse of Hendon, in the county of Middlesex, son of Benjamin Crosse of Tatenhill in the county of Stafford, by Sarah, daughter of Richard, younger son of John Swinfen of Swinfen, in that county.”

The west door opens into Mr. W.'s plantations, leading to his house, and has a rich circular zigzag arch. He has added a small porch, in which are two inscriptions, one mentioning the foundress; the other, that he repaired and beautified the church, pulled down the old house, and built a new one, soon after his purchase in 1764. He has the impropriation of the parish, which is very large, and a good estate here and elsewhere. The church has two small spires, seen from the high road to Witham.

Yours, etc., S. H.

### Hedingham Castle [see *ante*, p. 86].

[1853, *Part I.*, pp. 598-600.]

The castle stood in the midst of a fine park, upon a hill fortified by ancient earthworks of a very formidable character. When the present house was erected, early in the eighteenth century, some part of these works was destroyed, but enough has been left to enable us to trace their extent and fashion most satisfactorily. Of the buildings, the only remains are the Great Tower, of the Norman period; a fine brick bridge over the ditch, of the Perpendicular period; and a few traces of the walls and towers surrounding the inner court. The accompanying plan (No. 1), made from actual measurement, will show the arrangement of the works and the position of these remains.

Mr. Majendie, the present proprietor, has in his possession an accurate survey of the honour of Hedingham, taken in 1592 by Israel Armyne, by order of Burghley. Among the plans in this volume is one of the castle and buildings as then existing, with a written statement, which was intended to have embraced the actual size of each court and building, but the blanks left for that purpose have never been filled up. Mr. Majendie has permitted me to forward for publication a copy of the plan and detailed statement, together with a copy of a note of the relative position of the

\* Brother of the owner of this estate.

buildings, having written memoranda of their condition, probably made about the same time, on one of the leaves of the survey.

From a comparison of these it will be seen that the ground whereon the present residence of Mr. Majendie stands (the northern enclosure of the earthworks) is the site of "le base le utter vel le fore court," which had a brick wall south and west, on the east side a storehouse, granary, and gate, and on the north two stables; and that the present garden north of the house was "le back yard," and contained the barn. The earthworks on the north-east of the garden are still very perfect.

Crossing the ditch by the brick bridge before alluded to, the loftier portion of the hill is gained. Here all buildings have been levelled except the great tower, which still stands, in fine preservation, nearly in the centre of the oval space. This great tower was in 1592 "undefaced," and had four turrets at the angles rising considerably higher than the tower, and giving a peculiar lightness to the structure. Two of these only now exist above the roof of the tower. The lower part of the tower was then called a kitchen, and contained a well, which may still be observed, and on the south of it was a dungeon. This, I presume, was the ruined building over which the exterior staircase of the tower ran. In the midst of the tower were two chambers, the inner one containing a chimney; and the upper apartment, spanned by a noble arch, was the armoury.

This great tower was in "le inner court," which was surrounded by a brick wall, in the south part of which court was the hall, a brick-and-timber building covered with tiles, having the necessary pantries and cellars adjoining and under it; east of the hall was a great brick tower, dilapidated. The foundations of this, of the *enceinte* wall, and other towers, may still be traced by those who will trouble themselves to scramble through the plantations which now cover the sides of the hill. All these had been dismantled when Armyne made his survey.

The chapel and great chamber adjoining the hall must, then, have been destroyed. Their sites are shown on the rough note of the position of the buildings, but they do not appear on the plan, nor are they enumerated in the survey.

From these materials a very fair idea may be formed of the extent and arrangement of the buildings at Castle Hedingham in the sixteenth century.

I have confined myself on this occasion to a bare indication of the principal points, as I may shortly have another opportunity of referring to the subject.

H. HARROD.

[COPY OF SURVEY.]

Henricus Bellingham, armiger, tenet ad firmam per indenturam prænobilis viri Edvardi de Veer, comitis Oxoniæ, domini Magni

Camerarii Angliæ, datam die . . . . anno regni dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ reginæ . . . . pro termino . . . . annorum vivarium sive parcum . . . . vocatum *le Castle Parck*. In quo est quidam mons qui fuit (ut supposuitur) humana industria et labore fastigatus et suscitatus. Qui quidem mons est scitus sive sedes dicti manerii sive honoris *de Castle Hedingham*. Et jacet in longitudine borealiter et australiter, continens in circuitu . . . . perticatas, ac in latitudine, viz. ad boreale caput . . . . perticatas et ad australe caput . . . . perticatas.\* Versus cujus montis australem finem est unum atrium appellatum *le Inner Court*, inclusum et ambitum cum quodam muro, ex latere constructo, continens, etc. In cujus quidem atrii medio scituatur quidam superius turris quadrangularis plumbo copertus, continens, etc. Et habens ad quemlibet angulum in sublima parte ejusdem quatuor turriculas. Infra cujus quidem turris ambitum, viz. in una parte ejusdem, scituatur una coquina quadrangularis cum quodam fonticulo in eadem. Et dicta coquina continet, etc. Ac prope ibidem, viz., exitu australi dictæ coquinæ, scituatur una latonia Anglicè *a dungeon*. Et in umbilico dicti turris sunt duo cubiculi. Quorum exterior continet, etc. Interior vero habens unum cabinum continet, etc. Ac sublimiore parte dicti turris est quoddam armamentorium quadrangulare continens, etc. Ac prope dictum turrim, viz. exitu australi ejusdem, scituatur una larga aula ex latere et maeremio constructa tegulis coperta continens, etc., ac habens ad occidentalem finem ejusdem duo panaria, et duo cubiculi supra. Ac subtus dictam aulam scituantur duo fornices sive cellariæ. Quarum una continet, etc. Altera vero continet, etc. Et prope orientalem finem dictæ aulæ scituatur unus quadrangularis turris *ex* latere confectus continens, etc., et dudum partitus in diversos cubiculos, sed nuper exterminatos per warrantum antedicti comitis. Sunt præterea in dicto atrio duo alii turres ex latere etiam confecti; ac ad introitum dicti atrii scituatur unus aliis turris superius. Qui quidem tres turres dudum partiti fuerunt in diversos cubiculos, nuper quoque exterminatos [per warrantum] dicti comitis. Deinque in dicto atrio scituatur unus largus et profundus fons continens, etc. Et ex boreali parte dicti atrii est unum atrium exterius vulgariter nuncupatum *le Base*, *le Utter*, vel *le Fore Court*, inclusum australiter et occidentaliter muro laterio, et orientaliter cum quodam penario, granario, et ostiario ex latere et maeremio confectis, et tegulis copertis, ac borealiter duobus stabulis ex laterc et maeremio constructis, continent', etc., et tegulis etiam copertis. Quod quidem atrium continet, etc. Porro exitu boreali dicti atrii est unum aliud atrium vocatum *le Back Yard* continens, etc. Ex cujus orientali parte scituatur unum horreum, continens, etc., et tegulis copertum. Et dictus scitus sive mons continet, etc. Denique

\* As none of the dimensions are given I have omitted the repetition of these words.

dictum vivarium est sufficienter palatum sive roboratum et continet in circuitu 868 perticatas. Quæ efficiunt 21 stadia 28 perticatas. Ex quibus exurgunt duo milliaria tria stadia 28 perticatae. Et dictum vivarium nuper partitum fuit in . . . separales divisiones sive clausuras, et modo in separabilibus tenuris sive occupationibus domini Henrici Bellingham, Cristoferi Lancton clericu, Georgii Harvy alias Coe, Edmundi Basham, Henrici Smythe, Thomæ Cooke, Johannis Parmeter, et Johannis Jeggon, et continet, etc.

### Hemstead.

[1802, Part I., pp. 213, 214.]

I have sent you a drawing (Plate II.) of the great oak in a farm, the property of —— Harvey, Esq., in the parish of Hemstead, in the county of Essex, taken from a south-west view at about sixty yards' distance; it is drawn by a scale of twelve feet to an inch, and in that proportion the parts may be measured and compared. The outlines of the acorn and leaf are of the natural size, and introduced only for the purpose of pointing out to the naturalist its species, and showing that a very large oak on its decline produces very small acorns.

Dr. Hunter, in his "Evelyn's Silva," has given a plate of the Cowthorp oak, and says, "when compared to this all other oaks are but children of the wood;" which, within three feet of the surface measured 16 yards, and close to the ground 26 yards round. Its height, in its ruinous state in 1776, was about 85 feet; its principal limb extended 16 yards from the hole. Throughout the whole tree the foliage was at that time extremely thin, so that the anatomy of the ancient branches might be distinctly seen in the height of summer.

I took the dimensions of this Hemstead oak first in the year 1784; every bough was then in health. When I again took its dimensions in 1790 its upper branches were bare of leaves, its foliage in general thin, and the tree apparently on the decline. When this drawing was taken, in July, 1801, the dimensions formerly taken were again proved and found exact.

This tree measures at four feet from the surface 17 yards round; just beneath the separation of the large limbs 19 yards round; the dimensions at the surface I did not measure, because those dimensions do not prove the size of the tree, as they depend on the soil being worn and exposing the roots; the extent of the branches from north to south 36 yards, from east to west 35 yards nearly; the height, as Mr. Cock, the tenant of the farm, informed me, to whom those who come to see this giant of the wood are obliged for great civility, was, before its decay, about 33 yards. The produce of this oak in acorns has often been sold by his father for two guineas a year.

The species, *Quercus robur*, the common oak, as may be known by the long footstalks of the acorns and almost sessile leaf (see

Martyn's "Millar's Dictionary," title "quercus"; and the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. liii., pp. 654, 678. The age of this tree cannot be ascertained; it may have vegetated before the Norman Conquest (see Evelyn on the "Longevity of Oaks," and Mr. Rooke's descriptions).

T. R.

### Henham-super-Montem.

[1807, Part I., p. 17.]

Herewith I send you a west view of the parish church of Henham-super-Montem, in Essex (Plate II.), situated on high ground, about 36 miles north-north-east of London, and 7 miles north-east of Bishop Stortford, county Herts.

The tower of this church, in which is a good peal of bells, was formerly ornamented with a beautiful high spire, since blown down.

The Rev. Francis Tutte was in 1796 presented to the vicarage (vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Campbell) by Mrs. Cruse, wife of Jonathan Cruse, Esq., and her sister, Mrs. Mary Feake, co-heiress of Samuel Feake, of Dorrington House, at Sheering, county Essex.

VIATOR ESSEXENSIS.

### East Hanningfield.

[1791, Part II., pp. 706, 707.]

Unacquainted as I am with the measurement of the deepest wells in this kingdom, I conjecture that, at length fortunately completed by the Rev. Mr. Nottidge, at East Hanningfield parsonage, near Chelmsford, to be sufficiently extraordinary to merit your notice. It was begun June 21, 1790, and water, when the workmen, from such tedious labour, were at the moment of despair, was found May 7, 1791. Thirty-nine thousand five hundred bricks were used, without cement, in lining this well, the soil of which, for the first 30 feet, was a fine, light-brown, imperfect marl; and though fossilists may ingeniously choose to discriminate the different strata, yet, except from shades of a deeper colour and firmer texture, occasionally, but slightly, mixed with a little sand and a few shells, the same soil, to a common eye, without more material variation, continued to 450 feet, where it was consolidated into so rocky a substance as to require the being broken through with the mattock. A bore then, of 3 inches diameter and 15 feet in length, was tried, which soon, through a soft soil, slipped from the workman's hands and fell up to the handle. Water instantly appeared, and rose within the first hour 150 feet, and, after a very gradual rise, now stands at 347 feet, extremely soft and well-flavoured. This source is supposed to supply the well at Battle's Bridge, about 6 miles further, and lower than Hanningfield, which is 336 feet in depth, and the water overflows the brim. At Bicknacre Priory, 1½ miles in descent from Hanningfield, is a well (nearly through neglect choked up) only 4 feet in depth.

The price of labour at Hanningfield well was, on a diameter of 5 feet 3 inches, 4s. per foot for the first 40 feet, and 1s. advance at each successive 40 feet.

Yours, etc.,

PHILUDROS.

[1857, *Part II.*, pp. 273-280.]

We purpose to lay before the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* some few specimens of the accounts of the custodians of the lands of the Knights Templars whilst they remained in the hands of the king. We will commence with that relating to Hanningfield, in Essex (mentioned p. 95 of the Extent), which, with very many more, is preserved in the Branch Public Record Office, Carlton Ride; it is the account of the stewardship of William le Plomer, 3 and 4 Edward II., and will be found more minute in its details than the Report of Prior Philip de Thame.

Between Chelmsford and Ingatestone, in Essex, lie three rural parishes called Hanningfield, East, West, and South; the second is still known as Temple Hanningfield, and is therefore the subject of the following accounts. Of the renderer of them, William le Plomer, we only know that he was a servant (*valetus*) of the king, and had the custody of several other manors of the Templars in the county of Essex; but from these accounts he appears to have known how to serve himself at least as well as his master. He commences his compotus with owning himself a debtor for a large sum on account of another Temple manor that he had in his hands, lays out less than he receives in Hanningfield, and carries forward the increasing balance against him to a third, no trace of any payment into the Exchequer appearing in any part.

The Temple lands, as is well known, were seized into the king's hands in January, 1308, and those of Hanningfield remained in the charge of one John de Shadworth until July 19, 1309, when the sheriff, Alan de Goldingham, gave them, with all their pertinents, and all their goods and cattle, into the care of William le Plomer, who was already the custodian of other Temple lands in Sutton, and perhaps in West Horrock (Thurrock), if not of more. The transfer was by indenture (No. I.), which enumerates everything, from the board and trestles in the hall and the great brazen pot in the kitchen, to the live and dead stock out of doors, the sheep and oxen, the 2 ploughs and the waggon, the 128 fleeces, and the stacks of hay, valued at 30s. The land in cultivation was 31 acres under wheat, 7 under rye, and 52 under oats; and there was pasture-land on which 12 cows and 88 sheep were taken in to feed at so much per head, beside the stock belonging to the manor.

In No. II. William le Plomer accounts for his stewardship for nine weeks and five days, being the period from his assumption of the charge up to Michaelmas. It seems, from alterations on the record,

that he did not get possession until July 23, four days after the date of the indenture; but whether this was from any reluctance on the part of John de Shadworth to turn out, or was only a part of the official routine of the fourteenth century, we have no means of knowing. William commences by debiting himself with £158 9s. 3½d., the arrears of his last account for Sutton;\* he also accounts for a few small sums received (as 19s. 5d. for rent, 18s. 7½d. for pasturage, 10d. for a bushel of rye, and 1s. for four sheepskins sold), but his chief transaction is the disposal of all the fleeces, which bring in £3 18s. On the other side of the account we have agricultural implements bought or repaired (some of familiar names, others more strange, if not altogether new), grain purchased for the support of the household, harvest expenses, and wages, the whole amounting to £3 5s. 2½d., and leaving him a debtor to the Crown for the sum of £161 1s. 11½d.

No. III. is the produce of the harvest and how expended, which will well repay perusal.

No IV. is the account of the year from Michaelmas, 1309, to Michaelmas, 1310. It commences with William's old debt of £161 1s. 11½d., includes rents received for farmed lands and for pasture, the produce of sales of stock, corn, and wool, and perquisites of the court and leet held on St. Vincent's day, and amounts altogether to £177 12s. 3½d. His expenditure is but £4 16s. 4½d., leaving him a Crown debtor to the improved amount of £172 15s. 11d., which he is said to account for in his balance-sheet for West Horrock (Thurrock). He gives a debtor and creditor account of the stock, the items being usually concluded with "Et equatur"; and the whole wound up by a memorandum that his compotus had been audited by Roger de Wengefeld and William Druel, who found that he had added by purchase two straw ropes, some ironwork for the waggon, and a few other matters to the store of implements of husbandry. A large balance is carried forward to the account of the West Horrock manor, which may or may not have been settled; but its existence seems to prove that the custodians of the Temple lands were very well paid for their trouble.

[In dorso.]

Hanyngfeld. Plomer. Hanyngfeld.  
 Comptotus Willelmi Plomer, de manerio de Hanyngfeld a xxij.  
 die Julii, anno Edwardi iij<sup>o</sup>. usque festum Sancti Michaelis, anno  
 Edwardi iiiij<sup>o</sup>. per j. annum, ix. septimanas et v. dies.

No. I.

Memorandum, quod die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancte  
 Margarete Virginis, anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis

\* See "Larking," p. 170.

Edwardi tertio incipiente [i.e., 19 July, 1309—the beginning of 3 Edw. II.] Alanus de Goldingham Vicecomes Essexie liberavit Willelmo le Plomer valleto domini Regis, manerium Templi de Hanyngfeld, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, una cum omnibus bonis et catallis in eodem manerio existentibus, videlicet :

In aula—j. tabulam cum trestallis cum j. formula, precii vjd.

    j. lavatorium, precii x<sup>a</sup>.

Item, in panetaria—j. cistam, precii vjd.

Item, in coquina—j. ollam eneam, precii iij<sup>s</sup>.

    j. patellam eneam, precii iij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

    j. morterium, precii iij<sup>d</sup>.

Item iiiij. affros, precium cujuslibet xij<sup>s</sup>.

    iiij. boves, precium cujuslibet xv<sup>s</sup>.

    j. taurum precii xv<sup>s</sup>.

    xij. vaccas, precium cujuslibet xiiij<sup>s</sup>.

    xlij. multones, precium cujuslibet ij<sup>s</sup>. vjd.

    iiij<sup>xx</sup> oves matrises, precium cujuslibet ij<sup>s</sup>.

    cxxxvij. vellera lane, ponderantia xxvj. petras parvas per pondus vij. librarium.\*

Item j. caretam nudam cum harnesio sufficiente, precii vj<sup>s</sup>.

    j. aliam caretam nudam, precii xij<sup>d</sup>.

    j. carucam cum toto apparatu ligneo et ferreo, precii ij<sup>s</sup>.

Item fenum, precii xxx<sup>s</sup>.

Item xxxj. acras terre seminatas cum frumento, precium acre, iiij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

    vij. acras terre seminatas cum silagine, precium acre, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

    lij. acras terre seminatas cum avena, precium acre, ij<sup>s</sup>.

In cuius rei testimonium predicti Alanus et Willelmus huic indenture sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt.

Datum apud Hanyngfeld die et anno supradictis. (L. S.)

#### No. II.—HANIGFELD.

**Comptus** Willelmi Plomer, custodis domini Regis terrarum milicie Templi in Essexia, de exitibus manerii de Hanigfeld a xxij<sup>o</sup>. die Julii† anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi iij<sup>o</sup>. incipiente, usque festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens anno predicto, per ix. septimanas et v. dies.

**Arreragia.**—Idem respondet de clvij<sup>li</sup>. ix<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>. de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui manerii de Sutton.

    Summa, clvij<sup>li</sup>. ix<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

\* This little stone of 7 lb. is an addition to our knowledge of mediæval weights and measures.

† This date is substituted for “die Sabbati proxima ante festum Sancte Margarete Virginis,” and the period changed from ten weeks and one day to nine weeks and five days.

*Redditus assisus.*—De redditu assiso de termino Sancti Michaelis, xix<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xix<sup>s</sup>. v<sup>d</sup>.

*Dayeria.*—De firma xij. vaccarum et lxxvij. ovium matricum per tempus compoti xvij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. ob., ut quelibet vacca reddit per diem, quadrantem, et ovis per septimanam, quadrantem, de parte ejusdem firme et non plus, quia serviens domini Johannis de Shadeworthe, custodientis dictum manerium ante adventum W. le Plomer, recepit residuum.

Summa, xvij<sup>s</sup>. vij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

*Lana.*—De cxxvij. velleribus lane venditis ponderantibus xxvj. petras, quarum qualibet petra continet vij. parvas libras, lxxvij<sup>s</sup>. pretium petre, iij<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, lxxvij<sup>s</sup>.

*Pellette.*—De iiij. pelletis venditis, xij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xij<sup>d</sup>.

*Pastura.*—De exitu pasture nil ad presens, propter autumpnum.

*Venditio.*—Idem respondet de x<sup>d</sup>. de j. bussello siliginis vendito super compotum ut patet in dorso.

Summa, x<sup>d</sup>.

Summa totalis Recepte, clxiij<sup>li</sup>. vii<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.

Inde.

EXPENSE.

*Redditus resolutus.*—In redditu resoluto Ricardo de Clouil pro termino Sancti Michaelis, xv<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xv<sup>d</sup>.

*Custus carucarum.*—In j. garba\* aceris et dimidia empta iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.; videlicet, pro. iij. gaddis, j<sup>d</sup>. In fabricatione eorundem, xiiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

In j. sulsho† empto, iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

In j. stradeclut† ij. ob.

In xij. ferris pro stottis emptis, xi<sup>d</sup>.

In dictis ferris ferrandis cum clavis, fabri, iij<sup>d</sup>.; videlicet, v. pro j<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, iiiij<sup>s</sup>.

*Custus caretarum.*—In iiij. cartclutis† emptis iij<sup>d</sup>.

In vinculo empto ad idem, j<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Summa, iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

\* Fleta, lib. ii. cap. 12, *De ponderibus et mensuris*. “Centena vero ferri ex quinque viginti petiis.—Garba vero aceris fit ex 30 peciis.”—“Quo loco garba pro manipulo videtur usurpari.”—Du Cange, in verbo.

† Of these words, “sull” and “sullow” are provincial and old terms for plough; “sulsho” would then be “ploughshoe,” the iron share. “Clut” is like “clout,” i.e., an iron plate to axles, etc., and “strad” is a guard to the legs; therefore we may guess, in the one instance, “stradeclut” to be a guard-plate to some part of the plough-gear, and in the other “cart-clut,” i.e., “cart clout,” the iron washer of the axle of a cart.

*Empcio Bladi*.—De j. quarterio et ij. bussellis mixtilis emptis pro liberacionibus famulorum ante autumpnum, viij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>., precium busselli, x<sup>d</sup>.

In ij. bussellis avene emptis pro potagio famulorum, x<sup>d</sup>.  
Summa, ix<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

*Autumpnus*.—In messione xxxvj. acrarum frumenti et siliginis, xv<sup>s</sup>., precium acre, v<sup>d</sup>., et ideo tantum quia nullum dederunt panem nec potagium.

Item in messione xlii. acrarum avene, xvij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>., precium acre, iiiij<sup>d</sup>. quia nullum dederunt panem neque potagium.

In vadiis j. hominis existentis ultra metentes et custodientis blada in campis nocte dieque per xxxv. dies, v<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.; videlicet in die, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item in stipendio ejusdem per idem tempus, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Item in dimidio bussello salis empto pro potagio famulorum, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Item in stipendio j. hominis per iiij. dies ad tascam tassantem in autumpno, vj<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xl<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>.

*Stipendia manerii*.—Item stipendia j. vaccarii et bercarii ad terminum Sancti Michaelis, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

In stipendiis j. custodientis dictum manerium et tenentis carucas dicti manerii pro termino Sancti Michaelis, iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>., quia est loco servientis et collectoris redditus.

In stipendiis j. fugatoris ad idem terminum, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, ix<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Summa totalis Expensarum, lxv<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>. ob.; et debet, clxjli. xxij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

De quibus respondet in compoto suo dicti manerii sequente.

### No. III.—HANINGFIELD.—COMPOTUS GRANGIE.

*Siligo*.—De exitu grangie de novo grano in autumpno j. quarterium, iiij. busselli et dimidium siliginis.

De emptione ut infra j. quarterium ij. busselli siliginis.

Summa, ij. quarteria vj. busselli et dimidium.

*Inde*.—In liberacione j. tenentis carucas et custodientis campos, et j. vaccarii custodientis vaccas et bidentes, a xxij. die Julii usque in diem Sancti Michaelis, per ix. septimanas v. dies, j. quarterium viij. busselli et dimidium, capiens quisquis eorum pro x. septimanis j. quarterium.

Item in liberacione j. fugatoris per idem tempus vj. busselli et dimidium, capiens per xij. septimanas j. quarterium.

Et in venditione super compotum j. bussellus.

*Avena*.—De empacione ij. bussellorum, et expenduntur in farina pro potagio famulorum.

*Stotti*.—De remanenti iiij. stotti.

Summa iiij. et remanent iiij. stotti.

*Boves*.—De remanenti iiij. boves.

Summa iiij. et remanent iiij. boves.

*Taurus*.—De remanenti j. taurus, et remanet j. taurus.

*Vacce*.—De remanenti xij. vacce.

Summa xij. et remanent xij. vacce.

*Multones*.—De remanenti xlj. multones.

Summa xlj.

De quibus—In morina ij. multones.

Summa ij. et remanent xl. multones.

*Oves matrices*.—De remanenti iiij<sup>xx</sup>. oves matrices.

Summa iiij<sup>xx</sup>.

De quibus—In morina ij. oves matrices.

Summa ij. et remanent lxxvij. oves matrices.

*Vellera*.—De remanenti cxxvij. vellera.

Summa cxxvij. et venduntur ut infra, que ponderant xxvj. petras lane, que petra continet vij. parvas libras.

*Pellette*.—Idem respondet de iiij. pellettis receptis de morina bidentium ut supra.

Summa iiij. et venduntur ut infra, et nil remanet.

Idem respondet de feno recepto de remanenti, precii xxx<sup>s</sup>, et expenditur in anno subsequenti pro sustentacione animalium.

#### No. IV.—HANIGFELD.

*Compotus Wilhelmi le Plomer*, custodis domini Regis maneriorum Milicie Templi in Essexia, de exitibus manerii de Haningfeld, a die Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi iij<sup>o</sup>. usque ad idem festum Sancti Michaelis proximum sequens anno predicti Edwardi quarto, per j. annum integrum.

*Arreragia*.—Idem respondet de clxj<sup>li</sup>. xxij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>. receptis de arreragiis ultimi compoti sui de visu dicti manerii anni precedentes.

Summa, clxj<sup>li</sup>. xxij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

*Redditus assisus*.—Idem respondet de lvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob. de redditu assiso terminorum Natalis Domini, Pasche, Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et festum Sancti Michaelis.

Summa, lvij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

*Exitus manerii*.—Idem respondet de iiij<sup>s</sup>. receptis de feno vendito.

Et de xv<sup>d</sup>. receptis de pomis venditis.

Summa, v<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>.

*Pastura vendita*.—Idem respondet de iiij<sup>s</sup>. receptis de pastura per parcellas vendita.

Summa, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

*Dayeria*.—Idem respondet de lxxij<sup>s</sup>. receptis, de firma xij. vaccarum per annum cum vitulis; videlicet, pro vacca vj<sup>s</sup>. per annum et nulla sterilis.

Summa, lxxij<sup>s</sup>.

*Blada vendita.*—Idem respondet de xi<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. receptis de j. quarterio v. bussellis frumenti venditis circa Purificationem beate Marie; precium busselli, x<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Et de lxxvj<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>d</sup>. receptis de xxij. quarteriis ij. bussellis avenarum venditis in Quadragesima; precium quarterii, iiij<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, lxxvij<sup>s</sup>. j<sup>d</sup>. ob.

*Staurum venditum.*—Idem respondet de c<sup>s</sup>. de xl. multonibus ante tonsuram venditis circa festum Sancti Martini; pretium capitis, ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. quia debiles.

Summa, c<sup>s</sup>.

*Perquisita Curie.*—Idem respondet de vj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. receptis de placitis curie et lete tente die Sancti Vincentii.

Summa, vj<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

*Venditio lane et pellium.*—Idem respondet de xij<sup>d</sup>. recepto de coreo j. stotti de morina, vendito.

Idem respondet de iiij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. receptis de ix. pellibus lanutis venditis. Summa, v<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

*Super Compotum.*—Idem respondet de xvij<sup>d</sup>. de iiij. bussellis avenarum venditis super compotum, ut patet in dorso.

Summa, xvij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa totalis Recepte, clxxvij<sup>li</sup>. xij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.

Inde

*Redditus resolutus.*—In redditu resoluto Ricardi de Clouile per annum, ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ad festa Pasche et Sancti Michaelis.

Summa, ij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

*Custus carucarum.*—Soluti fabro pro ferramento carucarum et ferrera stotorum et bovum per annum, xij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

*Custus caretarum.*—In viij. cartclutis cum clavis emptis, vj<sup>d</sup>.

In cordis de basta\* emptis, ij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, viij<sup>d</sup>.

*Minuta.*—In j. bussello salis empto, iiij<sup>d</sup>.

In j. tripode empto, iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In iiij. acris terre compasturandis ad tascam, in estate, iiij<sup>s</sup>. ; videlicet, pro acra, xvj<sup>d</sup>.

In j. seminario empto, iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In cxxxij. bidentibus tondendis et lavandis, xij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

Summa, vj<sup>s</sup>. ob.

*Custus domorum.*—Soluti pro carpentaria j. boverie apud Parages, † iiij<sup>s</sup>.

In c. lathes pro eodem emptis, vj<sup>d</sup>.

In ccc. clavis pro lathes ad idem emptis, iiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.

In j. acra et dimidia stipuli ad idem colligendi, iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

In cooperacione dicte domus ad tascam, ij<sup>s</sup>.

\* Straw ropes.

† A manor in Hanningfield.

In j. coopertore cum garcione suo allocato per j. diem cooperiente super grangiam, iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ob. in manerio.

Summa, vj<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.

*Sarclacio*.—In sarclatura bladorum, iij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, iij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

*Falcacio*.—In falcacione v. acrarum prati, iij<sup>s</sup>. ; pro acra, vj<sup>d</sup>. (*sic.*).

In herba earundem spargenda, iij<sup>d</sup>.

In cervisia empta ad levandum fenum ibidem, viij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, iij<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.

*Custus Augusti*.—In messione xlj. acrarum frumenti et siliginis, xij<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ; pro acra, iiiij<sup>d</sup>.

In messione xxxvj. acrarum avene, x<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. ; pro acra, iij<sup>d</sup>. ob.

In vadiis j. hominis existentes ultra metentes in Augusto, a die Veneris in vigilia Assumptionis beate Marie, usque diem Lune in festo Exaltacionis Sancte Crucis, per xxx. dies, v<sup>s</sup>. ; capientis per diem, ij<sup>d</sup>.

In stipendiis ejusdem, iij<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, xxxij<sup>s</sup>. ij<sup>d</sup>.

*Trituracio*.—In trituracione xxij. quarteriorum iij. bussellorum frumenti, viij. quarteriorum iij. bussellorum siliginis, v<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>. ; videlicet, pro ix. bussellis, ij<sup>d</sup>.

In trituracione xl. quarteriorum iij. bussellorum avene, iij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. ; videlicet, j. quarterum j. busselles pro j<sup>d</sup>.

In vannacione dictorum bladorum, ij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>. ; videlicet, v. quarteria pro ij<sup>d</sup>.

Summa, xi<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>d</sup>.

*Stipendia*.—In stipendiis j. custodientis dictum manerium et tenentis carucas dicti manerii per annum, vj<sup>s</sup>.

In stipendiis j. fugatoris per annum, v<sup>s</sup>.

In stipendiis j. vaccarii et custodis bidentum per annum, v<sup>s</sup>.

Summa, xvij<sup>s</sup>.

Summa totalis Expensarum, iiijli. xvij<sup>s</sup>. iiiij<sup>d</sup>. q<sup>a</sup>.—Et debet, clxxijli. xv<sup>s</sup>. xj<sup>d</sup>.

De quibus respondet in visu compoti sui de West Horrok sequenter.

*Frumentum*.—Idem respondet de xxij. quarteriis iij. bussellis frumenti receptis de exitibus grangie per mensuram rasam.\*

† Summa, xxij. quarteria iij. busselli.

De quibus—In semine super xxxix. acras xij. quarteria j. bussellus et dimidius ; videlicet, super acram ij. busselli et dimidius.

In mixtura cum liberacionibus famulorum viij. quarteria iiij. busselli et dimidius.

In vendicione j. quarterum v. busselli frumenti.—Et equatur.‡

\* “Strike-measure.”

† In the margin, at these places, are found some memoranda, the connection of which with the body of the account is by no means clear.

‡ It is balanced.

*Siligo*.—Idem respondet de viij. quarteriis iij. bussellis siliginis receptis de exitibus grangie.

\* Summa, viij. quarteria iij. busselli.

De quibus—In semine super vj. acras j. quarterium vij. busselli; videlicet, super acram ij. busselli et dimidius.

In mixtura cum liberacionibus famulorum vj. quarteria et dimidium.—Et equatur.

*Liberaciones*.—Idem respondet de viij. quarteriis iiiij. bussellis et dimidio frumenti, receptis de frumento superius mixto.

Et de vj. quarteriis et dimidio mixtilis receptis de mixtile superius mixto.

Summa, xv. quarteria dimidius bussellus.

De quibus—In liberacione Edmundi servientis custodis manerii, et tenantis carucas dicti manerii, et j. vaccarii per annum x. quarteria iij. busselli; capiens quisquis eorum per x. septimanas j. quarterum.

In liberacione j. fugatoris per annum iiiij. quarteria ij. busselli et dimidium per xij. septimanas, j. quarterum.

In liberacione j. spargentis sulcos tempore seminacionis frumenti et facientis sulcos aquaticos per vj. septimanas iij. busselli; capientis per septimanam d. midium bussellum.—Et equatur.

*Avena*.—Idem respondet de xl. quarteriis iij. bussellis avene rasis, receptis de exitibus grangie.

Summa, xl. quarteria iij. busselli.

De quibus—In semine super xl. acras xv. quarteria; videlicet super acram iij. busselli.

In prebenda iiiij. stottorum a die Sancte Fidis Virginis usque in crastinum Sancte Katerine Virginis, per li. noctes, ij. quarteria j. busselli; capientum per iij. noctes j. bussellum.

In prebenda eorundem a die Sabbati proxima post festum Epiphanie usque diem Sancti Alphigi, per c. noctes, iij. quarteria dimidium; capientum per iij. noctes j. bussellum et plus; in toto, ij. busselli dimidium.

In farina pro potagio famulorum j. quarterum per annum.

In vendicione xxij. quarteria ij. busselli et in vendicione super \* compotum.—Et equatur.

### STAURUM.

*Stotti*.—Idem respondet de iiiij. stottis receptis de remanenti.

Et de j. stotto recepto de Kersing.<sup>†</sup>

Summa, v.—De quibus in morina j.; et remanent iij. stotti.

\* See note † on p. 139.

† Probably Cressing, near Witham, a manor of the Templars. See "Larking," p. 168.

*Boves*.—Idem respondet de iij. bobus receptis de remanenti.

Et de j. bove recepto de adjunctione j. tauri.

Summa, v.—Et remanent v. boves.

*Taurus*.—Idem respondet de j. tauro recepto de remanenti et adjungitur cum bobus—et nil remanet.

*Vacce*.—Idem respondet de xij. vaccis receptis de remanenti.

Summa, xij.—Et remanent xij. vacce.

*Multonies*.—Idem respondet de xl. multonibus receptis de remanenti.

Et de cxl. multonibus ante tonsuram receptis de Kersing.

Summa, ciiij<sup>xx</sup>.

De quibus, in vendicione ante tonsuram xl. In morina ante tonsuram, iij.

Summa, xlij.—Et remanet cxxxvij. multones.

*Oves matrises*.—Idem respondet de lxxvij. ovibus matricibus receptis de remanenti.

Summa, lxxvij.

De quibus, in morina ante agnellos et tonsuram, vj.

Item liberate apud Wyham\* ante agnellos ad tonsuram, lxxij. oves.

Summa, lxxvij.—Et nihil remanet.

*Vellera*.—Idem respondet de cxxxvij. velleribus lane receptis de tonsura bidentium.

Summa, cxxxvij.—Et liberantur apud Kersing; et nil remanet.

*Pelles lanute*.—Idem respondet de ix. pellibus lanutis receptis de morina bidentium ante tonsuram.

Summa, ix.—Et venduntur, ut infra.

*Coreum*.—Idem respondet de j. coreo equino recepto de morina j. stotti.

Et venditur ut infra et nil remanet.

*Arrura*.—Idem respondet de arrura ij. acrarum terre per annum de exitu unius liberi tenentis per annum, et arrantur in dominico, et nil remanet.

*Seminantur*.—De frumento ix. quarteria v. busselli dimidium. \* \* \*

De siliagine ij. quarteria j. bussellus dimidium. \* \* \*

De avena xix. quarteria iiiij. busselli. \* \* \*

*Memorandum*, quod Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi quarto, remanent in manorio de Hanigfeld, in custodia Willelmi le Plomer, custodis domini Regis ibidem, per examinationem dominorum Rogeri de Wengefeld et Willelmi Druel, auditorum compoti ibidem, de mortuo stauro, vide-licet:

*In aula*—j. tabula cum trestallis cum j. formula, precii vj<sup>d</sup>.

j. lavatorium, precii x<sup>d</sup>.

\* Probably Witham. See "Larking," p. 168.

Item, in panetaria—j. cista, precii vj<sup>d</sup>.

Item, in coquina—j. olla enea, precii iijs.

i. patella enea, precii iiijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

j. morterium, precii iiijs.

Item j. caretta nuda cum harnesio sufficienti, precii vjs.  
alia caretta nuda, precii xij<sup>d</sup>.

j. caruca cum toto apparatu ligneo et ferreo, precii iijs.

Quod quidem mortuum staurum nuper recepit de domino Alano  
de Goldingham, ut patet per identuram penes dictos auditores  
commorantem.

Item remanet ibidem in custodia ejusdem Willelmi, ut patet in  
compoto suo, de morte stauro, videlicet:—

ij. cordas be basta.

iiij. cartclutes, precii viij<sup>d</sup>.

j. seminarium, precii iiijs.

j. tripodem, precii iiijs.

Et responsurus est inde in compoto suo sequenti, una cum exitibus  
et vivo stauro in eodem existenti qui remanent in pede compoti  
sui.

Our limits forbid us to enter upon anything like an analysis of the  
abundant matters of interest in these documents, but we may indicate a few of the salient points.

The meagre inventory of household stuff in No. I. (which is repeated in No. IV.) is somewhat opposed to the received notions of the luxurious life of the Templars, though it must be allowed that it is but negative evidence. In Nos. II., III., and IV. we have a perfect picture of the farm of the fourteenth century, and the way in which the accounts are stated gives no bad idea of the book-keeping of the same period. The average prices and amount of agricultural produce; the quantity of seed per acre; the prices paid for many kinds of labour; the allowance of fodder to the animals; the wages of the farm-servants, and their allowance beside of grain; even the cost of a bushel of salt, and the value of a single hide, are all duly set forth. We also see ale provided for the mowers on bringing in the hay, and we discern something of the troubled state of the country in the employment, at good wages, of a man *ultra metentes* for a month in harvest, the crops probably being in danger of being destroyed or carried off by the neighbours or others. At least, we learn from the Extent that on the “adnullation of the Templars” in some cases the buildings were seized on by the lords of the fee, in others the payment of rent was refused, and in some instances the custodians are accused of waste of the woods.\* It would seem, indeed, as if for several years the “goods of the

\* See “Larking,” pp. 133, 172, 183.

Temple" were regarded as fair spoil for all. The king paid his debts with them,\* kept much in his own hands, gave much away to his courtiers and servants, from the Countess of Pembroke to Master Pancius, his physician, and also let him and others help themselves from the same convenient source. These things, revealed by the rivals of the Templars,† give much support to Fuller's remark, that—

"The chief cause of their ruin was their extraordinary wealth; they were feared of many, envied of more, loved of none. As Naboth's vineyard was the chiefest ground for his blasphemy, and as in England Sir John Cornwall, Lord Fanhope, said merrily, that not he, but his stately house at Ampthill, was guilty of high treason; so certainly their wealth was the principal evidence against them, and cause of their overthrow."‡

### High Easter.

[1799, Part I., p. 296.]

I some time ago happened to stop at High Easter, one of the parishes called the Rodings, in Essex, and was induced to send to your respectable magazine the inclosed list, as it records what I think many remarkable instances of longevity in one churchyard, where, I believe, the graves without any memorial, and those of people who died under the age of the youngest mentioned in this list, do not in number double the following :

|                   | AGE. |    | AGE.            |   |   |    |
|-------------------|------|----|-----------------|---|---|----|
| Margaret Lambert  | -    | 70 | Sarah Saltmash  | - | - | 88 |
| Glasscock Brown   | -    | 71 | Jos. Walker     | - | - | 58 |
| William Brown     | -    | 79 | Dan. Firmin     | - | - | 60 |
| Anne Brown        | -    | 81 | Lydia Styleman  | - | - | 60 |
| John Brown        | -    | 97 | Eliz. Gardner   | - | - | 86 |
| Joseph Matthew    | -    | 56 | Jos. Townsend   | - | - | 65 |
| Joseph Matthew    | -    | 72 | Rebecca Wilson  | - | - | 78 |
| Mary Matthew      | -    | 85 | John Wilson     | - | - | 77 |
| Robert Hadseley   | -    | 60 | Mary Mead       | - | - | 72 |
| Robert Hadseley   | -    | 75 | Rob. Sorrell    | - | - | 64 |
| Robert Barnard    | -    | 74 | Eliz. Sorrell   | - | - | 70 |
| Eliz. Witham      | -    | 85 | Barles Miller   | - | - | 62 |
| Thomas Witham     | -    | 60 | Susannah Rumsey | - | - | 97 |
| Thomas Saltmash   | -    | 62 | James King      | - | - | 64 |
| Margaret Saltmash | -    | 64 | Anne Green      | - | - | 83 |
| Thomas Saltmash   | -    | 87 |                 |   |   |    |

By inserting this you will much oblige a constant reader.

FELSTEDIENSIS.

\* In Rot. Claus. 7 Edw. II. m. 25, Henry de Cobham, keeper of the Temple lands in Kent, is directed to pay a debt of £29 10s. 7½d., owing by the king to certain men of Rochester, out of such lands.

† See "Larking," *passim*.

‡ "Holy War," book v. chap. 3.

## High Laver.

[1791, Part II., pp. 697, 698.]

The epitaph composed by Mr. Locke for himself faces the title-page of the folio edition of his works. I have sent you a copy of it, from the monument affixed to the south wall of High Laver Church, Essex, near to which he was interred. As I do not recollect to have seen it in any of your volumes, nor in any edition of his writings, except that I have mentioned, which I first met with in the library at Oates, where is preserved his picture, and the great chair he usually sat in, no repository can be so proper for its insertion as the *Gentleman's Magazine*; it will there, I trust, be secure from dilapidation. I am led to this hope from the present state of the inscription. It is not long since I was in High Laver churchyard. The letters were so obliterated that I could not make out one word. I was told that it was to be repaired. Perhaps, Mr. Urban, from the insertion of this letter, you will not only gratify your inquirer (p. 563), but hint to the present worthy possessor of Oates that the friends to civil and religious liberty will expect from him—and, indeed, from every succeeding owner of the mansion where the great Locke breathed his last—a proper attention to his monument.

It may be unnecessary to subjoin that Oates (a manor in the parish of High Laver) was the residence of the Mashams; that one of this family was often chosen representative for Essex, till ennobled by Queen Anne. They are buried in the same churchyard; as is General Hill, brother, I think, to Lady Masham, of Queen Anne's day. The estate has passed by purchase to the Palmers, the present possessors.

“Siste, Viator! Hic juxta situs est JOHANNES LOCKE. Si qualis suerit rogas, mediocritate suâ contentum se vixisse, respondet. Literis innutritus eousque tantum profecit, ut veritati unicè litaret: hoc ex scriptis illius disce, quæ quod de eo reliquum est, majori fide tibi exhibebunt; quam epitaphii suspecta elogia; virtutes si quas habuit, minores sanè quam quas sibi laudi tibi in exemplum proponeret, vitia una sepeliantur. Morum exemplum si queras, in Evangelio habes; vitiorum utinam nusquam; mortalitatis certè (quod proposit) hic et ubique. Natum anno Dom. 1632, Aug. 29. Mortuum anno Dom. 1704, Oct. 28. Memorat hæc tabula brevis et ipsa interitura.”

Yours, etc.,

R. D.

## Hornchurch.

[1828, Part I., pp. 305, 306.]

No account of the building of the church (see Plate II.) is to be found in Morant's “Essex,” but it is said to have been built by William of Wykeham; at least, the tower was most probably erected by him. Over the west window is a carved letter W, now turned upside down. Against the south-west turret (which is the staircase) is a statue of a bishop, probably the founder, in a high state of preservation, with the features strongly marked. On the battlements

or the tower is to be seen R. ff., perhaps the initials of one Richard Fermor, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. (see Morant), and perhaps contributed to the repair of the tower at that period.

From its style of architecture it appears to have been erected about the year 1400, but the round pillars in the body of the church seem to be of an earlier period, and from a small quatrefoil upon one of the arches it appears to have been built as early as the middle of the thirteenth century.

The church was repaired in 1802, when the lead on the spire, which was ornamented with zigzags, was taken away and replaced with copper; at the same time the south aisle was taken down and rebuilt with bricks.

In 1826 the church was again repaired, when the beautiful east window, which had been covered with mortar for nearly a century, was restored by the Rev. John Walker, the present vicar, who also had previously removed the weather-boards which disfigured the windows of the tower.

In clearing away the whitewash within the church several rude paintings in distemper were discovered, but too imperfect to make any drawing of them. On the south wall of the chancel, near the altar, was discovered a painting of Lazarus in a coffin, with two angels kneeling, and a gigantic effigy of a bishop, and at the background were several heads in groups, with a row of windows. In the body of the church were outlines of skeletons and a dragon, but, being in a decayed state, they were not worth preserving. The church was at that period thoroughly painted and coloured.

In the chancel there is an enriched altar monument without any inscription, but, from the different coats of arms, appears to be of the family of Ayloffe. The shields are: 1. Ayloffe. 2. Ayloffe, impaling Shaw. 3. Bruges, impaling Ayloffe. 4. Shaw, impaling . . . a fess engrailed between three cinquefoils; from whence it appears that this monument was erected in the reign of Henry VIII.

The following are the names of the vicars so far back as I have been able to trace them, with the year in which they were presented with the lease:

John Merick, afterwards Bishop of Sodor and Man; he died in 1599 (see memoirs of him in vol. xcv., part i., p. 403). Ralph Halls, M.A., presented in 1576. Thomas Barker, 1595. Charles Ryves, D.D., 1606. Josiah White, 1610. Robert Poulden, B.D., 1622. Thomas Man, B.D., 1632. Michael Wells, 1648. Francis Shaw, M.A., 1685. Thomas Roberts, M.A., 1696. Henry Levitt M.A., 1721. Francis Pyle, M.A., 1725. John Harris, LL.B., 1758. Robert Speed, B.D., 1762. William Henry Reynell, M.A., 1786. William Blair, B.D., 1809. John Walker, LL.B., 1819.

I will just add that in the tower are six bells; and in the window of the north aisle of the chancel is a portrait, generally supposed to

be that of Edward the Confessor, and two coats of arms, but in a very imperfect state.

JOHN ADEY REPTON.

### Horseheath.

[1832, *Part II.*, p. 359.]

Sept. 29.—As a cart was going by the side of the road between Horseheath and Wethersfield, on the borders of Essex, the wheel struck against a Roman urn, which was found to contain nearly 600 silver coins, between the size of sixpence and a shilling, of a very ancient date, many of them, it is said, of the time of William Rufus.

### Lambourne.

[1821, *Part II.*, pp. 297, 298.]

Lambourne is a small pleasant village in the hundred of Ongar, county Essex, at the distance of 14 miles north-east from London, on the road from thence to Chipping Ongar, bounded by Theydon Bois and Theydon Gernon on the north; on the south by the liberty of Havering, in the parish of Hornchurch; on the east by Stapleford Abbots; and on the west by Chigwell.

The church (a view of which is here annexed, see Plate I.) was given by Robert de Lamburn to the canons of Waltham Holy Cross, and confirmed to them by William de St. Maria, Bishop of London, and was afterwards in the patronage of Sir Anthony Cook, and the families of Barefoot, Draper, Broomfield, Staphurst, and Took, the last of which bequeathed the advowson to Ben'et College, Cambridge, with which it now rests. It is dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints; is of one pace with the chancel, and tiled. In length its extent is above 70 feet, the roof in the interior 26 feet in height, and at the west end is a leaded spire, in which three bells are hung; in breadth, at the east end, 18 feet, and the west 21 feet. The north door is indented, and the pillars are of the Tuscan order.

In the interior, at the western extremity, are two galleries, and in the chancel three windows of stained glass, and the fourth contains five pieces of curious and valuable old painting—viz., in the upper compartment one representing the smooth ways of sin, and the rugged, thorny paths of virtue, as also the adoration of the magi; in the middle is the crucifixion; and in the two lower, the nativity of our Lord and Jesus walking on the sea, with St. Peter sinking in his approach towards him. There is an inscription in German under each; they were brought to Lambourne from Basle, in Switzerland, in the year 1817.

Morant's "History of Essex" details the descent of property and manors in this parish down to the time of its publication (1768); and a subsequent one, supposed to have been edited under the auspices of Peter Muilman, Esq., A.D. 1771, contains (vol. iv., pp. 27-

30) the monumental inscriptions down to that year, but the following, being of later date, are to be found in neither.

In the centre window of the chancel and over the communion table is a beautiful figure of Faith, with a cross in her hand, after the design by Sir Joshua Reynolds for the windows of New College Chapel at Oxford,\* and underneath, on a marble tablet, as follows :

" Within the walls of this Church, rests the body of Judith Dowager Lady Rous, the daughter and heiress of John Bedingfield, esq. of Beeston in Norfolk, wife of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Dews Hall, in this parish and county. In 1749, she married 1st to Sir John Rous, bart. of Henham Hall, Suffolk, and by him was the mother of John, the present Lord Rous; † 2nd. of Frances the late wife of Sir Henry Peyton, bart.; and 3d. of Louisa wife of John Birch, esq. By her second husband she left no issue, and died in Portman-square, London, September the 10th, 1794. Near unto her are likewise deposited the remains of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, third son of Richard Lockwood and of Matilda Vernon, rector of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, and of Kingsthorp in the county of Northampton, who died January 22, 1802, aged 82 years. His second son Edward Lockwood Percival, esq. having sustained, with the resignation and fortitude which became him as a Christian and as a man, the protracted sufferings of a severe and painful illness, departed this life July ye 6th, 1804. June 15th, 1790, he married Louisa Bridget, the second daughter of the late Lord George Manners Sutton, of Kelham in the county of Nottingham, and by her, who died Feb. 5, 1800, left four surviving children; viz. Edward, George-Hervey, Louisa-Elizabeth, and Frances-Lucy. Whereof, George-Hervey, born Feb. 1, 1793, Captain in his Majesty's Coldstream regiment of Foot-guards, followed his excellent parents, Nov. 11, 1815; he was not more respected in the public duties of his profession, than respectable and beloved in the endearing intercourse of domestic life. Those who knew him best, will bear the readiest testimony to the merits of his character, and will join with his sorrowing relations in deplored their early and untimely loss."

Against the north wall of the chancel there is likewise a monument of white marble, on the upper part of which is a representation of Hope, with an anchor attached to her left hand, and right reclining on an urn, with the arms of Lockwood impaling Conyers, executed by the late Joseph Wilton, Esq., sculptor to the Royal Academy. The Rev. Michael Tyson, F.R.S., rector of Lambourne, in a letter to Richard Gough, Esq., of November 15, 1778,‡ thus speaks of it :

" One of the most elegant modern monuments I ever saw was last week put up in my church for a Lockwood—a figure of Hope leaning on an antique urn, by Wilton Mark. I had ten guineas for allowing it a place."

On the base of it is thus written :

" Near this place are interred the remains of John Lockwood, esq. second son of Richard Lockwood, of Dews Hall in this parish. He married Matilda, second daughter of Edward Conyers, esq. of Copt Hall in Essex, by whom he had a daughter, Matilda, born April 8th, 1763, now living."

\* Sold at Christie's, May, 1821, for 400 guineas, to the Earl of Normanton.

† Created July 14, 1821, Earl of Stradbroke, co. Suffolk.

‡ Nichols's " Literary Anecdotes," vol. viii., p. 637.

"This memorial was erected by his afflicted widow, in the year of our Lord, 1778."

"In the same vault are since deposited the remains of the above-mentioned Matilda Lockwood, widow, who surviving her husband upwards of sixteen years, died June 3, 1793, in the sixty-seventh year of her age."

There are likewise several other memorials to the family of Lockwood: To Richard Lockwood, M.P. for Hindon, 1713, for the city of London, 1722, and for Worcester, 1734; and to Matilda, his wife, daughter of George Vernon, Esq., of Sudbury, in Derbyshire (ancestor of the Lords Vernon), who died November ye 25, 1743; as did her husband, August 31, 1756, aged 78. Also of Richard Lockwood, son of the above, who died March 25, 1797;\* and Anna-Catharina, his wife, the daughter of Henry Vernon, Esq., of Sudbury, in Derbyshire; died May 31, 1757, and was buried in the vault in the chancel. Also of Matilda Lockwood Maydwell, of Geddington, in Northamptonshire (niece of the above), who departed this life March 22, 1800, and her infant daughter, aged three weeks.

Dews Hall, the residence of William Joseph Lockwood, Esq., stands about a quarter of a mile south of the church. It is an elegant seat, to which Richard Lockwood, Esq., in the year 1735, made considerable additions (*vide* Morant's "History of Essex," vol. i., p. 174), and judiciously joined the new part to the old, and which now forms the grand front.

Lambourne Hall, the manor house, situate a little way north from the church, was successively in the families of Barefoot and Fortescue-Aland. Of the heirs of Dormer, Lord Fortescue, of Credan, in Ireland, who died March 9, 1780, it was purchased in 1782 by the Rev. Edward Lockwood, of Dews Hall, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Edward Lockwood Percival, Esq., but it is at present only a farmhouse.

Bishops Hall, another seat in this parish, but no manor, stands about three-quarters of a mile south of the church. It formerly belonged to Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, after whom it was doubtless named; was in the possession of Thomas Walker, Esq., Surveyor-General to King George II., M.P. for Plympton, 1734, from whom it passed to Stephen Skymer, of Walthamstow, and William Waylet, of whom it was purchased by Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, K.B., and is now in his grandson, Edward Hughes Ball, Esq., since the death of his father, David Ball, Esq., August 17, 1798, but is in the occupation of Miss Lockwood.

Sir Edward Hughes, K.B.,† and Ruth Lady Hughes, his wife, are both buried in the churchyard, near the east end of the church. Sir Edward died at Luxborough House, in Chigwell, and Ruth Lady Hughes died September 30, 1800.

The village of Abridge is in this parish, on the banks of the Roding

\* See our vol. Ixvii., pp. 342-355.

† For a biographical account of him, see our vol. Ixiv., p. 181.

river, and constitutes the most populous part. At the extremity of it, on the road to Chipping Ongar, stood the handsome residence of James Mitchell, Esq., and afterwards of Robert Sutton, Esq. ; but being sold with the adjoining estate to William Joseph Lockwood, Esq., in March, 1810, this mansion hath been since pulled down.

G. B.

**Langford.**[1830, *Part II.*, p. 585.]

The following account of a Norman church at Langford, near Maldon, in Essex, may be interesting to many of your readers. It is remarkable that the semicircular part of the building is at the west end instead of the east, containing three small narrow windows, or rather loop-holes, being 2 feet 1 inch long by only 8 inches wide, and nearly 10 feet from the sill to the pavement of the church. The north and south doors are very plain, with only a chamfered impost moulding. The south door is 7 feet 10 inches high by 3 feet 4 inches wide, and has plain Norman hinges. The north door is 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 8 inches. The church is low, and without any tower, having only a small wooden spire upon the roof. There are some modern windows on the south and east sides. The church within is about 18½ yards long by 5 wide. The walls are nearly a yard in thickness ; the east end (which is square, and not round) is the same.

The walls being covered with composition, only three of the original windows, which are at the west end, can be discovered.

Perhaps some of your correspondents could point out any other church which has the semicircle at the west end.

Upon carefully examining the inside of the church, the semicircular end is certainly not the remains of a round tower.

J. A. R.

**Leaden-Roding.**[1803, *Part II.*, p. 1005.]

Enclosed I send you the south-east view of Leaden-Roding Church, Essex (Fig. 2), which is situated on the south side of that of High-Roding, and is about three miles distant therefrom. The parish is a very small one, and contains only one manor, the mansion-house of which stands on the north side of the church, and is called Leaden Hall. The building appears very ancient, and belongs to — Brand, Esq., of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire. All the barns, stables, etc., with the exception of only two buildings, were about two years ago entirely destroyed by fire. The house is very pleasantly situated, rather on an eminence, and commands a very pleasant view.

The church is a small building, and appears an ancient structure—much more so than the other churches in the Rodings ; it seems to

be in rather a ruinous condition. The church and chancel are both tiled. A turret with a small spire at the west end contains three bells, only two of which can be used. There are no monumental inscriptions either in the church or churchyard worthy of notice. From whence this parish derived its name I am not able to tell. The parsonage-house is distant half a mile south-west from the church, and is a very indifferent building. Between this and the church is a bridge across the road, called the Turn Bridge, an account of which I once sent you. When the waters are high it is rather dangerous. A child, whose name was Gower, a few years ago was drowned in crossing it. Its sister jumped in the water to save it, and would likewise have been drowned had not another girl in company with her the presence of mind to pull her out by her bonnet, which was tied under her chin. She is now alive, and lives near the bridge.

The rector is the Rev. W. C. Dyer, A.M., Rector of Abbess Roding, who pays an annual quit rent of 13s. 4d. to Mr. Brand, lord of the manor.

Here is a small school in the parish for poor children, which is endowed, and the stipend paid by the lord of the manor.

T. DYER.

### Leigh.

[1865, *Part II.*, pp. 355-357.]

Leigh Church, in Essex, is especially noticed by Morant, the county historian, for containing "more sepulchral monuments than are to be found in the whole hundred besides," and he might have added, "more monuments of historical interest and of illustrious men." In that town were born and buried the celebrated Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, knight, his father and grandfather (Captain William Haddock and Captain Richard Haddock, eminently distinguished for their naval services in the seventeenth century), and his scarcely less celebrated son, Nicholas Haddock, Admiral of the Blue. This remarkable family within the brief space of a century gave not less than two admirals and seven captains to the British navy, nearly all of whom rose to eminence in their profession.\* The Haddock family was seated at Leigh continuously from the year 1327, and the house in which these nine naval heroes were probably born is still standing. It was sold by Sir Richard in 1707. Other "naval worthies" natives of, or long resident in, Leigh lie interred in the church and churchyard. Connected with the town by family alliances and near relationship to the Haddocks were Admiral Sir Edward Whitaker, and his brother, Captain Samuel Whitaker, both of whom, especially the former, took such distinguished parts in the siege and capture of Gibraltar. There, too, was born Andrew Battell, whose "strange adventures" form so

\* *Vide* Charnock's "Biographia Navalis."

curious and interesting a chapter in Purchas's "Pilgrimage." Altogether, the sepulchral inscriptions at Leigh are of singular and unusual historical interest. Several, *e.g.*, commemorate persons whose journals and letters materially aided Purchas in the compilation of his great work, and are referred to in the margin.

The destruction of monuments at this church commenced as far back as the year 1837-38, when the edifice underwent the process of (so-called) *restoration*. My attention was first directed to the spoliation in the year 1842; and on visiting the church I found that two monumental inscriptions in brass had been abstracted—one in memory of the ancient family of Salmon, dated 1472, and another for the family of Bonner, dated 1580; that the marble tablet in memory of Admiral Nicholas Haddock had been totally destroyed; that three memorial tablets had been removed from the church, and that other acts of vandalism had been committed. I have no direct evidence, however, to prove that the brasses were actually stolen during the repairs. An attempt was made to excuse the destruction of Admiral Haddock's tablet on these grounds: that it was replaced, but fell, and was broken in two; again it was replaced, and again it fell, broken into fragments beyond the possibility of restoration. No masonic skill, in short, was sufficient to refix with security a mural tablet which had withstood the frosts of nearly a century! neither did the church authorities consider themselves under any moral or legal obligation to restore the monument of one who had conferred so much honour upon their town and county, and which, to say the least, had been destroyed by the ignorance of their own workmen.

It may be an interesting fact to recall to your recollection that the tablet owed its erection to a letter addressed to you in 1765 by Dr. John Cook, physician, of Leigh, an early and extensive contributor to your magazine. The inscription upon the ledger placed over Admiral Haddock's remains at the same time is now totally obliterated.

The history and fate of the other memorial tablets is instructive. They were three framed oaken panels with inscriptions and devices curiously illuminated in gold and colours, and richly emblazoned with armorial bearings. That of most interest was in memory of a distinguished naval officer, Captain John Rogers, of whom a brief memoir is contained in Charnock's "Biographia Navalis," vol. i., p. 402. It bore the arms of Rogers quartered with those of the ancient and knightly family of Eckingham, and the following inscription:

"Near this place lyeth Capt. John Rogers, who after several commands at sea, executed with great courage and fidelity, was made Captain of his Majesty's ship the 'Unicorn,' in which he behaved himself with incomparable valour and conduct in three bloody engagements with the Dutch in the year 1672, for which remarkable services he was advanced to be Captain of the 'Royal Charles,' and then of

the 'Henry.' He was buried, to the great grief of all who knew him, Nov. 30, 1683, after he had lived in this town 36 years. He died aged 65.

"Richard Rogers placed this as a memory of filial respect for his worthy father."

The other tablets were commemorative of some of a family named Hare, one bearing their arms alone; the other Hare, impaling Edwards of Arlesey, Beds.

From correspondence which has come into my possession, it appears that these memorials were absent from the church three or four years. Repeated application was made to the rector for their restoration, but *all knowledge of their existence was denied*. Further inquiries were made; at length it was discovered that they were in a "lumber room" at the rectory—or, as I am now, I believe, more correctly informed, "concealed in a loft over the rector's stable." Application for their restitution was at once renewed, and at last they were conveyed to the church, and placed upon the floor of the vestry, where they stood exposed to injury at least as late as 1849, and, I think, until 1858. All efforts to get them suspended either in the church or vestry were ineffectual, and every remonstrance was silently rejected. Their destruction, therefore, seemed inevitable.

When in the neighbourhood, about two months ago, I once more sought for these tablets, and was informed that nothing was known of them. On further investigation I have learnt that a man named Thorp (now dead), who had been servant to the rector, was promoted to the office of sexton. From under the very eyes of the clergy and churchwardens, and without attracting observation, he conveyed these three large tablets from the vestry. From that of Captain Rogers he obliterated the inscription, defaced the arms, and then cut and adapted it to a cupboard-door. It still hangs upon its hinges in the house which he formerly occupied. The fate of the others I cannot learn, but they have probably been appropriated to some viler use. So long as the sexton confined his depredations to the monuments, he seems but to have fulfilled the original intention that they should never be restored to the walls of the church, and his acts passed unheeded; it was only when he began to strip the lead from the tower, and cut the pipes from the gutters, that he was dismissed from office. This poor ignorant man, however, though he knew well enough that he was committing a theft, is far less blameworthy than those who are presumed to be the proper and legitimate custodians of our ecclesiastical monuments, who not only neglect their charge, but frequently become the spoliators.

It is due to the present Rector of Leigh to say that the tablets were not stolen during his incumbency; as well as to the inhabitants, that the sexton was not a native of the town, but was imported into it from Peldon or Messing. But the narrative of sacrilege in this church is yet incomplete.

A few years ago I took a rubbing of the fifteenth-century brass effigies of Admiral Haddock's ancestors, when I noticed that a part of the inscription-plate (dated 1453) had been recently fractured and detached. I directed attention to it at the time. It has since been lost or stolen. The brass inscription-plate upon the grave-stone of Robert Salmon, Esq., Master of the Trinity House in 1617, had also been wrenched from its matrix, and was then lying loose in the church, destined probably soon to follow the fates of those previously abstracted, if it be not already gone.

In 1848 the churchwardens committed another flagrant act of vandalism in the destruction of the tomb of the Rev. John Sym, a seventeenth-century theologian and rector of the parish, who is also believed to have been a native of the town. If in this instance, upon the demolition of the vault, they had permitted the slab, with its perfectly legible inscriptions in Latin and English covering the entire surface of the stone, to have been replaced *in situ*, there would have been less to have complained of; but the slab was broken into three pieces, and cast into a remote corner of the churchyard. I was fortunate enough to secure a copy previously to its destruction; and as I have already published it in the *East Anglian*, with a brief account of the circumstances, I need but refer to it.

Such is the record of monumental destruction within a brief period in a single church where the sepulchral memorials possess much more than a local interest. And notwithstanding that an archæological society exists now in almost every county, and in spite of the efforts of individual antiquaries to arrest the hand of the spoiler, the work of destruction proceeds in Essex and elsewhere with increased and increasing activity. Only recently a correspondent, in reply to my inquiries for some monumental inscriptions from Shenfield, in Essex, which I required for historical purposes, "regrets to inform me that the church has lately been remodelled, and the slabs have been buried beneath the pavement." This, too, I am informed, has been the fate of the lost slab of the celebrated historian and antiquary, the Rev. John Strype, which now lies interred beneath the pavement of the sacrairum in Low Leyton Church.

I am, etc., H. W. KING.

### Little Maplested.

[1811, Part I., p. 313.]

I send you two views of the curious round church of Little Maplested (see Plate I.)—49 miles north-east of London, and 3 from the town of Halsted, in Essex—which has been lately very ably described by your ingenious friend, Mr. Britton, in his "Architectural Antiquities,"\* from which elegant work I take the

\* In three beautiful plates of this work, the exterior character, internal peculiarity, ground-plan, and entrance doorway, of Little Maplested Church, are correctly displayed.

liberty to transcribe some particulars to my present purpose [omitted].

It is remarkable that the porch at the west end has three doors in it, and there is no entrance into the church but this way.

The parish was rated to the land tax at £408 10s.

As the knights invaded all the tithes wherever they had to do, so they did here, and made this a donative, or perpetual curacy, as it still continues, with a small stipend.

B. N.

### Little Saling.

[1811, *Part I.*, p. 417.]

Inclosed I have sent you a drawing, by Mr. Lynes, of Little Saling Church, in Essex (see Plate I.). The tower is circular, and remarkably curious and elegant. The height of it is 22 yards, and the diameter of the circle 5½ yards. The only description I have it in my power to give you of the church itself is that originally it was a chapel of ease to Great Bardfield, from which circumstance the hamlet or parish is now called Bardfield Saling, as well as Little Saling, and I believe it was also called Bardfield *juxta* Saling. The church or chapel was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, March 12, 1380, and was consecrated by the Bishop of Pisa, who performed that ceremony for the Bishop of London. It is now a donative in the gift of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., and at present is enjoyed by the Rev. William Bradbury, M.A., vicar of Great Saling. T. JEE.

### Margaret Roding.

[1800, *Part II.*, p. 1033.]

Margaret Roding is distant from Chelmsford 8 or 9 miles, from Ongar 6 or 7, and from Dunmow between 7 and 8, and is about 6 miles in circumference. The soil here is a fine clay. It is called Margaret Roding, from St. Margaret, to whom the church is dedicated. The manors it contains are those of Roding Margaret, or Barnets, and Marks. The mansion house to the first-named manor stands at the east end of the churchyard, and is called Olives and Garnets, from some ancient owners, and by some Garnish Hall. This estate belonged very early to the noble family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford; it afterwards belonged to the Lee family, from 1390 to 1538, from whom it passed by marriage to that of Alein, one of whom, in 1672, sold it to John Godbould, Esq., of Terling; but it is now in Chancery. The manor of Marks, or Marcas Fee, takes its name likewise from ancient honours. The mansion house stands about a mile north from the church. It formerly had a chapel of its own, standing where the barn is, institutions to which chapel are recorded in the London registry. King Henry IV. and Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, settled this manor with the appurtenances, 1403, on University College, Oxford, which had remained possessed of it ever

since. The rector is the Rev. Mr. Slack. The church and chancel are of one pace, and both tiled. A wooden turret, with a spire shingled, contains four bells. The western door hath a neat arch, indented, supported by wreathed pillars.

In the register of Abbess Roding is the following entry, which I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents to explain.

“Collected to the brief for red. of captives, Jan. 19, 1693, 8s. 5d.”\*

THOMAS DYER.

### Mountnessing.

[1839, *Part I.*, p. 534.]

*March 25.*—The ancient mansion of Fitzwalters, near Mountnessing, Essex, the seat of Hall Dare, Esq., was totally destroyed by fire. A portion of the outer walls now only remains to mark where stood the “Round House,” which for two centuries has been an object of curiosity to the traveller, from its singular octagonal form.

### Navestock.

[1823, *Part II.*, pp. 17-20.]

Navestock parish is situated in the hundred of Ongar and county of Essex, at the distance of about four miles and a half from Brentwood, nearly the same from Chipping Ongar, eight from Epping, and seven from Romford. Its boundaries on the east are the parishes of Doddinghurst and Kelvedon Hatch; on the south, South Weald and Romford; towards the west, Stapleford Abbots; whilst the Roding river divides it from Stanford Rivers on the north. The soil in general is rich, though of different sorts, nor are the houses numerous, and husbandry appears to be the chief employment of the inhabitants. Its original name, like that of most others, is written various ways in the old records.

We are advised by Mr. Morant that King Edgar granted an estate in this parish to the cathedral church of St. Paul, London; but although the authenticity of this donation has been questioned by Mr. Newcourt, it appears undeniable that St. Paul’s possessed lands in this parish anterior to the Conquest; of which having been despoiled, William the Conqueror restored them to the church on the day of his coronation, with an exemption as before from tribute and taxes, with the exception of the three accustomed ones, viz., for military expeditions, or for the building or repairing either castles or bridges. From King Edward II. it likewise obtained this immunity or privilege, that from within its precincts no corn should be taken for the personal service of his royal household. At the Reformation, King Henry VIII. having alienated this property from the church in 1544, in lieu of an equivalent hitherto undiscovered,

\* This is not an uncommon entry. The brief was for the redemption of captives taken by the piratical states of Algiers, Tunis, etc.

it remained for nine years in the tenure of the Crown. At length Queen Mary I., in the year 1553, granted not only the manor of Navestock, but also the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, knight, and in his descendant, the Earl of Waldegrave, it continues to the present day, being a period of 270 years in their possession.

Sir Edward Waldegrave (descended from a family originally resident at, and giving name to, the parish of Waldegrave, in Northamptonshire, afterwards established themselves at Borley, in Essex, of which manor and estate they remain to this day the proprietors) was a principal officer in the household of Princess Mary, subsequently Queen of England, and therefore was deemed a proper person, with Sir Robert Rochester, his uncle, and Sir Francis Englefield to be employed by King Edward VI. and his council in forbidding Mass in the house of the said lady, which at that time was Copt Hall, near Epping; and these gentlemen, for their failure herein, incurred the King's displeasure to such a degree, that he committed them in the first instance to the Fleet Prison, and thence removed them to the Tower of London; but upon the King's death in July 6th, 1553, they rose to the highest favour with Queen Mary, more especially Sir Edward Waldegrave, whom she admitted into her Privy Council, constituting him Master of the Great Wardrobe, with a grant of the manor of Navestock, of Chewton, in Somersetshire, and of Hever Cobham, in Kent. On the day following her coronation he was made a Knight of the Carpet; in April, 1554, was appointed one of the Commissioners for the trial of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who was charged as an accomplice in Wyatt's Rebellion. He represented Somersetshire with Sir John Sydenham, knight, in 1554, and in the Parliament which assembled at Westminster on January 20th, 1557, and continued its sittings until the demise of the Queen, was elected one of the members of the county of Essex; in which last year he was appointed by the same Sovereign Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and also to the office of Lieutenant of Waltham, or Epping Forest. In 1558 he received a commission, in conjunction with other Privy Councillors, to dispose of the church lands then vested in the Crown. These were his rewards of fidelity to a Queen, to whom he had long devoted himself both in prosperity and in adversity; but upon the accession of Elizabeth he was divested of all his employments, and committed, as before, a prisoner to the Tower, where he remained up to the time of his death, on September 1st, 1561, aged 44 years. The reverse of policy and religion pursued by the two sisters obtained for him accumulated favours from the one and the heaviest penalties from the other. His remains were interred within Borley Church, as were also those of his wife, Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Neville, knight, of Aldington Park, in Kent, third son of George

Baron Abergavenny, 1476, with their third daughter, Magdalene, married to Sir John Southcote, knight, of Witham, county Essex.\*

His descendant, Sir Henry, the heir-apparent of Sir Charles, by Helen, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield, of Englefield, Bart., was born in 1659, and in 1685 was created by James II. Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton; in 1686 Comptroller of the Household; and in 1687 Lord-Lieutenant of Salop. Being of the same religion, and marrying the natural daughter of that ill-fated monarch, by Arabella Churchill, sister of John, the celebrated Duke of Marlborough, he became the zealous partisan of all the violent and arbitrary measures of his father-in-law's inauspicious reign, insomuch that, when the Revolution of 1688 took place, it became advisable to withdraw to Paris, where he died the year following, 1689. Navestock Hall was erected by his eldest son and successor, James, the first Earl of Waldegrave, and after being for many years the constant residence of his posterity, was pulled down by the present Earl, and the materials sold by public auction in the month of March, 1811.

The church—a view of which from the north-east is hereto annexed (see Plate II.)—is dedicated to St. Thomas, and consists of a body and south aisle, and to the north a door of curious antique Saxon workmanship; the belfry is small and of wood, as the spire (in common with most of those in this county) is likewise.

A mural monument of considerable height upon the north side of the chancel has the following inscription, written by her late Royal Highness Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, and Countess Dowager of Waldegrave

“Under this monument are the remains of the two first Earls of Waldegrave, Father and Son, both of the name of James, both servants of that excellent Prince King George the Second, both by him created Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

“James, the Father, was employed in Foreign Embassies to the Courts of Vienna and Versailles by George the First, and by George the Second. He did his Court and Country honour and service, and was respected wherever his negotiations made him known. In his private capacity, the affability and benevolence of his disposition, and the goodness of his understanding, made him beloved and esteemed throughout his life. The antiquity of his illustrious and noble family is equal to that of most that may be named in any country or time, and needs not to be here recited.

“He died of the dropsy and jaundice on the 11th of April, 1741, aged 57.

“His eldest son, James, before mentioned, (and also interred within this vault) died of the small pox, on the 8th of April, 1763, aged 48.” [Rest of inscription omitted].

The noble Earl whose character is delineated in the warm panegyrical language of the above epitaph was Governor of our late revered Sovereign George III. when Prince of Wales, and author of “Historical Memoirs, from 1754 to 1757,” a work of very considerable interest and merit, and first published in 1821.

\* For further particulars of him see Morant’s “History of Essex,” vol. ii., p. 318, or the 8vo. edit., vol. iv., p. 46. In the church of Borley is a sumptuous monument to the memory of himself and wife.

On the same side of the chancel, but nearer to the altar, is another mural tablet, on which is the following :

“D. O. M.

“ *Hic requiescit Illustrissima Domina Henrietta Waldegrave, Henrici Baronis de Waldegrave uxor dilecta, filia Regis Jacobi II., et Nobilissimæ Dominæ Arabellæ Churchill: soror Principis potentissimi Ducis de Berwick; haud natalium splendore magis quam omnibus virtutibus, animi corporisque dotibus ornata. Obit die 3tio April, anno Domini 1730, ætat. 63.—Felici memoriae sacrum posuit Jacobus Comes, Vice-Comes, et Baro de Waldegrave. filius charissimus.* ”

On the summit is an urn, and at the base the arms of Waldegrave in a lozenge, impaled with the royal arms of King James II.

Nearly opposite to the first of these is a beautiful monument executed by Bacon, and erected in September, 1812. It represents a mother weeping over the canteen of her son, shipwrecked on the shore, with his name attached to it; at the top a boy placed on a rock, and gradually unfurling the British standard, and underneath :

“ *In memory of the Honourable Edward Waldegrave, third son of George fourth Earl of Waldegrave, Lieutenant of the 7th Light Dragoons; born August 28, 1787, died January 22, 1809. He greatly distinguished himself in the British Army in Spain, in the campaign in which Sir John Moore commanded and lost his life. He was selected by the General of his division\* for a service demanding talent, intrepidity, and address, which he completely accomplished. This noble youth had scarcely begun to display those virtues and abilities which engaged the attachment of all his comrades in arms, when, being shipwrecked off Falmouth, in returning from Corunna, he was called, we humbly hope, to exchange earthly honour for a crown of immortality, through Jesus Christ our Lord.* ”

On the other side of the southern window :

“ *This monument is erected by Captain John Sheffield, in testimony of his great affection and gratitude to the memory of HENRY SHEFFIELD, of London, merchant, his dutiful and affectionate son, who departed this life the 6th day of August 1718, at Canton, in China, and lies there interred, being chief supra cargo of the ship Carnarvon, in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, aged 41 years, being grandson to John Sheffield, who lies interred near this place.* ”

“ *Near this place lyeth Mary, (mother of the above-named Henry Sheffield,) ætat 84. Obit decimo sexto die Novembris, anno domini 1724.* ”

On the northern side of the chancel is the cemetery of the Waldegrave family; and besides the noble members of it already recited, the following have been interred within its walls, but no tablet has hitherto been placed in this church to their memories :

“ *John, the third Earl of Waldegrave, General in the army; Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards; Governor of Plymouth, and Lord Lieutenant of Essex; buried October 29th, 1784. And Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Earl Gower, and sister of Granville first Marquis of Stafford, K.G. May the 5th, in the same year. Also two of their daughters, Ladies Amelia and Frances; both died in June 1768.* ”

\* The General of his division was the present Marquis of Anglesea, K.G., then Lord Paget.

"Lady Charlotte Waldegrave, second and posthumous daughter of George the fourth Earl, and Lady Elizabeth Laura, his wife, eldest daughter of James the second Earl, K.G. and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, here interred on January 23, 1790.

"Maria, daughter of Admiral the Honourable William Waldegrave [now Lord Radstock,] buried December 4th, 1791.

"William-Arthur, an infant son of John-James the sixth and present Earl, on May 6th, 1821.

"Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Cardigan, eldest daughter of John third Earl of Waldegrave, and widow of James fifth Earl of Cardigan, buried July 1st, 1823."

Besides the capital manor of Navestock, there are likewise two subordinate ones. Boys Hall stands a mile east of the church. The first mention we find of it was in the reign of Henry VIII. Andrew Prior held it of the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, London, as of their Prebend of Navestock, by fealty and yearly rent of 17s. In 1565 William Tusser and Charles Belfield conveyed it by indenture to John Greene, Esq., descended from the ancient family of the Greenes, of Greens Norton, in Northamptonshire, ancestor of John Greene, Esq., educated at St. John's College Cambridge; chosen Recorder of London in March, 1658; and father of John Greene, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, October 1st, 1700, who died December 12th, 1755, aged eighty-one.

On the death of John Greene, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq., who died January 14th, 1752, this manor was bequeathed to his kinsman, Maurice Greene, Doctor of Music, of whom it was purchased by James, the second Earl of Waldegrave.

Lost Hall was in John Sedley, Esq., who died August 12th, 1581. In 1654 it was purchased of Sir William Sedley, Bart., of Northfleet, Kent, by John Greene, Esq., and was sold with the former to the same proprietor. Slades (which is only a reputed manor) was in Henry Torrell, and at his death on January 7th, 1525, he held it of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's; afterwards Humphrey, his son, on his decease, which happened September 12th, 1544, held it of King Henry VIII., in whose hands the lordship of Navestock then was. The Howland family are the next proprietors of it on record. They resided at Stone Hall, in Little Canfield, Essex; but it has passed with the others, and thus the best and chief part of the parish is now appertaining to the Earl of Waldegrave.

Trinity College, Oxford, has been for some years in possession of the great tithes, and make the vicar lessee of the same, who pays to the college a small quit-rent, and a fine certain of £60 per annum.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's induct the vicar whom Trinity College presents.

Yours, etc.,

J. E. F.

## Netteswell.

[1796, *Part I.*, pp. 380-383.]

The parish of Netteswell, in the county of Essex, is situated at the south-east extremity of the half-hundred of Harlow, whence it is distant 1 mile 2 furlongs 16 perches, measuring from the George Inn at Harlow to Netteswell Cross, bounded by the parishes of Layton on the east, Parndon Parva on the west, Sawbridgeworth and Gedleston (county Herts) on the north, and Epping on the south, and is assessed to the land tax at £230 2s. 11d.

This parish, together with its appurtenances (computed to be about 15 miles in circumference), was one of the seventeen lordships given by Earl, afterwards King Harold to his great abbey of Waltham at the foundation thereof, though it does not occur in the Domesday Survey amongst the possessions of that monastery.

The church is a rectory, formerly belonging to the afore-mentioned abbey ; and at the dissolution was granted (together with the manor) to Richard Higham, Esq., situated in the diocese of London and deanery of Harlow, and is generally valued by computation at £200 per annum.

Here is a glebe of 4 acres 4 furlongs 1 rood, and an additional one of 3 acres during the life of the present incumbent, Anth. Natt, M.A.

In the steeple of the church (containing one aisle, running through the nave), the spire of which is shingled, are three bells, on which are ancient inscriptions ; but they are in so confined a situation as only to let the spectator see the word **MUNDI**.

In the window over the altar is the portraiture of the Virgin Mary in stained glass ; and in the side-windows have been the pictures of two or three of our kings, but now very much defaced. In a pane somewhat below these is the word **HIC**, **NAC.** ; and amongst a quantity of shattered fragments, in the window opposite, are the hieroglyphics of the four evangelists. The font is an octagonal, and very ancient, and was, together with an ancient carving on the west side of the church porch (for an explanation of which I should be much obliged to any of your correspondents), engraved in your magazine for August, 1793.

The communion plate is modern. On the plate are the armorial bearings of the Pigot family. The cup, of an ugly shape, was given by Mrs. Martin in 1700. On it is, "This communion cup, with the cover, belongeth unto the church of Neatswell, in Essex" ; and on the case is, "Netteswell, Essex, 1700."

## RECTORS.

1716. Abr. Kent, M.A., 11 Dec., *per mort.*, Henry Saunders. Richard Sayer, patron.

1734. Wm. Noble, M.A., 11 Jan., *per mort.*, Abr. Kent. William Bedford, gentleman, patron.

1766. Ant. Natt, M.A., and vicar of Standon, in Herts. Matt. Bluck, arm. patron.

### MONUMENTS.

In the chancel, on the right hand of the communion-table, is a flat stone in memory of the Rev. Abraham Kent, M.A., late rector of this parish, who died in 1734. Nigh to which is an elegant marble monument erected in memory of Thomas and Robert Crosse, Esqs. On the top of this monument is an oval, in which is contained the portraiture of Robert Crosse, and on either side of it R. C. Below is the statue of a lady (Mrs. Martin) weeping, resting one elbow on a pedestal, on which is the bust of Tho. Crosse, and on the pedestal T. C. Beneath is :

"This monument was erected at the expence of Mary Martin, the eldest daughter of Thomas Crosse, of Westminster, esq. and widow and relict of William Martin, heretofore of Netteswell Bury, esquire, to the memory of THOMAS CROSSE, her nephew (the son of Robert Crosse, of Westminster, esq.), who died the 14th of August, 1732, aged 38 years; and of the said ROBERT CROSSE, her brother, who died the 1st day of September, 1741, aged 70 years. The said Mary Martin died the 8th of October, 1764, aged 97 years. All three lie interred in the vault belonging to the family of Crosse, in the parish church of St. Margaret, Westminster."

On a plain marble monument opposite to this, affixed to the north wall of the chancel, erected to the memory of William Martin, Esq., afore-mentioned, is the following inscription :

"In spe resurgendi, juxta hunc parietem, avi, patris, matrisque, suorum cineribus vicinæ, conduntur reliquiae GVLIELMI MARTIN, de Netteswell Bury, armigeri, nepotis Gulielmi, de dicto loco, equitis aurati, unice filii Cuthberti Martin, de eodem loco, armigeri, et Annæ uxoris ejus, filiae natu maximæ Gulielmi Nutt, de Chigwell, militis . . . Natus fuit 23<sup>rd</sup> Junii, 1664; Denatus 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1717, an<sup>o</sup> ætatis 51."

On the chancel floor is a flat tomb, on which are depicted, on plates of brass, the effigies of a man clothed in a long gown with hanging sleeves, opposite to him his wife, and under them, on another plate :

"Here lyeth buried the body of JOHN BANNISTER, gentleman, who had to wife Elizabeth North, the daughter of Edward North, and had issue by her 3 sonnes and one daughter. He deceased the 22d daye of January, anno D'ni 1607, being of the age of 80ti yeres. In whose remembrance his loveinge wife erected this stone."

Beneath the man appear the effigies of three sons, and beneath the woman that of an infant wrapped in swaddling clothes.

On the church floor, about the middle of the aisle, is a defaced monument, on which the figure of a woman was formerly depicted in brass ; and near it is another flat tomb, having on it the effigies of a man and woman in brass, the man clothed in armour, with the following inscription :

"Here lyeth THOMAS LAWRENCE, and ALVS, his wife ; which Thomas died in April, 1522. On whose souls Jesu have mercy."

Nigh to this last is a flat stone, which covers the steps leading to Mr. Martin's vault.

#### AGED PERSONS BURIED IN THE CHURCHYARD.

|                  |     |     | <i>Died.</i>  | <i>Aged.</i> |
|------------------|-----|-----|---------------|--------------|
| Emanuel Collett  | ... | ... | Mar. 7, 1777  | 84           |
| Elizabeth Gentry | ... | ... | Sep. 23, 1772 | 72           |
| Thomas Rickett   | ... | ... | Dec. 13, 1765 | 72           |
| Mary Rickett     | ... | ... | Mar. 12, 1763 | 70           |

#### BENEFACTIONS.

1522. Thomas Lawrence gave 5s. yearly out of his lands to the poor (Rec. in Augm. Office).

1717. William Martin, Esq., by a codicil to his will, dated June, 1711, appointed his executors to raise £500 out of his estate, and to lay it out on an estate, rent-charge, or fee-farm rent, for a free school in this parish ; but by another codicil, instead of that £500, he gave £1,000 for the purpose of erecting, maintaining, and supporting it. On the front of the house is :

"This free-school was founded and endowed by William Martin, esq. for the education of 20 poor children of this and three neighbouring parishes, and was erected, by the trustees appointed by his will, in the year of our Lord, 1777."

Latton parish formerly, by the will of a gentleman, lent £10 to a poor tradesman of Netteswell (as it did to the parishes of Latton and Harlow), but of late years the clergyman, etc., in whose power it was vested, have given 10s. annually to the poor of each of these parishes, the occasion of which was the failure of several persons to whom it had been lent. Of this I was informed by an inhabitant.

Mrs. Martin founded two almshouses, but left them unendowed at her death, for two poor widow women. They are now (1794) inhabited by two poor families, who are taken care of by the parish, the late lord of the manor, Thomas Blackmore, Esq., having refused to keep them up.

#### BUILDINGS.

The Bury, or manor-house, is a neat building. It was rebuilt by William Martin, Esq., 17—, but the late lord of the manor, above-

mentioned, pulled a part of it down, intending it to have been a mansion for his younger son, but, dying before it was finished, the whole fell to his eldest son and heir, who let the house, and it is now tenanted by Mr. Eve, farmer. Nigh to this house stands an ancient oak, reputed to be upwards of 500 years of age, but now well-nigh withered.

#### LORDS OF THE MANOR.

1543, Richard Heigham, Esq., who held this manor by payment to the king of the same tenths as those which were paid at the time of the dissolution of Waltham Abbey—viz., lixs. xd.—and was succeeded by his son,

1546, William Heigham, whose son,

1558, John Heigham, together with his wife Martha, obtained license, Oct. 3, 1560, to alienate it to,

1560, Sir Richard Weston, who, dying July 6, 1572, was succeeded by his son,

1572, Sir Jerom Weston, who was succeeded by his son,

1603, Sir Richard Weston, Knight of the Garter, Earl of Portland, and Lord High Treasurer; after whom we find,

163-, Sir William Martin in possession of this estate, who, on Sept. 17, 1634, presented Thomas Denne, M.A., to this rectory. He died in 1635, when,

1635, Sir Henry Martin, LL.D., became lord of this manor; after whom,

16—, Sir William Martin possessed it, one of the Parliament committee for the preservation of peace in this county in 1642. He was buried here on Dec. 14, 1679, and his son,

1679, Cuthbert Martin, Esq., succeeded him; who was likewise buried here on March 9, 1697-98, and was succeeded by his son,

1698, William Martin, Esq., whose eulogium is fully displayed upon his monument. He, dying on Nov. 28, 1717, left this estate to his wife,

1717, Mary Martin, who died Oct. 8, 1764, aged 97; and at her decease to the husband of his niece's daughter,

1764, Matthew Bluck, Esq., of Hunsdon, county Herts, whose son,

17—, Matthew Martin Bluck, Esq., in 17—, sold this estate to,

17—, Tho. Blackmore, Esq., who, dying in 1792, left it to his son and heir,

1792, Thomas Blackmore, Esq., of Briggins, in the county of Hertford, who became of age at Christmas, 1793,

The parsonage also is an elegant brick building, erected wholly at the expense of the present incumbent (A. Natt), and cost him no less than £1,200.

## FOSSILS.

Here are found in the gravel-pits, nigh the Cross, belemnites of a chocolate colour, radiated from a close centre. Also, in the gravel-pits nigh the church, the *Echinites galeatæ* of Birkenhout; and in the ploughed land are found the cordiformed echini, called by Brookes *Brontæ*.

The *Oculatus lapis*, or pudding-stone, is likewise not uncommon here, and is called by the inhabitants the "breeding stone." There is one of an immense size near the Bury, the lower part of which is not so compactly conglutinated as the upper. The cement is of a white colour, and the pebbles of which it is composed are chiefly small flints.

H. E.

## Quendon.

[1806, Part II., p. 1017.]

I send you the figure of an old bell (fig. 2) which formerly hung in the belfry of Quendon Church, Essex. The singularity of its form induced me to send it to you for insertion in some future number of your interesting miscellany. The rude form of the characters inscribed round it induce me to believe it to be very old.

Yours, etc., F. T.

## Rayne.

[1844, Part I., p. 299.]

There have lately been found, under the bottom of a deep ditch in Rayne, in Essex, a number of celts and parts of spear-heads in bronze, evidently ancient British, together with a quantity of copper ones; the celts (heads of a sort of battle-axe) are of various sizes, and all more or less injured, and, with the fragments of spear-heads, amounted to eighteen in number. The celts had originally all been cast in different moulds. Seven of them are to be deposited in the Walden Museum, the others remain with a private collector.

## Rickling.

[1804, Part I., p. 513.]

I have inclosed for the inspection of your readers an inscription over the door of the south porch to Rickling Church, in the north-west part of the county of Essex, bordering on the counties of Hertford and Cambridge, which I wish to see explained by some of them, if what remains (Plate III., fig. 1) will enable them so to do.

Fig. 2 shows the piece of the stone let into the niche, and from which the inscription is copied.

This parish at the time of the Survey belonged to the Conqueror.

The church, originally appendant to the manor, was given to Walden Abbey, in this neighbourhood, by one of the family of De Say, Earls of Essex. The great tithes were appropriated to them, and a vicarage ordained in 1237, of which the collation was referred to the Bishops of London, in whom it still continues, though the great tithes now belong to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

I have added (figs. 3, 4) the outlines of two views of this church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary or All Saints.

Yours, etc., M. W. I.

### Southend.

[1812, *Part II.*, pp. 18, 19.]

The following letter from one friend to another is at your service. The information it conveys may be useful to some, and cannot offend any person.

Yours, etc., A COASTER.

Southend is situated on the south-east coast of Essex, in the parish of Prittlewell, 42 miles from London, from whence there is a daily communication by two coaches and the post. It is a short distance from the Nore, and within the view of it, and fronts an expanse of the sea of ten miles in width to Sheerness, on the opposite coast of Kent, which water constitutes the mouth of the Thames.

This semi-marine village or hamlet is approached through a rich part of this county; the crops of corn and grass are very abundant, and the hedges are very tolerably wooded. The roads in every inland direction are remarkably fine, and the excellent gravel in the adjoining fields admits of their being kept in good and constant repair. The airings are, therefore, very pleasant, though there is no prevailing great feature to strike or astonish the admirers of the wonderful. Towards the latter end of autumn the interior of this hundred is subject to the ague, but the immediate coast is not liable to this unwelcome guest, but is even the winter's asylum of the more opulent of the neighbouring residents of Rochford and its nearer vicinity.

The appropriation of this place to the purpose of bathing is not of very remote antiquity. It was not known or not acknowledged as such "forty summers ago." Of later years it has witnessed the accession of much building, and though still without the advantages of a town or the sufficient competition of tradesmen, it possesses several conveniences. And so long as the company that frequent this retreat from the more busy scenes do not bring with them, or indulge in any imaginary wants, so as to give in to the unreasonable demands of a monopoly, they may be suited with all the ordinary necessaries and contribute to correct a growing evil. . . .

The bathing is good, but dependent on the state of the tide. Eight or ten machines are used with awnings, as at various other places.

The warm baths, though confined in accommodation, are not objectionable, otherwise than the attendants do not abound in official assiduity. . . .

The fish caught here are not considerable in quantity or particularly rare; but there is no great occasion of complaint: white haddock, brill, flounders, smelts, mackerel, shrimps and cockles, successively grace the tables of the visitors.

The division of the upper and lower town arises merely from the situation of the ground, and, as far as it admits of a choice, according to the judgment or taste of the temporary residents, is desirable; but it involves no distinction of gentility or fashion. More privacy may, indeed, attach to the lower town, while the terrace is the scene of greater observation.

The company of this place chiefly consists of families who live in the contiguous part of the country, and of those who migrate for a short time from the metropolis.

Mr. Baron Thompson is the most distinguished person that annually visits Southend. He has for some years enjoyed his leisure during a part of the long vacation at this place. Though the present writer is wholly unknown to him, he runs no risk of contradiction in saying that the judge's residence is an acquisition and recommendation to Southend.

By "the season" is understood the months of July, August, and September.

[1794, *Part II.*, p. 1162.]

The numerous round stones of various sizes hanging in the cliffs and dispersed on the shore deserve the visitor's attention. These, when broken, fall into small pieces, each covered with a thin petrified scale resembling beeswax. Many of them are highly ornamented with stars of different-coloured spar, which, from the deep yellow to the pale straw, spotted by coruscant rays, induce the curioso to give them a place amongst his ornamental curiosities.

Old Southend emulates, in a less degree, the conveniences of its new neighbours; the humble cottages of the fishermen, interspersed with a few houses neatly built, and furnished as lodging-houses, have an agreeable effect upon the eye; whilst the inns afford viands and wines not at all inferior to those at the Grand Hotel, and, what may be equally acceptable to many of the visitors, on much more reasonable terms.

During the summer many parties of ladies and gentlemen from Kent, particularly the Isle Shepway and its vicinity, have visited this delightful watering-place; for its proximity to Sheerness (where numerous boats to convey you to the opposite shore are always ready), the pleasures of a morning's sail, and the return by the evening's tide, are great inducements to take dinner at the Grand

Hotel. Since these improvements (which are still continuing) the two turnpikes to London, through Rochford and along the coast, are much improved ; daily coaches pass up and down, and a regular post of four days in the week has been appointed by the Postmaster-General.

T. C.

### Standon Parva.

[1805, Part I., p. 105.]

I herewith send you a correct drawing of the late parsonage house of Standon Parva, *alias* Stonden Marci (now called Stonden Massey), in the county of Essex, as it stood a few years ago (Plate I.). Most of my neighbours, as well as myself, regarded the building as a sort of architectural curiosity ; and therefore I was anxious, before I pulled it down, to secure a representation of it. If it accord with your plan, a copy of it in your miscellany will oblige several of your old friends. The following description appears in a terrier of the year 1618 :

“The rectorie hath a mansion-house newly builded and repaired by John Nobbes ; that is to say, a hall, a parler, a kitching, a bruing-house, a milk-house and butterie, and other necessarie roomes below, and two fayer lodging-roomes above the stayers ; two garret-chambers, and thre other chambers for ordinarie use.”

The range of this mansion-house was upwards of 80 feet. It was single-built, and the internal arrangement still more curious than the external appearance. The outside was feather-edge boarding, which, though a very insufficient protection at home, generally secured the inmates from taking cold abroad. It was originally designed that water should be near at hand, as there was a well in the centre of the kitchen. This, indeed, had long been choked up with rubbish ; but on opening it I discovered a spring of excellent water, which never failed. So far from degenerating, I should conclude that we are considerably taller than our ancestors, as several of my friends could not stand upright in either hall or parlour. Each of these rooms had a staircase out of it, and the one a door to the cellar, the other to the dairy. As if no three individuals in the families of my predecessors could agree to make use of the same staircase, there was a third out of the kitchen. This last was in the form of a clumsy ladder, which served to conduct a domestic to his bed, through a square trap-door in the centre of the ceiling, which trap-door he could snugly bolt on the inside, and bid defiance to molestation.

As Time is an insatiate destroyer, no wonder that he spared not this mansion. Though it had been well clamped with iron dogs at every corner, it was absolutely necessary, some time before I took it down, to secure the whole by shores. Whenever an idea of this necessity intruded itself, it communicated no pleasure either to myself or friends ; but when at length the house was taken down,

I discovered that I had been in much more danger from fire than even from its tumbling down. I was horror-struck when I found that a part of the brickwork of the common-parlour chimney had at some period or other given way, and had been replaced by boards, and that the boarding, from the accumulation of soot and the want of attention, was perfectly charred. Had the soot once more taken fire, the whole building would probably have been burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants might have been involved in one common destruction. . . .

J. O.

### Stanway.

[1837, *Part I.*, pp. 486-488.]

Being on a visit at Stanway, in Essex, in the October of last year, I was induced to ask of the Rev. Thomas Harrison permission to walk over his venerable mansion, known by the name of Oliver's.

The exterior of the house is in no way striking, save in its fearful state of dilapidation, which tells that in a very few years it will cease to exist. It is a long, low, red-brick pile with modern windows; the room once a library has fallen entirely down, as has a great part of the parapet on one side, and the ceiling of the great dining-room is sustained by two rudely-squared stems of trees placed under its beam. The house stands on a manor embracing 327 a. 2 r. 36 p.

Over the fireplace in the great dining-room is still preserved that portrait of "one of the Eldred family" which was engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries for the fifteenth volume of the "Archæologia." The worthy here represented is Thomas Eldred,\* of Ipswich, merchant, who accompanied Thomas Cavendish in his voyage round the world in 1586-88, and not, as generally supposed, Alderman John Eldred, of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk, whose voyage to Tripoli, in Syria, and Babylon, in 1583, has been printed in Hackluyt's collection of "Voyages."

The origin of this supposition I am at a loss to conjecture, as one of the two paintings which accompany the portrait plainly identifies it. This painting represents a globe, with the following inscription under it:

"Thomas Eldred went out of Plimmothe 1586 July 21, and saild about the whole Globe and arrived againe in Plimmothe the 9 of September 1588. What can seeme great to him, that hath seene the whole World and the wondrous workes therein, save the Maker of it and the World above it?"

A further proof of its identity is to be found in the arms of Eldred of Essex, which are: Az. a cross botonée fitché or, on a chief of the last 3 globes az.

These arms, commemorative of his parent's voyage round the world, were granted February 14th, 1630, to John Eldred, of Col-

\* A copy of this picture, drawn by Vertue, was in the possession of Dr. Ducarel.

chester, the first of the family who resided at Oliver's. The arms of Alderman Eldred, who was born at New Buckenham, in Norfolk, and whose connection with the Essex family has not been shown, are: Or, on a bend ragulée 3 bezants, in sinister chief point a martlet.

There are nine other portraits of the Eldred family in this room (five males, four females), including those of Councillor Eldred, John Eldred, Esq.—the last male of the family—and his two unmarried sisters, Dulcibella and Mary.\* The other paintings are: the ship with four masts, described in the "Archæologia"; an ancient hunting-scene; and a portrait of Miss Barefoot, afterwards Mrs. Harrison, and grandmother to the present worthy lord of the mansion.

In the passage leading from the hall I noticed the portrait of a gentleman in black, with moustachios and long hair, holding in his hand a paper, whereon the following:

Σ  
Υ Π Π Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Π  
Α Φ  
Obscurat [â]  
disquisitio [ne]  
intellect [â]

Above the portrait is inscribed, "Blaze Allen, ætatis suæ 25. Ann. 1649." Another portrait in the passage represents a lady of the time of James II., who is said to have married into the Winchelsea family.

In the sitting-room over the chimney-piece is a very fine original portrait of Cromwell in armour, with truncheon. There are also portraits here of John Cox, Esq., of Cogges Hall, barrister-at-law; of his lady, Anne, daughter of Major-General Hezekiah Haines, of Copford Hall; and of their only daughter and heir, who married a Harrison.

On the wall of the landing, which is hung with worsted tapestry representing scriptural subjects in figures as large as life, are the portraits of three gentlemen of the reign of James II., on one of which is inscribed, "Benjamin Allen marry'd to Katherine Draper, 1709." There is also a portrait of a lady of the same time, and portraits of two children. These are said to be Allens.

Mr. Harrison informs me that there was formerly in the house much table-linen with the arms of Cromwell upon it. A large brass medal found on the premises bears on it the figure of Cromwell on horseback and in armour, surrounded with this inscription: "Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip. Angl. Scotti. et Hiberniæ Protector." It may be supposed that this had been worn by a soldier of the Commonwealth.

The following pedigree of the Eldreds of Oliver's is compiled

\* A portrait of Anne Eldred is at Earl's Colne Priory.

from the Visitations of Essex in 1634 and 1664, from monumental inscriptions, and Morant's "Essex," etc.

— Eldred, of Gnatshall, Suffolk; buried there. — . . . bur. at Gnatshall.

Nicholas Eldred, of Gnatshall, Gent. Will dated 27 Aug., 1566, — Migitta survived her husband. proved 17 Feb. following; bur. at Gnatshall.

Thomas Eldred, Edmund. A daughter married to Stephen living 1566. William, living 1566. Rookwood, living 1566.\*

Thomas Eldred, of Ipswich, Suffolk, merchant, — Margery, dau. of . . . (q. the Thos. Eldred above?) Stud, of Ipswich. . . . Eldred of Hadleigh.

|  |   |  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| Thomas Eldred, of St. Clements, Ipswich, Merchant, Will proved 23 June, 1624, bur. at St. Clements, 3 May 1624-5, mar. Susan | mar. . . Hamet, Anne m. . . Wade, Margery m. . . Aldam. . . m. Rich. Burlingum. | John Eldred, of Colchester, 1634, afterwards of Oliver's, Justice of the Peace, M.P. for . . . and a Collector of the Sequestrations for the co., 1645, d. 16th Nov., 1682, bur. at Colne on the 29th. | Elizabeth, dau. of John Rusham of London. | Philip, Eldred of Hadleigh, Alderman of that town and twice mayor, a commissioner for levying the subsidy 1 & 4 Charles I. d. 22 . . . 1630, æt. 58, bur. at Hadleigh, Will dated 26 March, 1630, Proved 3rd Mar., 1630-1. | Ann, survived her husband. Eldred, died before 23rd June, 1624. |
|--|---|--|---|--|---|

|  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| John Eldred, of Colchester, 1634, afterwards of Oliver's, Justice of the Peace, M.P. for . . . and a Collector of the Sequestrations for the co., 1645, d. 16th Nov., 1682, bur. at Colne on the 29th. | Ann, dau. and coh. of Thomas Goodman, of Letherhead, Surrey. | Edward Eldred, Mary, mar. John Brand, of Little Birch. Aquill, married Edmund Thurstan, gent., of Colchester, died 24 May, 1681, æt. 71, bur. at St. Peter's, Colchester. ↑ | Elizabeth, married Thomas Smith, of Bury. Anne, marr. Edward Gaell. Philip. Jane bap. at Hadleigh, 11th May, 1611. Jane bap. there 9 June, 1618. |
|--|--|---|--|

|                                    |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| John Eldred, of Colne on the 17th. | Margaret, dau. of Richard Harlackenden, Esq., of Earl's Colne Priory, Essex. | Thomas Eldred, William Eldred, died 3d May, 1691, æt. 63, sepult. at Stanway, marr. Joanna, dau. of John Goodwin, Esq., who d. 15th July, 1696, æt. 58, bur. at Stanway. | Olive, marr. Thomas Arris, M.D. Elizabeth. Anne. |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|

|                             |  |                                      |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| John Eldred, of Colne s. p. | Mary, d. of Robert Horsman, Esq., of Stratton, Rutlandshire, half-sister to Richard Harlackenden, Esq., of Earl's Colne Priory, the last h. m. of that ancient family. | Goodman Eldred, Oliver Eldred, d. y. | Margaret, mar. Solomon Grimstone, of Chapel, in Great Tey, Essex, Aty. at Law, surv. her husb. | Mary, marr. John Barefoot, of Lincoln's Inn & of Lambourn Hall, Canewdon, Esq. Elizabeth, d. unmarried. |
|-----------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|

|                             |  |                              |  |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| John Eldred, of Colne s. p. | Susannah, dau. of Samuel Rawston, of Lexden, Essex, Esq. d. 3 Ap. 1780, æt. 84, b. at Colne. | Dulcibella, Mary, d. unmarr. | Anne, marr. 4th Jan., 1738, John Wale, Esq., of Earl's Colne Priory. She d. 19 Feb., 1770, æt. 65, bur. at Colne. He 22 Mar., 1761, bur. also there. |
|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|

\* From the Reg. of the Archd. of Sudbury.

The following extracts relating to this family are from the register of St. Clement's, Ipswich :

" Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas and Ann E., bap. 23 July, 1626.

" Mrs. Eldred, widow, buried 27 Dec., 1638."

STEINMAN STEINMAN.

### Thacksted.

[1814, *Part II.*, p. 491.]

The beautiful ancient steeple of Thacksted Church, Essex, was lately struck by lightning, so as to be split nearly half way down from its lofty weathercock. A scaffold is now erecting to its summit, in the hope of preventing the necessity of taking it down by the application of iron cramps.

### Theydon Gernon.

[1810, *Part II.*, p. 601.]

The church of Theydon Gernon is about two miles south of Epping. It stands upon a small elevation, at a considerable distance from the village, with only a house or two near it. The whole is of brick and tile, like most of the churches in this part of Essex. There are some monuments, but those, like the church, of no great antiquity.

The enclosed south-east view of this church (see Plate I.) was taken in the year 1808 by a shoemaker (Wm. Franklin) of this town. . . .

Yours, etc., THO. SQUIRE.

### Tiltey.

[1860, *Part II.*, pp. 524-526.]

Tiltey Abbey, distant four miles from Great Dunmow and one from Great Easton, affords a beautiful specimen of decorated architecture; the details are remarkably elegant. It is difficult to imagine that the present edifice was the church belonging to the abbey, inasmuch as its ground-plan is a simple parallelogram, and not cruciform; it seems more likely that the existing building was, as has been conjectured by some writers, the chapel to the hospital for strangers at the abbey-gate. Be this as it may, it now forms the parish church of Tiltey, and, with the exception of a large portion of grouted wall, from which the ashlar stones have been removed, constitutes all that remains of the conventional buildings. The west front and greater portions of the side walls are Early English in character, with very deeply-splayed windows. The original side walls do not appear to have extended further in an eastern direction, as the Early English piscina, etc., remain almost entire on the south side, immediately next to which commences the additional portions of the church, which consist of decorated work of the finest character. Externally, this eastern

portion has a fine, bold buttress at each of the angles, each buttress containing a niche, which is partly in it and partly in the eastern wall of the church. That wall itself, up to the stringcourse, consists of squared stone and flint, chequered alternately, above which rises the beautiful eastern window of five lights, the flattened gable of the building being surmounted by a stone cross of exquisite design and in good preservation. On the north and south sides of the chancel are windows of equal beauty and design, but less magnitude; and within the chancel are sedilia and a piscina of corresponding excellence. On entering the church the visitor's attention is arrested by a venerable gravestone, on which is a small brass plate with the following inscription :

“ *Abbas famosus, bonus et vivendo probatus  
In Thakely natus, qui jacet hic tumulatus  
Thomas dictatus qui Xpo fit sociatus  
Rite gubernavit istumque p'amavit.* ”

Thakely Street, as it is called, the birthplace of this worthy abbot, is about six miles distant, and stands on the present and Roman road from Bishop's Stortford to Dunmow. Judging from the character of the inscription, it seems probable that Abbot Thomas lived in the fifteenth century.

Eastward of this slab lies another of very interesting character. The matrices, once deeply filled with brass, show a beautiful cross of early design extending over the slab, around which, and between fillets, can still be read the inscription, in Longobardic capitals, similar to those on the gravestone of Jone de Kobeham, in Cobham Church, Kent. It is as follows :

“ *MAHAUD : DE MORTEMER : GIST : YCI : IESU : PUR :  
SA SE(W?)EPITE : EMISERICORDE : DE SA : ALME : EIT : MERCY : ”*

There are three other brasses (all of which seem to have been brought from other parts of the church) within the communion-rails, one on each side of the chancel. That on the south side represents a knight in armour with his lady, habited in the costume of the sixteenth century; at their feet are five sons and six daughters. On the slab are four shields of arms, two at top and two at bottom, with the following inscription :

“ *Hic jacet sepultus cum Conjuge Maria Gerardus Danet de Bronkynsthorp in Comitatu Lecestrie Armiger et serenissimi Regis Henrici octavi Consiliarius. Obiit anno a Christi nato Quingentesimo xxº die mensis Maii quarto et anno predicti Regis Henrici xvº quor aib3 propicietur Deus Amen.* ”

Weever states “that Bruntingthorpe, neare to Leicester, hath long been the habitation of the antient familie of Dannet, who beareth sable, guttée argent, a canton ermine”; and such bearing appears among the quarterings on some of the shields on the brass on the north side of the chancel, whereon is portrayed the effigy of a knight in armour, with his head resting on his helmet, his hands conjoined

in prayer, and his feet cased in broad-toed sollerets. By his side is his lady in Elizabethan costume, her dress open in front, and a pomander hanging down almost to her feet. Below are the figures of three boys and two girls. There are also three shields of arms, on some of which, as previously stated, the arms of Dannet appear. What relationship existed between the families must be left for better heralds and genealogists than the writer to explain.

The inscription on the second brass is as follows :

“Here under lyeth buried w<sup>h</sup> Mary hys wyfe, George Medeley of Tyltey, in the Countye of Essex, Esquier, which deceyzed the one and twentyeth daye of Maye, in the yere of oure Lord God one thousand fyve hundred threescore and two, and in the fower and fyfteenth yere of hys age.”

The last brass to be described lies nearly in the centre of the chancel, close to the communion-table. It represents a lady kneeling at a faldstool ; on her right are three sons, to her left as many daughters, and beneath three children in swaddling clothes, typical of their deaths in infancy. Above the lady's head are three shields of arms, and the words :

“ Christus mihi vita  
Mors mihi lucrum.”

Beneath we read :

“Here lyeth buried the body of Margaret Tuke, wife unto George Tuke, of Layer Marney in the County of Essex, Esquier, who deceased the 25 day of October, Anno Domini 1590.”

Such are the brasses in the abbey church of Tiltey, and well are they worth a pilgrimage for the purpose of obtaining rubbings of them. Your pages may not be occupied with long digests of the “Monasticon,” Morant's valued tome, Britton, and other writers, for information which may readily be obtained respecting the subject of this paper, neither is it my purpose to do more than chronicle generally the things of antiquity which still remain for the inspection of the antiquary ; but yet we may scarcely leave the consideration of Tiltey Abbey without informing the general reader that it was an abbey of White, or Cistercian monks, founded, according to Camden, by Maurice Fitzgilbert in the twelfth century ; that it lasted until the year 1535, when in the chapter-house, of which no relic is now to be traced, John Palmer, the last abbot, resigned for ever the pastoral-staff with which he had presided over the monastery of the Blessed St. Mary of Tiltey. The common seal of the abbey, in the finest possible preservation, is in the possession of St. John's College, Cambridge, and capital impressions of it may be obtained from that well-skilled seal collector, Mr. Reddy, of Lowestoft. It is circular in form, and represents the Virgin with the Child Jesus standing under a gorgeous canopy, while the abbot and five attendant

monks in the monastery are singing praises in their names. Around is the legend :

“ *Sigillum Commune Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ de Tyltey.* ”

I am, etc.,

C. S.

### Tolleshunt Knights.

[1820, *Part I.*, p. 23.]

In the parish church of Tolleshunt Knights, about the year 1761, I saw, as I recollect, in the north wall a very ancient monument of soft stone. Upon this tomb reclined at length a knight, armed *cap-à-pie*, with two figures at his feet, traditionally said to be his two spaid bitches. As the story went, this knight, aided by his two spaid bitches, waged a furious combat with his holiness the devil on a certain dispute as to the future site of a house called Barn Hall, the devil insisting that it should not stand where the building was commenced, and in consequence pulling all down by night which had been reared by day. Though the knight fought bravely he does not appear to have been equally *tam Mercurio quam Marti*, for, making an unpardonable blunder in certain responses, which by the laws of the combat he was necessitated to make, the subtle devil vanquished, and declared he would have him, whether he were buried by sea or by land, in church or churchyard ; and so, in order to outwit the devil, he was buried in the church wall. . . .

I should be glad to be informed by any of your correspondents in that part of Essex whether this ancient monument, which was in tolerable good preservation, although without the slightest vestige of inscription, in 1761, be still in being, or whether it has undergone the usual fate of such in our country churches.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN LAWRENCE.

[1820, *Part I.*, p. 136.]

Having occasion lately to ride over to Tolleshunt Knights, I requested permission to see the church. The only object I found worth notice was the ancient monument in the north wall, which attracted the attention of your correspondent, and has continued in his recollection from the year 1761. The tomb has suffered much from damp and the decay of time, but the knight, though not entirely destroyed, has undergone the most mischievous mutilation. His arms, legs, and sword have been wantonly broken off, the two canine animals are gone, his nose is chipped off, and what remains of the figure is sadly defaced by some who have, it is said, improperly amused themselves during the hours of divine service in engraving their names upon its venerable trunk.

The story related by your correspondent respecting the combat with his satanic majesty is still traditional at Tolleshunt Knights.

Yours, etc.,

W. W. FRANCIS.

## Waltham.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 277.]

No apology will be necessary for troubling you with a faithful representation of the old church at Waltham Abbey (Plate I.), the only part now remaining of a celebrated religious house there, originally founded by Earl Harold, brother-in-law to Edward the Confessor. The learned continuator of Camden informs us that the town of Waltham is considerable at present only for its market and the manufactory of gunpowder carried on near it. Its church, reduced to the nave, which its style bespeaks to be of the time of its foundation, is the only remains of the ancient magnificence of this mitred abbey, valued at £900 per annum. The tomb of the founder was supposed to be discovered in the garden of the abbey-house about the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign; but it was more probably that of some abbot. All that now remains of the abbey-house is part of a cloister or crypt, and the gate and postern, on which are the arms of England in the time of Henry III., who visited this house. The mansion built on the site of the abbey by Sir Edward Denny, at the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and modernized by Charles Wake Jones, Esq., was entirely pulled down in 1770. In the gardens is a large tulip-tree, by its size probably the first introduced in this kingdom.\*

T. P.

[1798, *Part I.*, pp. 367, 368.]

Your correspondent "T. P.," p. 277, has given an indifferent view of what remains of the abbey-church of Waltham Holy Cross, illustrated with what he could pick up from the new edition of Camden's "Britannia." As his drawing was made while the tower was under repair, and all the upper story taken down to be rebuilt, without the battlements, the inseparable criterion of Gothic towers, he has given the scaffold-poles as they stuck out in the progress of the work, and did not wait till the repair was complete, and the ashler-work daubed over with a coat of plaster, the old inscription, commemorating the building of this tower, 1556, in the 5th of Philip and Mary, new drawn; and a new one, on a stone four times as big as the other, inserted under it over the arch of the west door, setting forth that

"This tower was repaired by a rate on the parishioners, 1798;"

and the three churchwardens' names, who conducted the work, below. You are to know that this, like most other church-work, was done by contract by a London mason (who is now employed on the church of Great Waltham, in the same county); that the whole expense was near £1,000, raised by a rate of 1s. in the pound, already collected, and by as much more to be hereafter levied—an expense which the parishioners think will make them remember the

\* Gough's "Camden," vol. ii., p. 49.

repair without the inscription inserted to commemorate it and the conductors of it; for they (*i.e.*, the parishioners) are of opinion the tower wanted not a new upper story, not to mention that the clock, which formerly communicated with the tower, has now no room for its works to be wound up, the clockmaker having engaged only to clean and keep it in order, but not to cut a hole in a wall of solid masonry, 4 feet thick, to admit the works; so that a dial without a hand adorns the new west front.

The present inhabitants cannot, therefore, adopt their old historian Fuller's apostrophe on the charges of an obit:

“Oh! the reasonable rates at Waltham!”

Let me just add from him that “it was not a little to the praise of this parish that they rebuilt the steeple at the west end of the church at their own proper costs, enabled thereunto partly by their stock in the church-box arising from the sale of the goods of the brotherhood, and partly by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners. This tower-steeple is 29 yards 2 feet high from the foundation to the battlement, each foot whereof (besides materials provided) cost 33s. 4d. The building thereof was three years between the foundation and the finishing thereof. Every year's work is discernible by the difference in the stones; and the parish was forced, for the perfecting of the building, to sell their bells, hanging before in a wooden frame in the churchyard; so that Waltham, which formerly had steepleless bells, now had for some years a bell-less steeple. But here I must observe that 33 feet on the top (difficulty and danger of climbing made it the dearer) cost 40s. a foot, as appears by the wardens' accounts, 1563.” By this calculation it appears that 89 feet at 33s. 4d. is £148 6s. 8d., and 33 feet at the top at 7s. more amounted to £11 11s., making the whole cost of the tower in 1556 £169 17s. 8d.

VICINUS.

[1801, *Part II.*, pp. 1171, 1172.]

The church is ancient, but no inscriptions on tombstones appear therein so old as 400 years. It consists of a long, wide, and lofty aisle, roofed like a barn; a smaller aisle to the south; no transept, but a chancel and vestiary; and at the west end a large square tower, in which is the belfry, with a considerable porch at the south-west corner of the church. In the south-west corner of the tower was the staircase (made in the wall) to the belfry; which corner giving way about the beginning of the year 1798, the parishioners had the bells taken down (eight in number), and resolved on the repair of the tower and reinstatement of the eight bells. Two of the bells are ancient, seemingly coeval with the foundation of the church. Round the upper part of the outside of each of these, as it stands on its mouth, is a rim cast with the bell, and thereon a monkish line,

the letters in relief. To this sort of inscription on the largest of the two bells is prefixed a cross; and then follow in uncials: "HOC. SIGNUM. SERVA. XPE. [Christe] MARIA. THOMA." On the smaller bell, in raised letters also, but of the old English character, is to be read: "Nomen. Magdalene. gerit. campana. melodie."

The first inscription has been ridiculously translated, that the bells were never to be sold; the latter as idly thought to be in the language of a tithe-modus.

The mason of Waltham Holy Cross has now nearly repaired the tower of Great Waltham Church, by the erection of two very substantial buttresses of brick at the south-west and north-west corners of it; from which also the heavy conic steeple is removed, to be replaced by a flatter roof surrounded with a parapet, and surmounted with a cupola for the service-bell within and a weathercock above. Instead of lead also, the covering is to be slate both on the tower and church.

Whether the parishioners will be like those at Waltham Holy Cross or not, the passengers on the road from Chelmsford to Cambridge may recollect without an inscription, and think on

"The waterman of Thames  
Rowing by and calling names."

Not that the passers-by rail, but that they are besprinkled, as of yore, with the wit of the scaffold of Thespis. . . .

Yours, etc.,      A CORRESPONDENT.

[1825, *Part I.*, p. 489.]

With this you receive a view of the gateway or postern to the abbey of Waltham, in Essex, with a distant view of the abbey church (see Plate I.).\*

With the exception of the nave of the abbey church (which was converted into the parish church at the Reformation), the gateway here represented is all that remains of this once famous abbey. As the revenues of this monastery were large, the members of it lived in suitable magnificence, and were frequently visited by our kings, particularly by Henry III. The arms of England during his reign remain on the gateway.

The Abbot of Waltham was one of the twenty-eight in this kingdom who were styled mitred abbots, and sat the twentieth in order in the great council of the nation. The house was endowed with very great and special privileges and immunities, as expressed in their charters in Dugdale's "Monasticon." From its first foundation it was a royal chapel, subject to no archbishop or bishop, only to the see of Rome and the king. Since the Reformation the church has been under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and his commissary.

\* A view of the church is engraved in vol. lxviii., p. 277.

Sir Anthony Denny, a favourite of Henry VIII., and one of his privy council, obtained a grant of the demesnes of the abbey; and in the latter end of Elizabeth's reign Sir Edward Denny built a mansion on the site of the abbey, which was pulled down in 1770.

Yours, etc., S.

[1860, *Part I.*, pp. 608, 609.]

As you have taken so much interest in Waltham Abbey Church, and as the edifice has just been reopened for divine service,\* you may probably like to know exactly what has been done and what still remains to do.

I am, etc., W. BURGES.

About this time last year nothing could be worse than the state both of the exterior and interior of Waltham Abbey Church. The whole of the interior was filled with high pews of the most objectionable kind, and a huge gallery extended along the south aisle of the nave, while two others, the upper one of which carried the organ, were affixed to the blank wall at the west end. A coating of whitewash covered the whole of the walls and pillars; and sundry parts of the structure, more especially the west pillar of the chancel and the arches above it, were in so bad a state, that had the necessary repairs been delayed but a few years longer, the ruin of the fabric would probably have been the result. All that had hitherto been done were a few restorations under the direction of Ambrose Poynter, Esq., but these had been confined to the western door and the western end of the south aisle. Lately, however, a thorough repair, as far as the funds would permit, was determined upon; and the most necessary of these being completed, the church was reopened for divine service; but all that has been effected must rather be regarded as an instalment of what we hope to see carried out than as a complete repair.

The principal repairs now executed are as follows:

1. The pews have been all cleared out, the floor reduced to the ancient level, and a number of movable oak benches supplied for the congregation.

2. The side-gallery having been removed, it was proved that the bearers for its support, which were partly taken from the old roof, had made such large holes in the pillars that the cavities were obliged to be filled up immediately the timbers were taken out.

3. The two western galleries have been destroyed, and as a place was absolutely wanted for the organ, a new gallery in the style of the early part of the thirteenth century has been constructed by Mr. Burrell, of Norwich. The organ has also been enlarged by Mr. Walker.

\* The opening took place on the 3rd of May, the 800th anniversary of the foundation.

4. The whole of the interior, both nave and chancel, has been scraped down and freed from whitewash.

5. The south-western column of the chancel,\* which at some ancient period had sunk at least four inches, and had been, moreover, very much cut away for the reception of the pulpit, has had the foundations strengthened, and has been almost entirely rebuilt, the superincumbent work being needled up during the operation. In the course of the excavations for the foundations, it was found that the whole of the area of the aisle at that part was one mass of concrete, with graves made in it. In all probability this addition to the foundations was made in Charles II.'s time, as we know that money was then collected for repairs to the church; and, moreover, a half-penny of that monarch was found in this place.

6. The whole of the other pillars have been repaired, as well as the stonework generally.

7. The clerestory windows of the chancel which were blocked up have been reopened, repaired, and glazed.

8. Upon the removal of the plaster from the north aisle, the four large modern square windows were found to have taken the place of (1) a beautiful two-light early Decorated window; (2) two Norman windows; and (3) a very large and fine late flowing Decorated window. As enough remained to show what the original design had been, all these windows have been restored, and the north aisle now presents its original appearance.

9. The flat plaster ceiling has been taken away, and the ceiling joists boarded. Upon this the outline and ornaments of the ceiling of the nave of Peterborough have been painted by Harland and Fisher, while the centres of the compartments have been filled by a series of paintings representing the labours of the year and the signs of the zodiac. . . .

10. The outside of the building has been entirely freed from whitewash, but no repairs have been undertaken except on the north aisle, as before mentioned, where not only the windows had to be replaced, but the wall was in so dangerous a state as to require under-pinning. . . .

[1860, *Part I.*, p. 384.]

The following important communication proves that extensive works were being carried on there in the time of Henry II., and as this does not agree with the date of the choir, of which we know the time of consecration, it appears to follow that it must belong to the nave; and such a quantity of stone could not have been required

\* The nave is, as everyone knows, the only part which remains of the Abbey Church, but the two eastern bays are now used as the chancel, and kept in repair by Sir C. Wake, the lord of the manor.

for so small a portion of the church as some of the clerestory windows only, which is all that Mr. Freeman would assign to this period.

You will probably be pleased to know that upon the Chancellor's Roll of the 25 Hen. II., preserved in the MS. department of the British Museum, there is an entry :

“ Pro petra attrahenda ad operat. Ecclesiæ de Waltham, c. & xxxli. xiii<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. per br. Regis.”

I consider this, if only from the largeness of the sum, decisive in regard to the assignment of the building of the nave to King Henry II. The greatness of the charge\* for the mere carriage of the stone renders it not improbable that Normandy might have been the place whence it was brought. The charge, you will observe, is for bringing the stone only.

In a previous year, in a roll of the 19 Hen. II., there is an entry relating to repairs and buildings at the castle of Berkhamstead, which shows in a similar manner the distinct services for which the money was paid, viz. :

“ In operat. Castelli de Berchamesteda, et domorum, et granarii et pontium. Castelli, lxli. xvij<sup>d</sup>. et liberat. Milet. et Servient. ejusdem Castelli xxxixli. iij<sup>s</sup>. iij<sup>d</sup>. per brev. Regis.”

I am, etc.,

HENRY ELLIS.

[1864, Part I., p. 237.]

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1860, p. 384, Sir H. Ellis gave an extract from the Chancellor's Roll of 25 Hen. II., 1179, relating to works at Waltham Abbey. The following extract refers to the completion of the Lady Chapel within less than ten years later, 1188. William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford, was consecrated October 6th, 1186, and died December 24th, 1199.

“ Carta Wilhelmi Epi' Hereford certificans quod dedicavit capellam infra septa Ecclesiæ de Waltham in honore Dei et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ et B. martyris atque pontificis Thomæ nomine . . . . facta fuit ista dedicatio crastino B. Gregorii Papæ 1180 anno viz. quo Hen. II. prescripta ecclesiæ advocatus signum Dominicæ crucis accepit” (“E. Registro Abb. de Waltham,” fo. 100, penes Petr. Le Neve, 1698; “MS. Harl.” 6974, fo. 106).

I am, etc., MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1862, Part I., p. 344.]

I have this morning received from Mr. Raine, the worthy inheritor of a name which is by itself a guarantee for research and accuracy, a copy of a charter which adds a good deal to our information about the ancient canons of Waltham, and enables me to join some of the threads which hang loose in the preface to the “Liber de Inventione.”

\* Equal to at least £2,000 of our money.—ED.

By this charter Matilda, wife of Henry I., makes known to Geoffrey the dean, Aldwin the chamberlain, and the canons of Waltham, that she has granted to the priory of Durham the hide and a half in Epping and the half-hide in Nazing which the late Canon Bruning had held, with all rights, etc.; which lands, etc., Adam the canon is to hold under St. Cuthbert and his monks in the same way in which they had been held by the queen—by a rent of 14s. The charter is attested by William, the queen's son, Earl David, and Aldwin the chamberlain, at Westminster.

It is confirmed by Henry II.; and there is another charter, made by Canon Adam to Algar, Prior of Durham, of lands in London.

Now, this charter establishes for us the following points:

1. It gives us the name of a new Dean Geoffrey; no doubt the queen's chaplain mentioned in the "De Inv." (App. iii., § 13), who must have succeeded Dean Walter between 1109 and 1118. The date of the charter may be fixed between those limits, as Algar, Prior of Durham, succeeded in 1109, and Queen Maud died in 1118.

2. It gives us a new and confirmatory instance of the close connection between Durham and Waltham. Bruning, the canon in question, is commemorated in the Durham obituary on February 17th as a priest. From this charter we learn that he was a canon.

3. We learn from it, what was a matter of suspicion before, that the canons followed one another in something very like hereditary succession. Bruning was a canon; Adam, the son of Bruning, was a canon, holding the same lands which his father had held (cf. App. iii., § 19). So also Walter is dean c. 1108, and Robert, son of Walter, canon in 1144. Athelard is a canon of the original foundation, and his son Peter succeeds him as canon and schoolmaster.

I am, etc., WILLIAM STUBBS.

### Wanstead, Little Ilford and East Ham.

[1830, *Part I.*, pp. 496-501.]

#### A WALK FROM WANSTEAD TO LITTLE ILFORD AND EAST HAM CHURCHES, ESSEX.

Forcing my way through "brake and briar" in that part of the forest where the trees (including some splendid specimens of Spanish chestnut, and two stately lime groves) now stand marked for felling by their ruthless lord, I reached that extensive portion of unenclosed level ground, known here by the name of the Flats, having Wanstead Park on the left. Now and then, through the trees, I obtained a sight of the church, which stands on a gentle eminence in the middle of the park. Near to the church, eight or nine years since, stood

Wanstead House,\* one of the most splendid mansions in the kingdom, the glory of this county, or at least, if I must award that pre-eminence to Audley End, yielding only to that interesting relic of the Tudor style in antiquarian interest. But, alas ! thoughtless extravagance has laid it low, and one of the noblest monuments of successful industry has perished for ever !

Crossing the great road which leads through the county of Essex to Suffolk and Norfolk, I came presently to the church and rectory house of Little Ilford. The exterior of the church of Little Ilford has nothing worthy of notice. It consists of a rough-cast nave, and a red-bricked chancel. On the western end is a small wooden receptacle for a bell, and abutting upon the north side of the nave is a plain brick building like the chancel. The interior is such as you might be led to expect from its unpromising exterior—unadorned as a village school-house. In fact, the clerk, or some such dignitary, was beating (in his hand was a formidable rattan) the rudiments of knowledge into the pericraniums of a class of vociferous urchins marshalled in the aisle. But, traveller, if peradventure thou art an inquisitive one, do not suppose from this my description that the church of Little Ilford is altogether unworthy of a passing visit—far otherwise—be merry, but wise, and turn into the plain brick building before noticed, which you will find the private burial-place of a gentleman's family, though, from the smallness of the church, it is allowed to be used as a vestry-room. Beneath this chapel are interred the remains of Smart Lethieullier, one of those patient yet enthusiastic investigators who, not all-absorbed in the pursuits of the “ignorant present time,” take delight in tracing the history of by-gone ages, and those remains of antiquity that serve to illustrate it. The monuments in this chapel, which present a very elegant appearance, consist principally of a large sarcophagus of red-veined marble, and two pedestals on either side of it, bearing urns of white marble, that to the left inscribed as follows :

“ To the memory of Smart Lethieullier, esq., of Aldersbrook, a gentleman of polite literature and elegant taste ; an encourager of arts and ingenious artists ; a studious promoter of literary inquiries ; a companion and friend of learned men ; judiciously versed in the science of antiquity ; and richly possessed of the curious productions of nature ; but who modestly desired no other inscription upon his tomb than what he had made the rule of his life, an admonition to the reader, by example, to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God.”

\* Wanstead House was a very magnificent structure, and was built by the celebrated Colin Campbell, about the year 1715, for Sir Richard Child, Bart., afterwards created Earl of Tylney, son of Sir Josiah Child, who was a merchant of London. Wanstead House was considered one of Campbell's best works. The principal front, shown in the annexed view, drawn in 1787 (see Plate II.), was 260 feet in length. It consisted of two stories, the basement and the state story, and was adorned by a noble portico of Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of the portico was the arms of the Tylney family. A further account of it may be seen in vol. xcii., i., p. 627.—ED.

Mr. Lethieullier was descended from an ancient family that fled from France in time of persecution. His desire to improve the civil and natural history of his country led him to visit all parts of it; the itineraries in his library, and the discoveries he made relating to its antiquities, with drawings of everything remarkable, are evidences of his great application to rescue so many ancient remains from mouldering in oblivion. Lethieullier did not publish the result of his labours, further than by some papers to the "Archæologia," etc. He died without issue, in 1760, and Mr. Hulse, of Portman Square, who married the heir general of the Lethieullier family, possesses his valuable manuscripts, including a "History of Barking Abbey"; also his collection of natural history, fossils, etc. On the death of Mr. Lethieullier the mansion house at Aldersbrook was purchased by Sir James Tylney Long, Bart., of Wanstead Park, and immediately pulled down. Its site is now occupied by a farm-house. Within the church, on the north side of the chancel, is an interesting alabaster monument, with two figures kneeling; beneath them are effigies of several sons and daughters. The women are in high-crowned hats and ruffs, with small hoops. The inscription states it to be in memory of William Waldegrave, "of the ancient family of that name in this county," who died in 1610, and Dorothy, his wife; she died in 1586.

Leaving the church of Little Ilford, and bearing to the right across a few fields, I reached the village of East Ham, which, though it presents some poverty-stricken tenements, can reckon also several substantial houses, notwithstanding the apparent disadvantage of its situation, being close upon the marshes of the Thames. At some distance from where the houses terminate, and the country lies open to the river, from which it is situated about a mile, stands the venerable church of East Ham. Time and circumstances will sometimes give an aspect to things which otherwise perhaps they would not seem to warrant. Possibly it was to the splendour of the day, or it might be to a certain indistinct recollection that I should find here some relics of antiquity, that I owe the interest I felt when this time-worn edifice first came in view. There was, moreover, I thought, something striking in the landscape beyond what I had expected—the gray, sombre-looking church, with its ponderous though somewhat low tower, supported in its tottering age by a massive brick buttress; the villagers assembling for evening prayer individually or by groups, summoned by the sonorous knell from this tower; to the right Woolwich, and the crowd of masts from those rich "argosies" in the East India Docks. A mile or more distant to the left rose the embattled tower of the ancient church of Barking, near to which stood the celebrated abbey so named, the first convent for women established in this kingdom. For a background Shooter's Hill, in Kent; whilst to enliven the scene numerous

vessels, some of large burthen, were passing up and down the river, their sails lighted up by the now setting sun.

East Ham Church consists of a nave, a double chancel (the farthest having a semicircular apsis), and the massive tower before mentioned, strengthened by brick buttresses, one of them of amazing bulk.\* It is much disfigured by plaster and rough-cast, but enough is visible to show that it is built of stones and flint. The walls of the chancel are three feet thick. This, with the semicircular east end, Saxon round-headed windows, and, I think, the doorway at the western extremity mentioned below, bespeak it a striking specimen of church architecture about the period of the twelfth century. Along the string course of the tower are a few ornamental bosses, among which is to be seen that elegant device the portcullis, the badge of the House of Tudor, which is represented with such profusion and fine effect in the chapel of King's College, Cambridge. At the western angles are gargoyle, representing eagles or other birds. The outer entrance to the tower is mean, and apparently modern; but within is concealed a doorway of the boldest proportions, with three semicircular receding arches. The capitals of the columns are without ornament, and the whole presents a fine example of early Norman architecture. This was, probably, before the erection of the tower, the great western entrance to the church, as it is not likely that the architect would have made so poor an entrance to the tower from without, and at the same time concealed from view this noble doorway. To the south of the altar, within a deep recess formed by two trefoil arches, united in the centre by a slender detached column, is a piscina with a double drain. This elegant piece of architecture is covered by a thick coating of whitewash. On the opposite of the altar is one of those interesting monuments not infrequently to be seen in our parochial churches, but which often unexpectedly present themselves to the ardent topographer in requital of his toils,† sometimes even, as in the present instance, affording him a motive for an inquisitive research into the history of his country, to resolve some obscure or doubtful point.

\* There is a south-east view of this church in Mrs. Ogborne's "History of Essex;" and a north-west view in Woodburn's "Ecclesiastical Topography."

† The vexatious annoyances to which the topographer was subjected in the prosecution of his labours in the days of the first James are thus alluded to by old Weever in his "Discourse on Funeral Monuments;" and the writer of these crudities can bear witness to the teasing interruptions sometimes encountered even at the present time, by the disciples of John Leland; although hitherto he has escaped the mortification of affording amusement to the village urchins by an exhibition of his meagre visage in the cage, or resting his weary legs in the stocks. "Having found," says Weever, "one or two ancient funeral inscriptions, or obliterated sculptures, in this or that parish church, I have ridden to ten parish churches distant from that, and not found one. Besides, I have been taken up in divers churches by the churchwardens of the parish, and not suffered to write the epitaphs, or to take view of the monuments as much as I desired."

The monument here referred to bears, with two others, the following inscription :

“ *In memoriā sacrum.* ”

“ To the memory of the Right Honourable Edmond Nevill, Lord Latimer, Earl of Westmoreland, and Dame Jane his wife ; with the memorials of their seven children. Which Edmond was lineally descended from the honourable blood of kings and princes, and the seventh Earl of Westmoreland of the name of Nevill.”

The effigies of the earl and his countess are about the size of life, and are represented with uplifted hands, as in prayer, kneeling at a desk or altar, on which are open books. The earl is in armour, over which is a mantle, with his helmet lying beside him. His countess is attired in sweeping robes, and the coronet on her head denotes her dignity. On the lower step of the monument are figures representing their seven children in black dresses and in white hoods, and as is usual on these occasions, their heights are nicely graduated. This monument is exceedingly rich in heraldry, there being no less than eleven separate escutcheons of arms, showing the alliances of this illustrious house, whose name has been associated with the annals of their country for so many generations. Those most conspicuous, from being emblazoned on much larger shields, are :

1st. Gules, a saltier argent, for Nevill.\* 2nd. Or, fretty gules, on a canton party per pale, argent and sable, a ship of the second with sails furled.

I remember to have seen it stated somewhere that the latter is the ancient coat of Nevill. It is, however, certain that it was borne, but without the canton, by the De Verdons, a powerful baronial family of Norman descent, who flourished for several centuries after the Conquest in the northern counties.†

But it is the circumstances attending the history of the personage here commemorated that render this monument more than ordinarily curious. Although the undoubted representative of his ancient line, this Edmond Nevill was only the titular Earl of Westmoreland. Charles, the sixth Earl of Westmoreland and thirteenth Baron Nevill of Raby, having conspired with the Earl of Northumberland (Thomas Percy, seventh earl) against the government of Elizabeth, and not improbably with a view to place her rival Mary on the throne, these powerful nobles, having called together their friends and vassals, met at the Castle of Brancepeth in Durham, an ancient stronghold of the Nevills, where they suggested to their followers, “ That all the English nobility were resolved to restore the Romish religion ; and

\* The Right Honourable Henry Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny, Baron Bergavenny, or as it is now spelt, Abergavenny, premier Baron of England, who is descended from Edward Nevill, sixth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, bears this coat with a difference ; viz., gules, on a saltier argent a rose of the first, barbed and seeded proper.

† During the last summer I observed the arms of the De Verdons, on a shield attached to the monumental effigy of a knight, half buried in the ground, among the picturesque ruins of Calder Abbey, Cumberland.

that they did thus put themselves in arms to prevent upstarts from trampling on the old nobility ; and so appeared in open rebellion."\* But upon the president of the North (Thomas Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex) marching against them with a superior force, they fled into Scotland, from whence the Earl of Westmoreland escaped to Flanders ; and being attainted of high treason by outlawry in the Parliament of the 13 of Elizabeth, 1570, his dignity and possessions were forfeited.† He died abroad at an advanced age without issue male.

In the second year of the reign of James I., Edmond Nevill (whose name is recorded on the monument above-mentioned), the lineal descendant of George Nevill, fifth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, who was created to that dignity by letters patent in 1397, and next heir male of Charles the last earl, having assumed the title of Earl of Westmoreland, notwithstanding the attainder, was summoned to appear at Whitehall before the Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Earl Marshal, which he answered on the 3rd of March, 1605, by his attorney, who prayed for time. It appears that the case was afterwards by the command of the king propounded to the judges, who decided against the claim, on the ground that the attainder had caused all the honours to be forfeited to the Crown as an estate of inheritance.‡ To the untoward circumstances attending his suit he may be supposed to allude in the following rhyming epitaph on his tomb :

"From princely, and from honourable blood,  
By true succession was my high descent ;  
Malignant crosses oft opposed my good,  
And adverse chance my state did circumvent."§

\* See "Dugdale."

† The Castle of Brancepeth was vested in the Crown by a special Act. In the reign of Charles I. it was sold, under the authority of letters patent, to Lady Middleton and others, since which it has passed, by alienation, through several families, and is now the seat of William Russell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Durham. Brancepeth came to the Nevills by marriage with the heiress of the Bulmers. [A view of Brancepeth Castle will be found in vol. xcvi, i., p. 305.] Raby Castle, in the same county, was the chief residence of this great family, and was among the estates forfeited by Charles, the last earl, for the rebellion in the North. On the grand entrance to Raby are three shields, bearing the arms of the Nevills.

‡ A copy of Edmond Nevill's claim, which is a curious document, may be found in the Lansdowne MSS. 254, p. 376. See Mr. Nicolas's "Synopsis of the Peerage of England," a work of great labour and research, and one of the most valuable "Helps to History" which has appeared for many years. May I venture to hope that Mr. Nicolas will undertake a similar elucidation of the Peerage of Scotland and Ireland. The latter, we have some time since announced, is promised by the best authority, Sir William Betham, the present Ulster King at Arms.

§ Edmond Nevill might, probably, feel the disallowal of his ancestral honours the more acutely, from the circumstance of the earldom of Northumberland being vested, in his day, in the family of Percy, notwithstanding the attainder in 1571 of Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland, on account of his participation with Charles Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, in the rebellion against Queen Elizabeth,

Edmond Nevill, although entitled to the earldom of Westmoreland (barring the attainder) as representative of the eldest male line of his family, the assumption by him of the title of Latimer was surely erroneous, the ancient baronies of Latimer having long before passed by females into other families, according to the law of descent of baronies in fee, by which the females of each generation are preferred to the males of the preceding generation. The barony of Latimer, constituted by writ of summons of 28 Edward I., 1299, though it has not been taken out, is vested in the present Lord Willoughby de Broke, by the marriage of his ancestor, Sir Thomas Willoughby, with the sister and sole heir of John Nevill, the fifth baron, who died in 1430.

The barony of Latimer, by writ of 10 Henry VI., 1430, upon the death of John Nevill, fourth baron, in 1577 (who was great-great-grandson of George Nevill, first baron, fifth son of Ralph, first Earl of Westmoreland, from whom Edmond Nevill deduced his descent), fell into abeyance between his four daughters; and the present Duke of Northumberland, by the marriage of his ancestor, Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, with Katharine Nevill, is the representative of the eldest of the four coheirs of that honour. It would appear rather that Edmond Nevill should have styled himself, instead of Lord Latimer, Lord Nevill of Raby, that ancient dignity, held originally by tenure in the reign of Henry II. by Geoffrey de Nevill, grandson of Gilbert de Nevill, admiral of the Conqueror's fleet, being vested in him, excepting always the impediment of the attainder, and provided also there were no representatives in the female line nearer than himself in blood to Charles, the sixth and last Earl of Westmoreland, and thirteenth Baron Nevill of Raby.

In this church is also a monument with kneeling figures inscribed to Giles Breame, Esq., dated 1621; and others belonging to the family of Sir James Bland Burgess, Bart. On the north side of the nave are several semicircular arches; but to what purpose they were originally appropriated I am unable to determine. On the Nevill monument is no date, but I find that Jane Nevill died in 1641, and left, together with some charitable bequests, five shillings to be laid out annually in repairs to her husband's monument.

In the parish is an ancient mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the Nevills.

mentioned above. The Earldom of Northumberland and other dignities were by letters patent conferred (the ancient Earldom was under forfeiture) on Thomas Percy, in 1557, and in default of heirs male, with remainder to his brother Henry, and the heirs male of his body. The said Thomas Earl of Northumberland was attainted of high treason in 1571, and had he left issue male, so long as such issue male existed, these dignities would have been forfeited; but on the extinction of the issue male of his body, the remainder would immediately take effect; as, however, he died without issue male, the dignities instantly devolved on his brother, in consequence of the limitations in the patent.—*Vide* Nicolas.

That famous antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, lies buried in this quiet churchyard, in a spot which struck him whilst on a visit to the vicar a short time before his death in 1765. He was many years secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, and published the "Itinerarium Curiosum," an account of Stonehenge, of the remains at Abury, etc. Dr. Stukeley obtained from his friends the appellation of the Arch Druid of his age ; and probably from having been led by the nature of his inquiries into "the dark-backward and abyss of time" to contemplate how inadequate are the most pompous sepulchres to insure "perpetuity of fame," he directed that a green turf only should be laid smoothly over his grave. My questions, therefore, to the honest bellringer as to his "whereabouts" were vain. . . .

### West Ham.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 881.]

If the inclosed drawing (see Plate I.) meets with your approbation, I shall be glad to see it preserved in your valuable treasury of curiosities.

The vicinity of West Ham to the Metropolis renders the fine old gateway here represented an object of some curiosity to the inhabitants of London ; and for their amusement, as well as that of the more professed antiquary, the present sketch is intended.

I will not, therefore, trespass on the patience of your readers any farther than to say that this gateway is now the only remnant of the famous Cistercian Abbey called Stratford Langthorn, or at Bogh, in the parish of West Ham, founded by King Henry II. about 1276 ; of which those who wish for a more particular account will find ample satisfaction by consulting the different authors referred to in Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

T. P.

[1793, *Part II.*, p. 981.]

The neat view of West Ham gateway in your last having induced me to take a peep at the original, I traversed the gardens of the Adam and Eve public-house, which are surrounded by a stout old wall of the abbey, and was much pleased with an arch still remaining by the front door of the house, which retains proofs of having once been a beautiful gateway.

In the garden is a stone coffin of one of the abbots, dug up there a few years ago ; the length within side, 6 feet 5 inches ; width at the head, 1 foot 9 inches ; at the foot, 9 inches.

Yours, etc.,

M. GREEN.

[1840, *Part I.*, p. 195.]

The workmen employed in excavating for a new branch railway which is intended to run from the Stratford station of the Eastern Counties line to the mouth of the river Lea, near Blackwall, on September 18 lighted upon some curious and interesting remains

connected with West Ham Abbey, the only portion of which previously visible was a low entrance adjoining the Adam and Eve public-house. Not more than about two feet below the surface a sort of chamber was discovered, of an oblong shape, rounded at one end and square at the other, about 12 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet in depth. The outer wall, which is of strong masonry, is about 6 inches thick. Within that is a layer of cement, which is again lined with thin red tiles of peculiarly close texture; and over these, on a thinner stratum of cement, the sides were neatly lined throughout with Dutch tiles finely glazed, of a pure white. At a short distance was found a quantity of human bones, amongst which was one skeleton nearly perfect.

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 737-739.]

In the churchyard of West Ham,\* by the door, close to the south wall of the chancel, is an altar-tomb of stone covered with a blue slab; on which, beneath the following arms (viz., a castle between two scaling-ladders, bearing in chief a sinister hand between two helmets; crest, a wolf's head erased, holding in his mouth a wing expanded) is inscribed, in Roman capitals, on the top,

“Here lieth the body of Mrs. HEALIN† PRAGELL, who was buried the 29th of March, 1616; who was wife to Captaine John Pragell, who was governor of Barwick, and chiefe generall vnder Qveen Elizabeth her ma’t’s forces in‡ the North.”

On the south front :

“Under this tomb lieth the body of Mr. CLEMENT PRAGELL, who was borne in this parish, & left for ever five pounds a yeare to the poore of the same, and twenty shillings a year for the keeping this and the next tomb in repair. He died the 16th day of March, anno Dom. 1680, and was aged 73 yeaeres.”

At the foot of this is another similar tomb. The blue slab broken, and clamped with iron.

The arms are, Paly of three coats. First, a chevron charged with three martlets between three owls. Second, as above. Third, quarterly. 1, a helmet in base; 2 and 3, barré; 4, three helmets, 2 and 1.

Also :

“Here lyeth ye body of WILLIA<sup>7</sup> PRAGELL, who was buried ye xi Avgst, 1579. Here lyeth ye body of JOHN PRAGELL, senior, who was buried ye 21st of Novemb. 1590. Here lyeth the body of RICHARD PRAGELL, who, towards ye relief of ye poore of this parish, left five pounds a yeare by will, to be paid during ye world send. He was buried in ye year of our Lord 1618. Here lieth ye body of JOHN PRAGELL, jun. He was buried Octob. 24, 1633.”

\* Lysons, vol. iv., p. 245.

† Mr. Lysons, p. 263, reads *Ursalin*.

‡ Mr. Lysons says, *for the North*.

"Here lyeth JANE,\* daughter of Thomas† Hill. She was wife unto Thomas Pragell, who had issue, John, Thomas, Clement, and Susan.

"This monument was erected at the charge of the said John and Clement, in honour and love to their parents."

This is on a fresher stone, and well cut; it seems new:

"Repaired by the church-wardens anno Domini, 1788."

Mr. Challen, the sexton, says they then laid out £9 on these two tombs.

In the churchyard, a small distance from the north wall of this church, is a decayed obelisk, now ten feet high, "to the memory of Nathaniel Wickham, M.D., who died Sept. 12, 1727, aged 69," which appears to have been of some note, having the remains of an iron palisade. On the north pedestal are the following lines: [omitted].

On the north plinth:

"NATHANAEL, son of N. Wickham, of Stratford, doctor in physic, died 17 Feb. 1719-20, aged 5 years and 7 weeks."

On the south side of the church stands also a superb monument with a spire, together 12 or 14 feet high. On the south base is:

"JOHN HENNIKER died the 6th of April, 1749, aged 50.

"HANNAH HENNIKER died the 11th January, 1745, aged 51.

"Below here are interred the remains of Mr. JOHN HENNIKER, merchant,‡ late of this parish, and HANNAH, his wife. They were exemplary for their mutual love and affection, and justly esteemed by those who truly knew them during their matrimonial state, which consisted of 31 years. They had six children; three of whom were left to mourn the loss of the best of parents. Their only surviving son, Sir John, in testimony of his duty and gratitude, caused this monument to be erected to their memory."

On the west is:

"Dame ANNE HENNIKER, late the much-loved wife of Sir John Henniker, bart., son of the above John and Hannah, died at Bristol Hot-wells the 18th of July, 1792; and was buried in Rochester cathedral."

(where is a monument, executed by Banks, with a pompous inscription. See vol. lxiv., p. 410).

On the north base of this monument are the names of three daughters of John and Anne Henniker, who died infants about 1752.

Arms, a chevron charged with a mullet of six points between two crescents in chief and an escalop in base, Henniker; impaling, a chevron between three cygnets with wings expanded, Swanson.

In the churchyard, to the south-west, is an altar-tomb, elevated eight or nine feet, with a flaming vase, enriched, thus inscribed.

South front:

"Mr. ROBERT WATTS, late of this parish, died the 2d of February, 1747, aged 42."

\* Mr. Lysons says *Joan*.

† Mr. Lysons says *John*.

‡ John Henniker was a sail-maker in Wapping, and married Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Swanson, of London.

North front :

"ELIZABETH, wife of Robert Watts, died the 20th of September, 1751, aged 73."

Arms, three arrows in pale, charged in chief with three human heads couped in profile; impaling a chevron between three bears' paws erased. Crest, a greyhound sejant, argent.

Yours, etc., A TRAVELLER.

[1815, *Part II.*, pp. 402, 403.]

I send an account of the remains of antiquity at West Ham, in Essex, the result of an excursion a short time since, which I hope will prove acceptable. This is an extensive and pleasantly-situated place about four miles from London, in a north-easterly direction, and still retains some vestiges of the ecclesiastical dignity which once distinguished it, and which raised a flourishing town, now only perpetuated, and the spot marked, by an unimportant village. It was made a market town, and received its charter in the middle of the thirteenth century, which was procured by Robert de Montfichet, whose ancestor, William de Montfichet, founded the Abbey of Stratford Langthorne, in 1135, endowing it with the manor of West Ham, and other estates, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. At the general dissolution it became the property of the Crown, was valued at £652 3s. 1*1/4*d. per annum, and granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Peter Mewtis, Ambassador to the Court of France.

Little more than this seems to be upon record of the founders and establishment of this abbey; and much less is known either of its extent or magnificence. In passing through various families the remnants that were left at the Reformation received gradual diminution till they were wholly demolished, with the foundation, except one small fragment of a door where utility alone, being an entrance to a shed, preserved it. The site is an inconsiderable distance westward of the church, and distinguished by a gateway, which entered its precincts, and several stone and brick walls, in which have been built various fragments of sculptured stone. The east side of the gateway is brick; it had a large plain flat arch in the centre of the same material, which has been nearly cut away to give height for the passage of loaded waggons. The blank wall each side is chequered with dark glazed brick. In a wall connected at the south-east angle a few yards from it are the lower parts of abutments of another gateway. The west side of the standing gate is wholly of wood, with the arch, whose spandrels are carved with various and rich patterns of leaves quite perfect. The mutilated arch of the abbey is in a garden through this gateway, on the south side of the road, and was probably one of the western entrances to the church. The arch is pointed, consisting of a variety of delicate and beautifully-executed mouldings,

the greater part of them destroyed, and supported at the sides by columns, with highly-enriched but now mutilated capitals. The ground has been so much raised that its clear height does not exceed six feet. Near this, in the same garden, are heaps of stones, among them fragments of capitals, bases, columns and mouldings. A little westward of this remain, on the opposite side of the road, is an ancient wall forming the boundary to a field, with two stone arches, formerly windows.

Returning to the church, from this direction you view the most interesting part of it, the tower, which only can be seen amidst trees that nearly inclose the burial-ground. The body has been so much altered at different times that it retains little interesting. The south aisle has been rebuilt from the foundation. The north is partly ancient, but has been much mutilated ; the east end of it is a curious specimen of brick, the arches of the windows, cornices, etc., being of that material, and very perfect. The tower at the west end is in height about 75 feet, and well proportioned, in three stories, and the elevation handsome, having buttresses at the angles for its support. The windows in each story are various in size and ornament. The door and window occupy the lower division ; the former is a pointed arch, under a square architrave, the spandrels are ornamented, and the intersection of the mouldings curious. The window is large, in four compartments, having in the head of the arch regularly disposed ornamental tracery.

The internal architecture of the church is plain ; the aisles are spacious and lofty, separated by flat-pointed arches, resting on single columns. The most ancient monument it contains is in the vestry, at the east end of the north aisle. The lower part is ornamented with quatrefoil turns, within lozenge compartments. At the east end of the south aisle is a monument of the age of Elizabeth. There are likewise several handsome modern monuments. The church is dedicated to All Saints.

West Ham is divided into three wards : Church Street, Stratford Langthorne and Plaistow. It has a charity school, instituted in 1723, in which about sixty boys and girls are educated, and another for clothing and educating forty poor girls.

J. C. B.

### White Roding.

[1800, *Part II.*, pp. 1032, 1033.]

As you thought my views of two of the Roding churches were worthy of a place in your valuable magazine, I have sent two others. (See Plate II.)

White Roding is distant from Hatfield Broad Oak two miles and a half ; from Harlow, Bishop Stortford and Ongar eight miles each ; and from Chelmsford and Dunmow twelve miles. A very good road

leads from this parish to Hatfield Heath. Here are two good shops and a mill, besides two or three good farmhouses. This parish is supposed to have taken the name of White from the whiteness of the church when new, which is still extremely neat. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant. William the Conqueror had this parish as part of his demesnes at the time of the general survey. Here are two manors, the first called White Roding Bury, or Marks, and the other Maskel's Bury. The former stands near the church, though the house is at some distance therefrom. This manor was held for a considerable time by the service of keeping the lanar falcons, or hawks, for heron hawking, and a greyhound trained to make a heron rise, from Michaelmas to the Purification, for the king's use. Maskel's Bury has a mansion, distant from the church about a furlong southward. This seems originally to have been part of the manor of White Roding, from being held of the like service of keeping greyhounds for the king. The rector is the Rev. Sir William Cheere, Bart., who has made the parsonage-house a very elegant and commodious residence.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a fair building, much exceeding all the rest of the Rodings, is of one pace with the chancel, and was once leaded, but is now tiled. A large square tower at the west end, embattled, contains five good bells. Upon the tower is a lofty spire, leaded, which may be seen at a great distance round. In the church is only one monument, which is a very neat modern one, affixed against the north wall, to the memory of the Rev. John Maryon, M.A., some time rector of this parish. The inscription may be seen in the "History of Essex," 8vo., vol. iii., p. 285.

### Willingehall-Dou and Willingehall-Spain.

[1822, Part I., p. 577.]

The singularity of two churches being situate very near each other in the same churchyard induced me to request a view of them in your valuable pages. As no engraving has appeared, I have now much pleasure in communicating a faithful representation (see the plate) taken from the south-west corner of the churchyard, from which spot the south sides of both churches are seen at one and the same view.

Yours, etc., H. C. B.

### WILLINGEHALL-DOU AND WILLINGEHALL-SPAIN.

Two parishes so called, near the south end or extremity of the hundred of Dunmow, in the county of Essex, are distant from Chelmsford nine, from Ongar five, and from Dunmow twelve miles. The situation of these parishes is pleasant and healthy, the soil of various sorts, and well watered. From whence the name Willinge-

hall is derived is not quite certain; perhaps from the Saxon word *pillen*, woollen, and *hall*, denoting the plenty and goodness of wool here. The parishes are distinguished from each other by the appellation of Dou and Spain from their ancient owners.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey they seem to have been but one parish. The two churches stand in the same yard, the reason of which nothing now remaining shows. We find some rare instances of the like, particularly at St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk; at Swaffham, in Cambridgeshire,\* one of which churches (St. Mary's) is pulled down, except the tower; and at Great Wigston, otherwise Wigston Two Steeples, in Leicestershire, though the latter are not so nearly adjoining.

Willingehall-Dou: This church is dedicated to St. Christopher, and consists of a body and chancel, tiled; at the west end is a square embattled tower, containing four bells.

Willingehall-Spain: This church is dedicated to St. Andrew and All Saints (on which account the parish is sometimes called Willingehall All Saints), is smaller than the other, and, as said before, stands in the same churchyard. The north side of this church is parallel with the south side of the other. It is neat, and of one pace with the chancel, with a handsome altar-piece. In a small wooden belfry are two bells. . . .

### Witham.

[1819, Part I., pp. 201—203.]

Permit me to offer you a drawing which I have lately made from the parish church of Witham, in the county of Essex (see Plate I.).

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated on Chipping Hill, about half a mile from the London road. It is rather a spacious building, consisting of a middle pace and two aisles. The chancel is lofty, the inner roof of which is composed of small panels curiously wrought. Both the church and steeple walls are of Roman bricks and flint, except the tower, which, containing six bells, used to be of timber; but in the year 1743 it was rebuilt with bricks. This church may vie in neatness with most others in the county of Essex. Between the years 1701 and 1706 the sum of £314 8s. for repairs was collected under the care, and partly by the charge of, the vicar, Dr. Warly, who himself contributed upwards of £29. The names of the subscribers are painted upon boards, which were fixed on one side of the pulpit; but they have since been removed and fastened to the wall in the north aisle. An organ was also given by Dr. Warly, with this proviso: that it should continue to be used as long as the parishioners should think fit; otherwise to be removed, by the consent of the diocesan, to any church or chapel the then vicar (Dr. Warly) or his heirs should nominate. This organ, how-

\* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxv., i., p. 297.

ever, is still in use, though it is now much impaired by the hand of Time.

In the year 1805 an additional gallery was erected on the south side of the church, which will contain about 250 persons. The pews of the nave, north and south aisles, are of a uniform construction, corresponding with the pulpit and reading-desk, which are situated on the left of the middle pace in going to the altar. Here the Lord's Prayer, Decalogue, and Creed are well painted in gilt upon tables neatly decorated, and which are affixed to the wainscot on each side of the communion-table. The whole church, I guess, will contain about 1,700 persons.

#### MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Within the rails of the altar, on a stone slab, in capital letters :

“Here lyeth the body of Robert Tinly, Doctor in Divinity, late Vicar of this Church, and Prebendary and Archdeacon of Ely; who, for his great learning and integrity of life, was a worthy light in God's Church. He dyed Nov. 25, 1616.”

In a niche in the wall on the south side of the chancel are two figures elegantly carved, with this inscription in capitals :

“Here lyeth Mary, daughter and sole heire of Sir Thomas Nevell, of Holt, in the county of Leyceter, knight, and Dame Clare, his wife, daughter and co-heire of Raff Nevell, of Thronton Bridge, in the county of Yorke, esquier; dissended by both father and mother from th' auncient and honorable name of Nevell, of Rabie, from whom Therles of Westmoreland are also dissended, was first married to Thomas Smethe, esquier, the second sonne of Sir John Smethe, knight, sometime one of the Barons of th' exchecuer; and she had by him 5 sones and 2 daughters, which Thomas Smethe dyed xth of March 1584, in the 6 yere of Queen Elizabeth. Her second husband was Francis Harve, one of the sones of John Harve, of Inkeworth, in the county of Suffolk, esquier, and the same Francis Harve was one of the honorable band of the Gentlemen Pencioners to the Queen's most excellent Majestie, and there continued, and kept house in worshippfull estate and creditt, at Cressing Temple, in the county of Essex, the space of xxvii. yeaeres. And she departed this worlde the xxiii of January 1592, and lyeth buried under this tombe, made by the said Francis Harve, Justice of Peace and Quorum in the same shier, 1593.”

Arms : Quarterly, first and fourth, gules, a bend argent, charged with 3 trefoils vert. 2nd, Sable, a lion rampant, argent in a bordure gobony of the second and first. 3rd, Argent, a chief vert, charged with a cross taw between 2 mullets pierced or.

On a mural monument near to the above :

“M. S. Viri dignissimi et ab omnibus bene meriti, multumque desiderati, Gulielmi East, de Medio Templo, Armigeri, qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham, Jeremie Gough Civis Londinensis unicam Filiam. Ex quâ Filias quatuor (quarum tres, Maria, Sara, et Anna, è cunabulis premittuntur: quarta vero, Martha, Philippo Parker, Baronetto, inque hujus regni Comitijs Senatori, nupsit); Et filios duos, Gulielmum natu majorem, unicae Filie Georgij Cook Militis, in Curiâ Domini Regis de Banco Protonotarij Capitalis, matrimonio junctum; Alterum, Gilbertum, de eodem Templo, adhuc coelibem, suscepit.

“Occasum in Terris, in Cœlis vero Ortum splendidum (tantæ integratatis præ-

mium) et æternum Sabbatum, Die Sabbati iv. Id. Martij, Anno Ærae Christianæ MDCCXXVI. annum agens septuagesimum tertium, felicissime obtinuit."

Arms: East, sable, a chevron between 3 nags' heads, erased argent. Gough, a fesse between 3 boars' heads erased, charged with a lion rampant.

On a black mural, to the left of the above:

"Near this place lieth interred the Rev. George Lisle, Minister of the Gospel, and late Rector of Riuenall, who died in the 75th year of his age; buried March 27th, 1687: as also Ann, his wife, who died in the 70th year of her age: buried the 21st of February 1696-7."

Arms: A fesse dancette between 3 spread eagles, with 2 heads.

At the east end of the nave is a marble monument with this inscription:

"Juxta hoc Marmor

Condite sunt reliquiae Roberti Barwell, Generosi, filij D'nj Roberti et Marthæ Barwell, plusquam Annos bis octoginta enumerantur; Ipse tamen, proh dolor! subito apoplexie ictui succubuit anno salutis 1697, Julij 27, ætatis sue 44. In uxorem sibi ascivit Saram, Josephi Newman, Gen. de Colcestria filiam; quatuor supersunt liberi, duo filij, totidemq; filiæ, ipsi charissimi, New manus, Rober. Sarah, et Martha, qui præmatura bonæ indolis edunt specimina. Primo-genitus Pietatis ergo hoc posuit Monumentum." [Verses omitted.]

Arms: Quarterly, azure. 1st and 4th, on a bend or, 3 stars sable 2nd and 3rd, chevron invected or, between 3 griffins segreant or.

A little to the left of the above are two recumbent figures upon an altar-tomb, opposite to which is a mural, with this inscription in capitals:

"Monumentum

Johannis Southcotte, nuper vnius Jüsticiary' d'nae Elizabethæ Reginæ ad Placita cora' ipsa tene'da assignati, qui prædictvm iudicij locum 23 annos integros tenebat. Duxit in uxore' Elizabeth' Robins, ex civitate Londinensi orta, et ex illa xiii vscepit soboles, ex quibus tres v'vi solummodo supersunt, scilicet Johannes filius svvs et hæres, Martha nupta Francisco Stonour armigero; et Anna in coniugem data Francisco Cvrso armigero. Postquam annos septuaginta quatuor plvs minus compleverat, in Christo obdormivit xviii die Aprilis, anno D'ni 1585."

Arms: Quarterly. 1st, Argent, a chevron gules, between 3 blackbirds proper. 2nd, Argent, on a fess sable, between 3 blackbirds proper, 3 stars proper. 3rd, Azure, 3 oars erect proper. 4th, Argent, a lion rampant gules; a chief azure. On a pale to the fess point, azure, a bend engrailed between 2 cotices argent.

In the north aisle are several slabs, one of which is thus inscribed:

"To the memory of the late Right Hon. William Lord Stourton, who departed this life the 3d of October, 1781, aged 77. R. I. P."

Arms: Sable, a bend or, between 6 fountains proper.

Near to the above:

"Here lye the bodies of Mr. W. Bartlett, surgeon, and Elizabeth his wife. He departed this life the 27th of Sept. 1725, aged 51. She departed this life the 25th of Aug. 1719, aged 43."

On a mural marble monument at the end of the north aisle :

“ Here lyes the Rev. Jonas Warley, D.D. Archdeacon of Colchester, Prebendary of Cantlows, Vicar of Witham, and sometime Fellow of Clare-hall, in Cambridge.”

Middle aisle :

“ To the memory of Archibald Douglas, esq. General of his Majesty’s forces, and Colonel of the 13th regt. of dragoons, who departed this life on the 8th day of Nov. 1778, aged 65, &c. &c. &c.”

Arms : Argent, a heart gules, crowned imperially ; or, on a chief azure, 3 mullets of the first.

In the south aisle, beneath the stairs leading to the gallery, on a stone slab :

“ Heare lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Wall, of Witham, gent. deceased June the 28th, 1664 ; aged 40 yeares 6 months.”

Near to the above :

“ Here lyes the body of Mary Walker, widow, who departed this life the 12t day of December, 1724, aged 68 yeares.”

On a mural at the end of the south aisle :

“ At her own desire, near this place, lyeth the body of Mary, the wife of John Wright, who departed this life the 21st of Aug. 1727, aged 43.”

S. DUNN.

### Woodford.

[1795, *Part II.*, p. 809.]

Tradition points out Hereford House, of which you have a view in Plate I., fig 1, to have been the residence of the Earl of Essex, beheaded in Queen Elizabeth’s reign. It afterwards became the property of Devereux, Viscount Hereford, whose family till within these few years resided there. It then became the property of R. Moxon, Esq., who was formerly steward to the family ; and is now (alas ! for human grandeur) converted into a poor-house for the parish of Woodford. It has nothing particularly interesting inside or out to recommend it to the antiquary, except its being the residence of that unfortunate nobleman whose name stands so conspicuous in history. In the neighbourhood is Herts, the seat of Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, Esq., formerly a favourite hunting retreat of King James I. ; and Queen Elizabeth’s lodge, said to have been her hunting-lodge, now the property of — Heathcote, Esq., in which was a small but valuable collection of pictures.

T. P.

[1828, *Part I.*, p. 208.]

There is a remarkable large old house, now standing at Woodford in Essex, called Grove House, said to have been inhabited by the Earl of Essex in Queen Elizabeth’s reign.

One of the rooms in particular is ornamented with a ceiling very rich and in fine preservation, containing the queen’s arms and other

curious decorations. This fine old specimen is intended to be pulled down this spring, and I hope will induce some friend by his pencil and pen to secure some particulars before it is demolished. It appears Queen Elizabeth had a hunting-lodge at the same time in the forest at Chingford, about two miles off, now standing, and still called by her name. Grove House was formerly a school kept by Mr. Truby, and latterly by Mr. Cooke. The supposed date of its erection is in brickwork at the back of one of the chimneys.

Yours, etc., R. K.

[1833, *Part II.*, pp. 393, 394.]

The house, which is represented in the Plate, stood on the open common at Woodford in Essex, and was demolished as recently as the autumn of 1832. It was situated at some distance from the north side of the London road, at the corner of Snake's Lane, was called Grove House, and was traditionally said to have been a hunting-seat of the Earl of Essex—of Robert Devereux, I suppose, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth.\* A portion of the north wall of this mansion still, I am informed, remaining bears a shield sculptured in stone, and charged with the inscription

“L  
I. B. 1580.”

These initials, together with the arms of the Companies of Merchant-Adventurers and Grocers, which will be subsequently noticed, seem to show it was rather built for the country villa of a wealthy citizen.

This venerable rural lodge, like all our larger houses of the olden time, was distinguished by the number of its gables aligning with its front. It had, among several others, three apartments: one distinguished by the traditional or perhaps fanciful appellation of the ball-room; another by that of the banqueting-room; a third, from its wainscotted walls, the oaken chamber. The ball-room was a long gallery, the style of which assimilated with naval architecture, as may be seen in the engraving. On that part of the walls of this room, which united at an angle with the ceiling, were, in twelve compartments, as many subjects of rural life painted in fresco. Six of these paintings remained tolerably perfect, while the others exhibited only a few traces of their former existence, or were obliterated by a coat of whitewash, with which the whole in modern days had been covered, owing to the following remarkable circumstances. The old mansion had been occupied as a school, and the master had made this spacious gallery the dormitory of his scholars. When the children went to bed by twilight in the long summer evenings, these figures on the walls so disturbed their infant imaginations that they could not settle themselves to repose. The pedagogue was no antiquary,

\* The same tradition was attached to Hereford House, afterwards the poor-house, at Woodford.

and the phantoms were exorcised by the plasterer's brush. In the course of subsequent years the crazy mansion was left empty and abandoned, the whitewash peeled from the walls, and the shadows in German fresco again made their appearance. What remained perfect of these limnings has been preserved by a young lady of taste,\* by whose permission I contribute one of them for the graphic illustration of these notes, regretting that your page cannot find room for the whole of the subjects which she has preserved. The first of these is a hay-making, the mowers busily employed, others regaling themselves with the contents of a flask. The second, a farmyard, with sheep-shearing. The third, the reaping of a field of wheat, and making it up into sheaves. The fourth, gathering apples in an orchard. In the background of this subject appears one of the strongly-fortified towns of Germany, its bastions, ravelins, curtains, and covered ways, a fine cathedral church (which might perhaps be identified by a continental traveller) rises above the lines, and completes the picture. The subject of the fifth division is the felling trees in the winter-season. The last compartment of these paintings is that represented in the engraving ; it exhibits a sort of *conversazione campestre*, in the front, as we may suppose, of the stately mansion of the lord of the domain where the rural occupations before detailed have taken place in their respective seasons. A gentleman of the company plays on the violin, a lady sings from a music-book, another cavalier touches the guitar, a third is chanting like the lady from written notes, another female strikes the harp, a domestic attends with refreshments. The picture bears the initials D. M. C., and date 1617. The D and C are placed monogrammatically over the first and last limb of the M. Was this the mark of any known artist of the time ? We proceed to the apartment styled the banqueting-room.

Over the fireplace were carved in stone the arms of Queen Elizabeth, supported by the lion and Tudor dragon, surrounded by the garter and its motto ; at the bottom the royal motto *Dieu et mon droit*, on either side E. R., with a rose and fleur-de-lis. On the compartments of the fretted ceiling were banded wreaths of laurel encircling the royal arms, crown, and garter ; also an escutcheon with angles terminating in scrolls bearing wavy, on a chief quarterly, four roses and two lions passant, the arms of the Company of Merchant Adventurers. In the oaken chamber over the doorways were shields bearing a cross ermine charged with a crescent, between four goats ; also a chevron between nine cloves, the arms of the Grocers' Company.

On the pediments, with which the balusters of the staircase were

\* This young lady was the pupil of Mr. Henry Stothard, teacher of drawing and modelling, himself a pupil of the late Mr. Flaxman. To him I am indebted for various local particulars relative to Grove House, which I had not the opportunity of obtaining in person previously to its demolition.

connected, stood two representations of those giant green men or *hombres salvagios*, which either in pasteboard or wood were the marshalmen of every pageant, the protectors, on occasions of grand state, of every mansion in a time so affectedly romantic. Such a savage of the woods, “with an oaken plant plucked up by the roots in his hand, himself all foregrown in moss and ivy,”\* welcomed the maiden queen on her return to the towers of Killingworth from the chase. Such were the guardians of London’s civic hall, Gog and Magog ; though really most powerless cyclops, for we read in an old record cited by Strutt,† that the mayor and aldermen were obliged occasionally to dispense for their service some pennyworths of poisoned paste to prevent their being eaten by the rats ! The maces of the mimic giants of Grove House were of formidable proportion compared with the figures, and furnished with gnarled knobs ; when similar forms were animated in pageants by concealed living actors, their maces, we learn, were sometimes stuffed with fireworks, which exploding at intervals during their processional march, the weapons of these mighty whifflers‡ kept the admiring crowd at a respectful distance.

The giants at Grove House were not of such edible materials, being carved out of solid oak ; they were, however, giants in miniature, being but 2 feet 6 inches high. So much were they respected, that in all leases of the mansion, it was provided they should never be removed. Time, however, and innovation have dislodged these ancient sentinels from their guard ; and this brief sketch may serve to rescue them and a relic of our domestic antiquities from utter oblivion, both which appear to me to have well deserved a better fate.

A. J. K.

[1789, Part II., pp. 583, 584.]

The seat of Jervoise Clerk Jervoise, Esq., at Woodford, Essex, delineated in Plate I., is situated at a considerable distance from the road, about eight miles and three-quarters from London, behind several rows of beautiful elms, which form an evening walk for the gentry of the village. It is called Hearts, and was built in the year 1617 by Sir Humphry Handforth, Master of the Robes to King James I. That monarch was much attached to this house, and used to breakfast here frequently when he took the diversion of hunting

\* *Vide* “Laneham’s Letter.”

† Introduction to “Sports and Pastimes.”

‡ Whiffler, an officer who leads the way in processions.

“Which like a mighty whiffler ‘fore the King,

Seems to prepare his way.”—Shakespeare, “Henry V.”

“Whifflers and stafflers on foot.”—Butler, “Hudibras.”

The term, in its strict and original sense, signified a piper, from the Saxon *pæflep*. A single fife leads the way in that most ancient of all pageants, the coronation procession.

on Epping Forest. By marriage it became the property of the Onslow family. Arthur Onslow, Esq., so famous in the House of Commons as Speaker, and for several Parliaments, was born here; his brother the General, and several children likewise.

When the Onslows removed to an estate near Guildford, in Surrey, this was sold to Mr. Sherman, a linen-draper in Cheapside. After his decease his daughter sold it, in 1722, to Mrs. Warner, widow of Mr. John Warner, a banker near Temple Bar, who left it to her younger son, Richard Warner, Esq., in 1743, and he left it to his only niece, married, in 1763, to Jervoise Clerk Jervoise, Esq., member for the county of Hants, in whose possession it now remains. The house is furnished with a choice collection of paintings by eminent masters, and a good library of books, with many choice articles worthy to be seen by the lovers of antiquity. The gardens are laid out with rural and elegant taste.

There is a large and intricate maze, and a thatched house in the middle, with lines Latin and English emblematic of the situation, which, I am sorry to observe, are falling to decay. There is likewise an artificial ruin of an abbey, which does honour to the designer. The walls, which are entwined with ivy, are decorated with Gothic windows and painted glass; the broken arches and romantic disposition of the ruins are so artfully contrived as to make the observer imagine it is in reality what it artificially means. In short, the house is so curious, and the gardens, etc., so delightful, as to have been honoured at different periods with the presence of royalty.

Yours, etc.,                   A LOVER OF ANTIQUITY.

### Writtle.

[1795, Part I., pp. 390, 391.]

At Writtle, in Essex, near Chelmsford, is a large handsome church, standing on high ground, about a mile out of the turnpike road. In the chancel is a very whimsical monument, the expense of which must have been considerable. On the north side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which are carved three shields of arms. That in the middle is: 5 pellets on a chief, and beneath a martlet. Those on each side have the same arms for the husband, impaling different ones for the wife; whence I suppose that he had two wives. There is no inscription. Over this is the monument. A whole-length figure of an angel in a female habit, with expanded wings, stands on a rock, on which is inscribed, "Petrica erat XPS." On the angel's head is the sun, on which is written, "Sol & Justitia"; in the left hand is a sickle. At the foot of the rock is ripe wheat-corn standing, through which is twisted a riband, and on it, "Si non moriatur, non reviviscit." On each side the rock is a pilaster, on which are carved harrows, rakes, spades, scythes, and other implements of husbandry. Over these "Vos estis Dei agricultura." On each side the pilaster

sits an angel, dressed like the first, but having a broad flat hat on the head, which is reclined on one hand, the other hanging carelessly down. Underneath, "Messores nos sevit fovit lavit coget renovabit congregabunt." Below this is an open flat wicker basket (such as, I think, is used in winnowing to throw up the corn to the man); in the middle of it is a tablet thus inscribed:

"M. S. EDWARDUS PINCHON et DOROTHEA WESTON, una olim caro, unum nunc cadaver, hoc in tumulo Christum expectat. Vixere singulare erga Deum fide, pari inter se concordia, nec aliâ erga homines charitate. Hoc si filio mestissâ dicenti non credis, interroga viciniam. Interim cave mali quicquam de illis dicas, nam etiam mortui benè audiunt."

The wings of the angels, their hats, the sun, the implements of husbandry, and the wheat are all gilt. No date appears.

On the south side of the chancel is a good bust of Sir John Comyns in a full wig; part of his robe, and the collar worn by the barons of the exchequer are expressed. On each side stands an urn encircled with an elegant festoon. Underneath is this inscription:

"Near this place lies interred the body of that truly great and good man the Right Hon. Sir JOHN COMYNS, knt., late lord chief baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, universally esteemed one of the brightest ornaments of the bench, and the greatest lawyers of his time, who departed this life on the 13th day of November, 1740, aged 73." [Epitaph omitted.]

In the north windows are some small remains of painted glass, but nothing perfect; no arms amongst them. The font is uncommonly plain. There are many gravestones and mural monuments. Amongst the former are two or three with brass figures; and against the wall, at the east end, is a brass tablet of a man and his wife kneeling; name, Hunt; date, time of Queen Elizabeth. I had not time to copy more.

Hylands is a handsome house, built by the Chief Baron, in the adjoining parish of Widford. It now belongs to the son of the gentleman who erected the monument, and who died in 1760. The Chief Baron (Morant says, in his "History of Essex") was descended from a family of that name of Dagenham, in Essex; was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and was of Lincoln's Inn; made a sergeant June 8th, 1705; baron of the exchequer November 4th, 1726, and knighted; justice of the common pleas February 5th, 1735-36; chief baron of the exchequer July 8th, 1738. He represented Maldon in the fourth Parliament of King William. He was thrice married, but died without issue. . . .

His reports were also published after his death.

VI. A.

[1800, *Part I.*, p. 473.]

*April 4th.*—This day, at noon, the north-west corner of the venerable tower of Writtle Church, Essex, which had shown for

some time past evident marks of decay, and had been at different times very injudiciously repaired, came down with a most tremendous crash. The remainder of the tower, having lost the support of this corner and its buttresses, opened to the eye of the astonished beholder a scene which imagination alone can form. The bells were seen hanging in the steeple, suspended in the shattered and momentary crumbling fragments of the then still venerable pile ; the clock revolved in an unusual manner ; and thus rested the scene till twelve at night, about which time the north part of the east and the whole of the west side bent to the hand of Time, hurling in its course the bells and clockwork, and converted in an instant that once majestic fabric into ruins. The jangling of the bells was to the inhabitants a sure sign of its total destruction. The body of the church previous to that moment had received no damage ; but a part of the east side of the tower falling upon the roof, forced its way through to the singing-gallery, carrying in its course vast sheets of lead, the weight whereof, and the immense force of the stones from the tower (which was about 28 yards in height), dealt destruction in their course, crushing to atoms the gallery and seats beneath, but left the church fit, and still used, for divine service. The humble residents of a cottage near the church very reluctantly quitted their dwelling ten minutes before the fall of the ruins, which levelled it to the ground.

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Papers omitted :—

- 1804, part ii., p. 731, a Grammar School in Essex.
- 1813, part i., p. 429, Gosfield Hall.
- 1849, part i., pp. 194-5, Greenstead.
- 1859, part ii., pp. 401-4, date of Waltham Abbey Church.
- 1860, part i., pp. 55-77, Waltham Church.
- „ part i., pp. 154-158, Waltham Abbey Church.
- 1861, part i., pp. 184-188, Waltham Abbey.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* :

*Prehistoric* :—Tumuli at Borough Hills, animal remains at Harwich and Ilford, bronze weapons at Rayne, human remains at Romford, caves near Tilbury, earthwork at Walbury. *Archæology*, part i., 12, 16, 17, 31, 74, 129, 143, 273-275.

*Roman* :—Discoveries at Bartlow Hills, Billericay, Bradwell, Chelmsford, Chesterford, Colchester, East Ham, Hazeleigh, North Ockenden, Ravenhall, and Witham. *Romano-British Remains*, i., 66-81.

*Architectural Antiquities* at Chipping Ongar, Gosfield Hall, Greenstead and Waltham. *Arch. Antiq.*, i., 314-16, 346-9, 347, 373, 374, 380 ; ii., 6, 35-36, 265.

*Dialect* :—Local expressions, *Dialect and Wordlore*, 25.

*Folklore* :—Ash-tree superstition, witchcraft, customs at Chingford, Dunmow and Hornchurch. *Popular Superstition*, 186, 231 ; *Manners and Customs*, 198, 200-203, 220, 221.



*Gloucestershire.*





## GLoucestershire.

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[1817, *Part I.*, pp. 409-414.]

### ANCIENT STATE AND REMAINS.

*British Inhabitants.*—Dobuni.

*Roman Province.*—*Flavia Cæsariensis.* *Stations.*—Glevum, Gloucester; Durocornovium, Cirencester; Abone, Clifton, or Aust: Trajectus, Oldbury.

*Saxon Heptarchy.*—Mercia.

*Antiquities.*—Woodchester and Cirencester Roman remains; Norbury and Amberley encampments; Gloucester and Bristol cathedrals; St. Mary Redcliff in Bristol, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Fairford, Quenington, Stroud, Campden, and Elkstone Churches; Hales Abbey; Lantony Priory; Berkeley, Beverstone, St. Briavels, Sudeley, and Thornbury Castles; Southam House.

There were four mitred abbeys in this county, *viz.*, St. Peter's at Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe, and Cirencester; no other county had more than two: whence, perhaps, was derived the proverb, "As sure as God's in Gloucestershire," being considered as pre-eminently there.

St. Peter's, in Gloucester, was founded in 680 by Wolphere, the first Christian King of Mercia. Within the walls of its church—the present cathedral—were interred Osric, King of Northumberland; Ethelred, Duke of Mercia, and his wife, Ethelfleda, the heroic daughter of Alfred; Robert, Duke of Normandy, eldest son of the Conqueror; and Edward II. The east window is the largest in England, the glass being 78 feet 10 inches by 35 feet 6 inches. Here is a curious whispering-gallery. The great bell weighs 6,500 lb.

Tewkesbury Abbey was founded in 715, by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, Mercian earls. In its stately church had sepulture Brictric, King of Wessex; Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester, the conqueror of Glamorgan; Edward, son of Henry VI.; George, Duke of

Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and his wife Isabel, daughter of the "king-making" Earl of Warwick. The west window is inserted under a most beautiful circular receding arch.

Winchcombe Abbey, now wholly destroyed, was founded in 798, by Renulf, King of Mercia, who, with his son and successor Kenelm (murdered by his sister Quendrida), was buried there.

Cirencester Abbey was founded in 1117, by Henry I. The famous Alexander Nequam, or Neckham, was its seventh abbot, and died there 1217.

The beautifully painted windows of Fairford Church were placed there by its founder, John Tame, a merchant of London, one of whose vessels captured them in 1492 on board a Flemish ship bound for Italy.

In Hales Abbey lie the remains of its founder, Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, with his wife Senchia, sister to Eleanor, queen of Henry III.; and his son Edmund, Earl of Cornwall.

At Sudeley, September 5, 1548, died and was buried Queen Catharine Parr.

In Bristol were buried St. Jordanus, sent by Pope Gregory with Augustin to convert the Saxons; Gildas, our most ancient English historian; and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, general, and brother to the Empress Maud. The cathedral was founded in 1140, by Robert Fitzharding, younger son of the King of Denmark, who had sepulture therein. The beautiful church of St. Mary Redcliff was founded in 1292, by Robert de Burton, six times Mayor of Bristol, and rebuilt in 1456 by William Canynges, the Bristol Gresham, celebrated in the poems said by Chatterton to have been found in an old chest in this church, and written by a monk named Rowley.

#### PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

*Rivers.*—Upper or Warwickshire Avon, Lower or Bristol Avon, Little or Berkeley Avon, Badgworth, Caron, Chilt, Churne, Colne, Evenlode, Frome, Isborne, Isis, Lech, Leden, Severn, Stour, Stroud, Switiate, Thames (whose source is near Cotes), Windrush, and Wye.

*Inland Navigation.*—Thames and Severn Canal, which passes through a tunnel near Saperton, 2 miles and 5 furlongs long, and terminates near Lechlade, where, November 19, 1789, a vessel for the first time passed from the Severn into the Thames; Hereford and Gloucester Canal, which at Oxenhall enters a tunnel of 2,170 yards long; Thames and Isis, Stroudwater Berkeley, Lydney canals; Severn, Wye, Frome, and Isis rivers.

*Eminences and Views.*—Cotswold and Stroudwater Hills; Kymin Naval Temple; Churchdown and Newnham Churches; Tower of Gloucester Cathedral; Cleeve Cloud; Iccombe and Willersley

Camps ; Beacon, Birdlip, Breedon, Broadway, Crickley, Frocester, Fryson, Kinsborow, King's Weston, Matson, May, Maeon or Meen, Rodborough, Sodbury, Sponebed, Stanway, Stinchcomb, and Tog Hills.

*Natural Curiosities.*—The Buckstone, near the Kymin ; Penpark Hole ; St. Vincent's rocks ; Cheltenham, Clifton, and Gloucester medicinal waters ; vales of Evesham, Gloucester, and Berkeley ; Forest of Dean ; numerous extraneous fossils, particularly *Cornua Ammonis*, *Conchæ Rugosæ*, *Asteriæ Astroites*, *Belemnites*, *Coralloids*, *Anomiæ*, and *Cochleæ*.

*Public Edifices.*—Gloucester Shire Hall, Infirmary, County Gaol on Mr. Howard's plan ; Bristol Exchange and Commercial Rooms.

*Seats.*—Badminton and Stoke, Duke of Beaufort, lord-lieutenant of the county ; Barnsley Park, James Musgrave, Esq. ; Barrington Park, Rev. Mr. Price ; Batsford Park, Lord Redesdale ; Berkeley Castle, Earl of Berkeley ; Blaze Castle, J. P. Harford, Esq. ; Charlton House, W. Hunt Prinne, Esq. ; Corse Court, Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq. ; Doddington Park, Christopher Codrington, Esq. ; Dyrham, William Blaythwaite, Esq. ; Fairford, John Raymond Barker, Esq. ; Flaxley Abbey, Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart. ; Gatcomb Park, Edward Sheppard, Esq. ; Hampton Park, Philip Sheppard, Esq., Hempstead House, Daniel Lysons, Esq. ; Henbury, T. Daniel, Esq. ; High Meadow House, Viscount Gage ; Highnam Court, Sir Berkeley William Guise, Bart. ; King's Weston, Lord de Clifford ; Knowle, Samuel Worral, Esq. ; Lydney Park, Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst ; Matson House, William Fendall, Esq. ; Miserden Park, Sir Edward Baynton Sandys, Bart. ; Oakley Grove, Earl Bathurst ; Prestbury Park, Hon. Berkeley Craven ; Prinknash Park, Bayley Howell, Esq. ; Randcomb Park, Bishop of Durham ; Rodborough, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. ; Sezincote, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. ; Sherborne House, Lord Sherborne ; Southam House, Thomas Bagshot de la Bere ; Stowell Park, T. Penrice, Esq. ; Toddington Hall, Charles Hanbury Tracey, Esq. ; Tortworth Court, Lord Ducie ; Whitcombe Park, Sir William Hicks, Bart. ; Williamstrip Park, Michael Hicks Beach, Esq.

*Produce.*—Cheese, cider, butter, coal, turnips, fish, sheep, pigs, timber, freestone, iron, corn, gypsum, limestone, tophus or puffstone, pyrites, crystals called Bristol diamonds.

*Manufactures.*—Woollen cloth, rugs, carpets, blankets, stockings, bar iron, wire, edge tools, pins, nails, brass, vitriol, minium or red lead, sal ammoniac, zinc, glass, hats, refined sugar, snuff, soap.

#### HISTORY.

A.D. 577, at Dyrham, Britons defeated and three of their princes slain by Ceaulin, King of Wessex.

A.D. 687, at Campden, the Saxon kings met to consult on the best mode of carrying on war with the Britons.

A.D. 940, at Gloucester, October 26, Athelstan died.

A.D. 948, at Pucklechurch, May 26, Edmund I. mortally stabbed at a feast by Leolf, a robber.

A.D. 1016, on the Isle of Alney, single combat between Edmund Ironside and Canute terminated by an offer from Canute to divide the kingdom.

A.D. 1093, to Gloucester came Malcolm III. of Scotland, to treat with William Rufus.

A.D. 1141, in Bristol Castle Stephen confined for nine months, till exchanged for the Earl of Gloucester, brother of the Empress Maud.

A.D. 1216, at Gloucester, October 28, Henry III. crowned.

A.D. 1241, in Bristol Castle, died the Princess Eleanor, commonly called the "Damsel of Brittany," after a confinement of forty years.

A.D. 1263, Gloucester, under Sir Macé de Besile, governor for Henry III., taken by the Barons.

A.D. 1279, at Gloucester, were enacted by Parliament those laws connected with the statute of Quo Warranto, known under the appellation of "The Statutes of Gloucester."

A.D. 1327, at Berkeley Castle, September 22, Edward II. most cruelly murdered.

A.D. 1400, at Cirencester, conspiracy against Henry IV. suppressed, the Duke of Surrey and Earl of Salisbury being taken and beheaded by the inhabitants.

A.D. 1461, at Bristol, Edward IV. saw Sir Baldwin Fulford pass to execution: the subject of "The Bristowe Tragedie," by Chatterton, in "Rowley's Poems."

A.D. 1471, at Tewkesbury, May 4, Lancastrians totally defeated—Marquis of Dorset, Earl of Devon, Lord Wenlock, and 3,000 men slain; Margaret of Anjou, her son Prince Edward, and the General the Duke of Somerset taken prisoners by Edward IV. After the battle Prince Edward murdered by the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, and the Duke of Somerset beheaded.

A.D. 1497, from Bristol sailed the expedition under Sebastian Cabot (fitted out by the inhabitants), which discovered America.

A.D. 1555, at Gloucester, February 9, John Hooper, the second Bishop of Gloucester, burnt.

A.D. 1642-3, Cirencester, under Colonel Fettiplace, February 2, stormed by Prince Rupert, who took 1,200 prisoners. At Highnam, March 19, Major-General Brett, Lord John Somerset, and nearly 2,000 Royalists surprised and taken by Sir William Waller.

A.D. 1643, Bristol, under Colonel Fiennes, July 27, surrendered to Prince Rupert. Gloucester successfully defended by Colonel Massie against Charles I. and Prince Rupert, until relieved, August 26, by the Earl of Essex.

A.D. 1645, Bristol, under Prince Rupert, September 10, after a feeble defence, surrendered to Sir William Fairfax.

A.D. 1648, at Bristol, William Cann, its Mayor, the first who proclaimed "that there was no king in England, and that the successors of Charles I. were traitors."

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Atkins, Sir Robert, Lord Chief Baron, 1621.

Atkins, Sir Robert, historian of the county, Saperton, 1646.

Ballard, George, antiquary, Campden, 1715.

Bedford, Arthur, divine, Tiddesham, 1668.

Benefield, Sebastian, Calvinistic divine, Prestonbury, 1559.

Biddle, John, Unitarian, Wotton-under-Edge, 1615.

Bisse, Philip, Bishop of Hereford, Oldbury, 1670.

Boteler, Sir Ralph, founder of Sudeley Castle, Lord Treasurer to Henry VI.

Bradley, James, astronomer royal, Sherborn, 1692.

Bristol, John de, converted Jew, first Hebrew lecturer at Oxford (flor. temp. Edward III.).

Bristol, Ralph de, Bishop of Kildare, biographer (died 1232).

Cabot, Sebastian, discoverer of America, Bristol, 1467.

Cantelupe, Nicholas, Prior of Northampton, historian, Gloucester (flor. temp. Henry VI.).

Canton, John, natural philosopher, Stroud, 1718.

Canyns, William, benefactor, Bristol, 1405.

Capell, Richard, author of "Temptations," Gloucester (died 1655).

Carpenter, John, Bishop of Worcester, Westbury (died 1475).

Cartwright, William, poet and dramatic writer, Northway, 1611.

Chamberlayne, Edward, author of "Angliæ Notitia," Odington, 1616.

Chatterton, Thomas, poet, Bristol, 1752.

Chedworth, John, Bishop of Lincoln (died 1471).

Child, William, musician, Bristol, 1705.

Cirencester, Richard of, compiler of "Roman Itinerary" (died 1400).

Claudianus, Osbernum, commentator on the Pentateuch, Gloucester (flor. 1140).

Clutterbuck, Richard, blind mechanic, Rodborough, 1638.

Codrington, Robert, Parliamentarian, voluminous writer, 1601.

Colston, Edward, benefactor, Bristol, 1636.

Corbet, John, Nonconformist divine and historian, Gloucester (died 1680).

Coxeter, Thomas, collector, Lechlade, 1689.

Draper, Sir William, conqueror of Manilla, antagonist of Junius, Bristol (died 1787).

Eliot, Hugh, in 1527 discovered Newfoundland, Bristol.

Estcourt, Richard, actor and dramatic writer, Tewkesbury, 1668.

Fowler, Edward, Bishop of Gloucester, Westerleigh, 1632.

Fowler, John, learned printer, Bristol (died 1579).

Fox, Edward, Bishop of Hereford, statesman, Dursley (died 1538).

Gloucester, Benedict of, biographer of St. Dubricius (flor. 1120).

Gloucester, Robert of, historical poet (flor. temp. Henry II.).

Graves, Richard, author of "The Spiritual Quixote," Mickleton, 1715.

Grocyne, William, first Grecian professor at Oxford, Bristol, 1440.

Guise, Rachel, Lady Bradshaigh, Richardson's correspondent (died 1743).

Guise, William, orientalist, divine, Abblond's Court, 1653.

Gwinnett, Richard, poet, Great Shurdington (died 1717).

Hale, Sir Matthew, chief justice, Alderley, 1600.

Hales, Alexander of, "Doctor Irrefragabilis," author of "Sum of Divinity" (died 1245).

Hales, Thomas of, schoolman (flor. temp. Edward III.).

Harmer, John, Greek professor, Churchdown, 1595.

Harris, Robert, Parliamentarian divine, Campden.

Harris, Walter, physician, Gloucester, 1651.

Hele, Thomas, writer of French plays, 1740.

Huntingdon, Robert, Bishop of Raphoe, orientalist, Deerhurst, 1636.

Kyrle, John, Pope's "Man of Ross," Whitehouse, Dymmock, 1637.

Lewis, John, biographer, topographer, and divine, Bristol, 1675.

Matthew, Tobias, Archbishop of York, Bristol, 1546.

Merret, Christopher, physician and naturalist, Winchcombe, 1614.

Moore, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Gloucester (died 1804).

More, Thomas de la, warrior and author (flourished 1326).

Neale, Thomas, Hebrew professor, chaplain to Bishop Bonner, Yate, 1540.

Norton, Thomas, alchemist, Bristol (died 1477).

Oldham, John, satirical poet, "The English Juvenal," Shipton, 1663.

Overbury, Sir Thomas, poisoned by his wife and Carr, Bourton-on-the Hill, 1581.

Penn, Sir William, admiral, Bristol, 1621.

Philipps, Fabian, antiquary, Priestbury, 1601.

Powell, Sir John, patriotic judge, Gloucester (died 1713).

Powle, Henry, Speaker of the House of Commons, Williamstrip (died 1692).

Raikes, Robert, first establisher of Sunday Schools, Gloucester, 1736.

Ramsey, Lady Mary, benefactor, Bristol (died 1596).

Reynolds, Richard, philanthropist, Bristol (died 1816).

Roberts, William Isaac, poet, Bristol, 1796.  
 Robinson, Mary, actress and poet, Bristol, 1758.  
 Rudder, Samuel, historian of the county, Stouts Hill.  
 Ruthal, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, Cirencester (died 1523).  
 Sprint, John, author of "Cassander Anglicanus" (died 1631).  
 Stephens, Robert, antiquary, historiographer royal, Eastington (died 1732).  
 Stubbes, Henry, Nonconformist divine and author, Upton, 1605.  
 Taylor, John, "The Water Poet," Gloucester, 1580.  
 Tewkesbury, Alan of, friend of Becket (flourished anno 1200).  
 Thomas, William, Bishop of Worcester, Bristol, 1613.  
 Thorne, Nicholas, founder of Bristol Grammar School, Bristol, 1496.  
 Tracy, Richard, author of "A Preparation to the Crosse," Toddington.  
 Tracy, Sir William, murderer of Becket, Toddington (died 1180).  
 Trapp, Joseph, poet, translator of Virgil, Cherington, 1672.  
 Trotman, Edward, abridger of Coke's Reports, Cambridge (died 1643).  
 Tryon, Thomas, religious enthusiast, Bibury, 1634.  
 White, Joseph, divine, orientalist and critic, Bampton Lecturer, 1751.  
 White, Thomas, founder of Sion College, Bristol (died 1623).  
 Whitefield, George, Calvinistic Methodist, Gloucester, 1714.  
 Winchcombe, Tideman of, Bishop of Worcester, physician to Richard II. (died 1400).  
 Wintle, Thomas, divine, Gloucester, 1737.  
 Worcester, William of, author of "Itinerary," Bristol, 1415.  
 Worgan, John Dawes, poet, Bristol, 1791.  
 Workman, John, Nonconformist divine and author, Lasborough (died 1636).  
 Yearsley, Ann, poetical milk-woman, Bristol, 1756.

## MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Alderley was buried Chief Justice Sir Matthew Hale, and at Great Barrington, Lord Chancellor Talbot.

At Berkeley was born Dr. Edward Jenner, the first introducer of vaccine inoculation. — In the Castle is preserved the cabin furniture of the circumnavigator, Sir Francis Drake.—The murder of Edward II. is most poetically alluded to in "The Bard" of Gray. — In the churchyard is Swift's epitaph "On Dickey Pearce, the Earl of Suffolk's fool."

In Bristol Cathedral are monuments of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper, Sterne's "Eliza"; of Powel the actor, with an epitaph by Colman; of Dame Harriet Hesketh, the friend and correspondent of Cowper; of

the Rev. Samuel Love, with an epitaph by Mrs. Hannah More ; and of Mary, wife of the Rev. William Mason, with the beautiful epitaph written by her husband.—In All Saints' Church lie the remains of the philanthropist Colston, who expended upwards of £70,000 in acts of benevolence.—In St. Mark's Church was buried the infamous Bedloe, associate of Titus Oates. In the churchyard of St. Peter's lies the unfortunate and imprudent Richard Savage. The Poet Laureate (Southey), Coleridge, Cottle, and Mrs. Hannah More are natives of Bristol.

In Cirencester Church are the monuments of Allen first Earl Bathurst (the friend of Atterbury, Addison, Bolingbroke, Prior, Swift, and Pope), and of his son Lord Chancellor Bathurst.

The Cotswold Games, instituted by Robert Dover, an attorney of Barton-on-the-Heath, were of great celebrity in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Ben Jonson, Drayton, and other poets of that age, wrote verses on those athletic exercises, which verses were collected in 1636, and published under the title of “*Annalia Dubrensis*.”

At Eberton was buried Sir John Fortescue, Chief Justice and Chancellor to Henry VI., author of “*De laudibus legum Angliæ*.”

In Gloucester Cathedral are two beautifully sculptured monuments, one of Alderman Blackleach and his wife, the other of Mrs. Morley ; also a monument to Ralph Bigland, Garter king-at-arms, author of “*Collections for Gloucestershire*,” who died 1784.

At Minchin Hampton was buried Dr. Bradley, the astronomer.

At Newent, in 1602, was buried Anne Wilson, aged 115 ; and at Longhope, in 1708, Thomas Bright, aged 124.

Rodmarton is the birth-place of the antiquaries, Samuel and Daniel Lysons.

Saperton was the birth-place, residence, and burial-place of Sir Robert Atkins, historian of his native county.

Tewkesbury was once celebrated for its mustard, which is alluded to in Shakespeare's “*Henry IV.*”

### Topographical Tour in 1805.

[1806, Part I., pp. 212-214.]

#### CIRENCESTER.

In St. John's, a north chapel of the chancel, a piscina defaced in a long niche.

On a cenotaph, Fig. 2 :

IHC

D.C.

Fig. 3.

“ In memoriam Thome Master, unici et dilectissimi filii morte prærepti immaturâ marmor hoc superstites parentes posse diem obiit supremum 17 die Oct. 1798, ætatis 27.”

A headless stone priest, with a dragon at his feet (see Fig. 4).

In a north chapel, called Lord Bathurst's, from the family seat being in it, a brass plate of a knight in flat pointed helmet, on his sword-hilt Fig. 5, dog at feet.

Millesimocccc xxxiiii, c. a. p. Armigeri, qui obiit die sancti Iannarii.\*

Under, a man and four wives :

Reginald Spyref quondam mercat, &c. (See Fig. 6.)

A man and woman ; out of her mouth :

That to the Trinitate forf . . . . . mercator amatus.

A merchant's mark under his feet, and twice over him ; eight sons eight daughters.

A man and woman ; from his mouth :

Sa' trin' nn' deus, miserere nobis.

From her mouth :

Spiritus sanctus dea miserere nobis !  
. . . . et Agnetis uxor'  
suar' qui quid' Jokes obiit decimo non' die mensis  
Julii No . . . . (See Fig. 7.)

Brass figure of a man with a long sword, and two wives :

Will. Dichatt, § armiger.

St. Mary's Chapel : "A man in a coat, and a purse at his right side, and two cushions under a surbast arch. An empty one opposite.

"In this place lies the remains of Mr. Joseph Cripps, a person eminently distinguished by many great and good qualities. He was uniformly affectionate as a husband, prudently indulgent as a father, discreetly kind as a master, amiably free as a friend. In his extensive business he was able, upright, and successful ; after the most earnest industry acquired ; at length he effectually attained to that happy frame of mind, that spirit of resignation, which rendered him superior to the changes and chances of this mortal state ; to the repeated attacks of a painful illness, (Dropsy) and to the stroke of dissolution, May 28, 1783 ; aged 53."

He left two sons settled in London, of whom the eldest married two sisters.

Arms : Or, on a chevron gules, five horse-shoes ; impaling, argent, three talbots' heads semè of crosslets.

Samuel Johnson, A.M., of Christ Church, Vicar of Bampton, and about twenty-four years minister of this parish ; died May 9, 1784, aged fifty-nine ; buried with his ancestors at Laycock.

Diamonds for Thomas and Charles Harrison.

\* Laurentii. Bigland.

† Spyref, *ibid.*

‡ Rob. Pagge, 14 children, *ibid.*

§ Prelatte, *ibid.*

## NORTH LEACH.

In the chancel, on a brass plate :

Pray for the children of Wm. Scorsys  
 snarum sit miserator,  
 mille mater septem quater  
 septem monumentum  
 primo dat. millen. decem  
 Ihs Δ beat . .  
 Sub pede morte jacens  
 Thomas florty . .  
 Et sua sponsa placens  
 Agnes sibi consociata.  
 Mercator dignus, justus,  
 Verax, benignus, noscitur  
 non gaudens

West :

Sub sit reparator.

On the church chest :

"*Sancta Trinitas, nunc, miserere mei.*"

Charles Page, A.M., perpetual curate of Compton at Dale, died 1784, aged 67.

On a slab on an angel's breast, A.D. 1547, the holy lamb ; at the corners, symbols of the Evangelists ; two pastoral crooks crost.

The yere of our Lord God a thousand cccc. And Ioane his wif.

Another slab has the brass figure of a merchant ; and between a lamb and woolpack :

Bespice quid prodest presentis temporis aebum,  
 Omne quod est nichil est amare deum.

Six times a merchant's mark (see Fig. 8).

"Thomas Hodgson, late vicar, died 1786, aged 56."

"James Creed, A.M., vicar, died 1761, aged 60."

A priest kneeling to a desk, saying :

O Regina poli mediatrix, esto lawnder Willi.

Behind him :

O admen\* celi miserere lawnder Willi.

Virgin and child. Deity. Emblem of the Trinity, and round it :

Pater non est filius, &c.

Three stalls level on the south side of the chancel.

On a marble slab :

— state that ever  
 Thow be Timor Mortis shulde troble the  
 For when Thow leſt Wenyst venict mors sup te  
 So thy grebe grevys  
 Ergo mortis memorare.

Wilkinson, vicar 15 years.

\* For agmen.

### Historical Bearing of certain Local Names.

[1861, *Part I.*, pp. 631-633.]

At the last annual meeting of the Cotteswold Naturalists' Club the Rev. Samuel Lysons read an interesting paper on the origin of names, and the illustration which both local and general history may sometimes receive from any inquiry into them. He instanced Mitre Street, in Gloucester, which was formerly called Oxbody Lane. This he conceived to be a corruption of "Ocks bothys," meaning the booths or shops which one Richard Wyse conveyed in the 9th of Edward II. to John del Ocks, prior of St. Bartholomew's, in Gloucester. Two other somewhat remarkable appellations were also explained—Horsepool and Coggins. The first was shown to have nothing to do with horses, being, in fact, derived from "herse," a crib of wattles, such as are now used to protect the banks of the Severn against the encroachments of the tide, but which the monks of Lanthonby also employed for taking salmon and lampreys, their fishery of Hersepol being mentioned in the charter-roll of King John. The other name, Coggins, was explained more at length, for the reason that it appeared to him probable that a memorable event in early English history might have given rise to it. The Rev. S. Lysons said :

"And now for the word Coggins. Our fishery is described in the Hundred Rolls of Edward I. as follows : 'Prior de Lanthonby levavit quandam gurgitem in Sabrina, quæ vocatur Cocayne Wer, prope castrum Gloucestræ.' (The Prior of Lanthonby levied a certain pool in the Severn, which is called Cocayne Wear, near the castle of Gloucester.)

"In the gorges we recognise the pool, and in the wear we recognise the wattled dam or herse; but we are also supplied with another name, corresponding with the present nomenclature of the field which skirts the fishery, viz., Coggins or Cogernes. Now, neither Coggins nor Cogernes have any meaning that I am aware of, but Cocayne, the name by which it was called in Edward I.'s time, has a very significant meaning. Ducange's Glossary explains Cocaigne as 'contestation, querelle, difference, dispute.' Coggins, then, is the field of contention; and here opens a very interesting inquiry—from what contention, quarrel, or dispute did it get its name? There are two solutions which I will venture to offer; the first, if you accept my view of it, will go far to settle a disputed point of our country's history.

"History tells us that Edmund Ironsides, threatened by Canute the Dane, retreated to Gloucester as his stronghold. In the immediate neighbourhood of that town the forces of the two kings drew up in hostile array to dispute the possession of the crown of England. Grafton, Speed, and Baker all agree as to these facts. Moreover, to

stop the effusion of blood, it was arranged that the two kings should settle the point in single combat.

"In Twysden's edition of 'Decem Scriptores,' Ailred the Abbot of Rievaulx says, 'There is an island in the middle of the Severn itself, which is called Holenghege, to which the kings (*i.e.*, Edmund and Canute), clad in the most splendid armour, having been ferried over, entered into single combat within sight of both peoples.'

"In an interesting little pamphlet published by John Hogg, Esq., foreign secretary to the Royal Society of Literature, on the subject of two events which occurred in the life of Canute the Dane, it is shown that the Danish or Scandinavian mode of settling disputes was by the contending parties retiring to a small island, whence there could be no escape, and there deciding the matter by single combat, and that this duel was called in their language *Holmganga*, or *Holenghega*, *i.e.*, an island going (*Holm* is a river island). It must have been something like a duel in a saw-pit, except that it was more visible to bystanders. Here, then, we have in close contiguity Holinghega, or, as we now call it, Alney, or the Island, and Cocayne, the field of contention, on the opposite bank of the river. May not these names help us to decide the actual spot where this renowned contest took place, which has hitherto been almost as much a matter of contention as the dispute itself?\* It has been usual to consider that larger island adjacent to the smaller one of which I am speaking as the locality of this combat, but it strikes me that the island or neite, comprising about three-quarters of an acre, was a much more suitable spot for such a purpose than that larger area now called the Isle of Alney, which comprises some three or four hundred acres. Be that as it may, the Coggins stands opposite to both of them, but it is not a little singular that historians should, one and all, have overlooked this smaller island. The South Wales Railway goods station and the Docks have made such alterations in the appearance of the localities that but for ancient maps one would hardly recognise them. Our little island is now no longer an island, but united to the main land, and the Coggins, though still retaining its name, has utterly lost its meadow-like appearance, and is covered with iron rails instead of verdure.

"Speed says that it was Duke Edric who suggested the duel, but he adds, 'I can hardly believe so good a notion should proceed from

\* "The difficulty has arisen from the fact that the Saxon Chronicle states that the combat took place at Deerhurst, and this very brief account has been copied by subsequent chroniclers. There is, however, no island at Deerhurst on which the duel could have taken place. Geoffry Gaimar, however, the Norman chronicler, who wrote within a century of the time of the duel, and might have been contemporary with some of those who were present on the occasion, expressly states that the armies met at Deerhurst, and it was then decided that the kings should go down to Gloucester and there settle the matter in single combat. He describes the whole thing most graphically in very quaint Norman-French."

so bad a man.' It is not uninteresting, however, to remark from the Doomsday Survey that Edric, an adherent of Harold, held the adjoining manor of Hempsted and this very fishery in a subsequent reign. Was it Edric himself or one of his family who was thus rewarded for his services by the Danish king for despatching his rival within a short seven months after the partition of the kingdom between them? The words will, I think, help us in this matter, for, according to the glossary to the 'Ancient Laws and Institutes,' that word signifies the same as *lād*, an ordeal."

Another derivation offered was from the mat de Cocaigne, or May-pole, erected in most towns, but conceived to have in Gloucester a special meaning as commemorative of the contest between Canute and Edmund Ironside.

As illustrative of the strange corruption of names, Mr. Lysons mentioned that a strip of land in the Ham, near Gloucester, is now known as "Queen Dick," the proper appellation being "Tween-dikes," from two ditches which bound it. As is well known, names in ancient deeds are seldom spelt uniformly, but the most singular variations that he had ever met with were, he said, in his own name ; this, which he derived from the British "Lhyswyn," or the white palace, he had seen spelt in forty different ways, and five variations occurred in one document, the will of William Lysons, of the date of 1618, which is preserved in the Diocesan Registry of Gloucester.

### Mediæval Houses of Gloucester.

[1860, *Part II.*, pp. 335-354.]

Of the twelfth century we have several domestic buildings still remaining in this county. In the city of Gloucester the present deanery is the abbot's house of the Norman period, and though much altered by many succeeding generations, still retains the original chapel perfect ; it is an oblong apartment, with a barrel-vault, supported by arch-ribs only, with the usual Norman mouldings and details : the floor is paved with a rich set of heraldic tiles of the fifteenth century, with the arms of Beauchamp impaling Despencer, and the initials W. S. oft repeated ; their arrangement is not original. Under this is a similar apartment, vaulted in the same manner ; a door at the east end of this chamber opens into the cloister, close to the north-west door from the cathedral into the cloisters.

Under a building at the back of the Fleece Inn is a large vaulted chamber of the Norman style, popularly considered as the crypt of an ancient church, but which appears to me to be only one of the usual vaulted chambers or cellars, or fire-proof warehouses, which we commonly find under merchants' houses throughout the Middle Ages, and very often under other houses, castles, and monastic buildings. This vault is of the horse-shoe form, that is, the walls

slope or lean outwards, and are wider apart at the capitals or springing of the vault than they are at the bases, or on the floor-line. These walls were evidently built in this manner, and I have met with other instances of this mode of building walls both in houses and churches.\*

The circular keep and some other portions of the magnificent castle of Berkeley are of this century, much altered at subsequent periods.

At Horton a house of the twelfth century has been preserved, and forms one wing of the present mansion, close to the church. The old house is of the time of Henry II., and being probably intended only for the residence of a single priest, was small. It was on the usual plan of the period, a lofty hall occupying about two-thirds of the house, the remaining third being divided into two stories, the cellar or parlour below, and the solar or bedroom, or the lord's chamber, above, under part of which was the usual passage behind a screen. At each end of this passage is a doorway, one of which was the chief entrance from the court, the other the back door to the churchyard; both of these doorways are perfect, and in good preservation, ornamented with the late zig-zag moulding so characteristic of the period; the shafts are pear-shaped in section, and their capitals remain uninjured. Two of the Norman windows also remain high in the wall, now blocked up, and a small newel staircase to the upper chamber, with a transition Norman doorway. The floor is now continued the whole length of the building, and the upper room has been fitted up as a Roman Catholic chapel by the Paston family in the seventeenth century; it was evidently concealed with caution, and might easily be overlooked. Behind the altar is a recess, apparently for the purpose of hiding the priest in case of need. That the original hall occupied only two-thirds of the building appears to me clear, from the circumstance that the original windows extend no further; they are high in the wall, and had there been a floor there would have been no light to the lower chamber; they do not extend beyond the doors or passage, and the two small chambers were probably lighted by windows in the west end, now concealed by roughcast and ivy on the outside, and papered over on the inside.

\* One very curious example remained until within the last year in the remarkable little chancel of Westwell Church, Oxfordshire, and had the original painting of the thirteenth century upon it. The inner arches of the windows were built upright, consequently they stood out from the face of the receding wall; and this projecting part was also painted on the top as well as in front, a clear proof that it was part of the original design. But I am informed that a conceited modern architect has lately destroyed this curious vestige of antiquity, alleging that because the wall was not straight within, the foundations must have given away, although the outer surface of the wall was straight. It may also be interesting to record the ancient chancel of East Hendred Church, Berks, lately demolished, the walls of which battered considerably on the inside, while the pier of the rood-loft was vertical.

There is a large fireplace at the east end of the lower room, but it is modern. Buttresses have been added in the Perpendicular period, and a shield of arms introduced over the north doorway.

For a knowledge of this interesting old house, one of the earliest in England, I am indebted to my lamented friend, the late Rev. R. W. Huntley, who took me to see it a few years since, and I have lately revisited it.

Of the thirteenth century there are also some portions remaining in Berkeley Castle, but so much mixed up with later work that the original plan of the house of that period can hardly be made out, and there is little information to be gleaned from them. The room in which Edward II. is traditionally said to have been murdered is built over the Norman staircase to the keep, and may possibly be of this period, but if so it has subsequently been much altered.

St. Briavel's Castle is to a great extent a house of the early part of the thirteenth century. The hall has unfortunately been destroyed, but the solar, or lord's chamber, at the upper end of it remains, and is now used as a schoolroom; it contains a fine fireplace of this period, over which is the well-known chimney with the bugle-horn for a crest upon the top of it. On each of the faces of the octagonal shaft is a small lancet opening, trefoil-headed, with a crocketed canopy over it, and from the junction of these canopies rises the small spire surmounted by the crest. It is one of the most beautiful chimney-tops in England.

At the lower end of the hall some of the servants' apartments remain, though mutilated, and these are connected with one of the towers of the gatehouse, which is nearly perfect, and contains several small chambers of this period, each with its fireplace and chimney. This is in direct contradiction to the popular error that chimneys were not known before the fifteenth century, an error originating in the custom of having no chimney to the hall in the earlier houses, the fire in the hall having been usually in the centre of the room upon a brazier or reredos, and the smoke escaping from the open louvre in the roof. But this arrangement was obviously impracticable in the smaller chambers in towers of several stories, and in these we accordingly find fireplaces and chimneys at all periods, from the twelfth century downwards. St. Briavel's Castle is popularly attributed to King John, but I believe without any foundation; and it is remarkable that King John has the credit by popular tradition of nearly all the old houses in England, a tradition for which it is difficult to account, and which is frequently quite groundless. As, however, the Early English style was tolerably well established by his time, a portion of St. Briavel's may possibly belong to his reign. The buildings have been much more extensive, and probably covered nearly the whole space within the walls, where is now a garden. The outer walls and the moat are perfect.

The domestic portions of the buildings of the Black Friars in Gloucester may fairly be considered as belonging to my subject. This house was founded about A.D. 1239 by King Henry III. and Sir Stephen de Herneshull. The buildings remain on all the four sides of the cloister court, or the square ; on the north side is the church, which was a large cruciform church of the thirteenth century, converted into a dwelling-house immediately after the dissolution by Thomas Bell, in the time of Henry VIII., as described by Leland.\* On the opposite side of the court or square was the dormitory, also of the thirteenth century, which remains unusually perfect, though divided by a modern floor, and now used as a warehouse. It is on the first floor, having a number of smaller apartments under it. The plain open timber roof remains, but concealed by the modern upper floor ; on each side is a row of small original square-headed windows, quite plain on the exterior, but on the inside the rear arch of each window has good Early English mouldings ; these arches rest upon, and are separated by, upright stone slabs, each of which formed a partition between two cells ; this partition was carried out considerably farther in wood, and in the ends of the stone partitions are the mortices for the wood-work. The roof is similar to that of a hall, and equally lofty in the centre, over the space of the central passage, but coming down at the eaves to about 8 feet from the floor. There were places for eighteen cells on each side, giving room for six-and-thirty friars ; but from these probably two must be deducted for the entrance, which was from the side by an external stair.

Adjoining to the west end of the dormitory is a triple lancet window, which has detached shafts of Purbeck marble within, and formed the south end of the refectory ; one of the side windows is also perfect, a single lancet light with good shafts, arch-mouldings, and foliaged capitals well carved. This is now a stable and hay-loft, and formed a small part only of the refectory ; the other part has been turned into dwelling-houses, but the outline of the old roof of the refectory can be seen externally, as is also the case with the church. The refectory occupied nearly the whole of the west side of the cloister, as shown in the bird's-eye view from a sketch by Stukeley, preserved in Gough's Collection in the Bodleian. The doorway of it is tolerably perfect, with a fine suite of Early English mouldings in the south-west corner of the court, and near to it are remains of the lavatory. On the east side of the court was the chapter-house, which had been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and a fine piece of rich Perpendicular stone panelling remains on the exterior, or eastern face of the house, now almost hidden by modern buildings, but it can still be seen in a narrow passage about 4 feet wide.

\* *Itin.*, vol. iv., p. 78. Fuller saith that he converted it into a beautiful house for himself, and hard by erected an almshouse and endowed it. "Fuller's Worthies," p. 362.

Of the end of the thirteenth, or beginning of the fourteenth century, we have in the city of Gloucester the Tanner's Hall, a highly interesting remain, though in a sadly neglected and mutilated state ; it is of the time of Edward I., and it is not improbable that it was built for the hall of the Tanners' Guild at that period, as the guilds were then of considerable importance. The walls are tolerably perfect, and one of the windows of the hall on the first floor has the tracery perfect ; the others are more mutilated. The cellar under it has single-light windows, rather wide lancets. The entrance to the hall was from an external staircase, under the landing-place of which was the entrance to the cellar. The date may be rather earlier than I have assigned to it. I have not been able to find any history of it.

In 1291, or the nineteenth year of Edward I., a license to fortify his house at Little Compton was granted to John Romaine, Archbishop of York, but I am not aware of any remains of it.

Of the fourteenth century we have the following licenses to crenelate or fortify houses :

In 1301 a license was granted to John of Wylington to fortify his house at Yate, near Chipping Sodbury, in this county. The gatehouse remains, and is an interesting ruin of the time of Edward I. The upper part has been mutilated, but the lower part is perfect, with the outer and inner archways, a small doorway on each side, with an ogee head, and a good fireplace in the first-floor room over the passage : this has a fine mantelpiece, with a row of four-leaved flowers. There are also some ruins of the house, but these are of considerably later date, and a farmhouse has been built on part of the site and of fragments of the old buildings, some windows and a doorway being used again ; this is a common practice which often misleads young antiquaries.

In 1307 a license was granted to Alexander of Bicknor, clerk, to fortify his house at Ruardean ; and a few fragments of this house are, I believe, still standing.

In the same year a license was granted to William le Wanton to fortify his chamber within his mansion at Crumhale, or Cromhall, near Wickwar, but nothing remains of this.

In 1318, Henry of Wylington obtained a license to fortify his house at Culverden.

In 1348, 21st Edw. III., Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, had a license to fortify his house at Whitenhurst, or Wheatenhurst (about seven miles from Gloucester).

In 1374, 47th Edw. III., the abbot and convent of Winchcombe had a license to fortify their abbey and their houses, granted at the request of Master John of Branktre, chaplain to the king ; and there are some slight remains of the abbey buildings in a meadow near the church.

Of this century we have also considerable parts of Berkeley and of Beverstone Castles, both very remarkable examples, of which I have given a description in my work on the "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."\* The following extracts will probably suffice for the present object :

" BERKELEY CASTLE.—The hall retains a late Norman wall on one side, but on the other are some good and rather peculiar square-headed windows of the fourteenth century. The screen and gallery have been destroyed. The doorways of the porch and of the hall itself are of the peculiar form which occurs over tombs in Bristol Cathedral. At the end of the hall are the doorways adjoining and leading to the kitchen and other offices. The centre one, which is the largest, and is now blocked up, led directly to the principal door of the kitchen, but the present entrance is by the door on the north.

" The kitchen, the north wall of which forms part of the line of wall of the courtyard, is of an irregular hexagonal form, three of its sides being longer than the others. This and the other offices belong also to the fourteenth century, and are worthy of careful examination " (p. 254).

The chapel of Berkeley is an excellent example of an arrangement which was not uncommon in the larger houses of the Middle Ages, but which has not been generally understood. The eastern part, or sacrarium, where the altar stands, is lofty, of the height of two stories ; the western part is divided by a floor into two chambers, one over the other, each with a fire-place in it, and with separate entrances—the lower one from the hall for the servants, the upper one from the dining-room, or lord's chamber, for the use of the family and their guests. This upper chamber was also called the oriel, and its use was by no means confined to attending the service in the chapel, but it was used for various other purposes. In place of a wall on the eastern side of this room was a screen of open timber-work extending from the floor to the ceiling, over which tapestry was hung, so that on ordinary occasions this room had the same appearance as any other chamber. When the service was performed in the chapel or sacrarium, the tapestry was drawn aside, and the family assembled in this oriel or upper chamber could join in it, and see the elevation of the Host. This screen remains nearly perfect, only a modern opening has been made in the centre, giving the appearance of a gallery with a family pew in it. The screen in front of the lower room has been removed. There is a curious passage from the altar platform to the lower western chamber made in the thickness of the Norman outer wall, but in the fourteenth century, and with Decorated arches opening to the chapel.

" BEVERSTONE CASTLE is the picturesque ruin of a fine house of the

\* See vol. iii., pp. 256-258.

fourteenth century, with an Elizabethan house built on part of the site, and a more modern house added. The Elizabethan house stands on the site of the original hall, the vaulted cellars of which remain, together with the towers at each end. One of these is large, and seems to have been a sort of keep; it contains two chapels, one nearly over the other, but not exactly. The lower or principal chapel, on the first floor, is a very good specimen of a domestic chapel of the *Decorated* style, and must have been intended to contain the whole household, never a very large one, from the small size of the castle; there is no other room communicating with it, and there is a separate division for the *sacramentum*, with the *piscina* and two *sedilia*, with crocketed ogee canopy, finial and pinnacles, and shafts; the *piscina* has the basin perfect. The whole chapel has a good groined vault, with ribs and bosses.

“The upper chapel, or oratory, is quite small; it retains a *piscina* in the angle, with a *Decorated* ogee canopy and finial, the basin and shelf; the east window has been altered in Elizabethan work. On each side of this chapel are squints, or *hagioscopes*, through the walls from the chambers on either side; the roof is not vaulted, and the size of this whole chapel is not larger than the *sacramentum* of the principal one. The chamber on the south side appears to have been the *solar*, or a dwelling-room of some importance and considerable size, but has been much altered, and an Elizabethan window introduced. The other chamber on the north side is much smaller, and on rather a higher level, even with the oratory, which is two steps above the *solar*; this was probably the priest’s chamber. . . . .

“Leland gives the following account of this castle:

“‘Thomas Lord Berkeley was taken prisoner in Fraunce, and after recovering his losses with French prisoners and at the bataile of Poytiers, builded after the castelle of Beverstone thoroughly, a pile at that time very preaty,’” (pp. 256-258).

At Standish, a house adjoining to the churchyard is of the early part of the fourteenth century, though much altered at subsequent periods.

The Grange, a farmhouse in the parish of Tetbury, has the dairy formed out of the lower part of the chapel of a house of this century; but the upper part of the chapel is entirely destroyed, and the rest of the house is of the time of Charles II. One fireplace has the date of 1663.

At Calcot is a fine barn of the *Decorated* style, with good gables having finials, and buttresses, and transepts in the form of low square towers. The following inscription records the date of its erection: “ANNO MCCC. HENRICI ABBATIS XXIX. FUIT DOMUS HÆ AEDIFICATA.” This is cut on a stone in the wall of one of the doorways. Another inscription records a rebuilding after a fire in 1729, but this evidently refers only to the roof and a part of one side.

At Deerhurst there are some remains of the priory joining on to the church, with a singular window, long and square-headed, with Decorated tracery ; it has been restored and lengthened, but is still worthy of notice.

Stanley Pontlarge, near Winchcombe. A license to crenellate his manor-house was granted to "John le Rouse de Raggeley" in the 15th Edward II., and a pardon was granted at the same time for his having fortified a part of the said house without a license. A part of this house was standing in 1830. A very good window from it is engraved from a drawing of Mr. Petit in the "Archaeological Journal," vol. vi., p. 41, but it has been recently destroyed. In this village there is a small house, or cottage, of the time of Henry VIII., very perfect, with the two gable ends and their coping ; the windows and doorways are of the usual late Perpendicular style ; the chimney is at one end, with a square shaft and a plain fireplace ; and there is an original dormer window in the roof. Cottages of this type abound in the county, and are well worthy of imitation in these days of cottage building. There is another very good example in the adjoining village of Bishop's Cleeve.

Of the fifteenth century, the first house to be noticed is Wanswell Court, a small manor-house of about the middle of the century, which is unusually perfect, although many of the details are mutilated, and one wing has been added in the Elizabethan period. It is surrounded by a large and wide moat, which encloses not only the house, but the farmyard, garden, and orchard also. Of this house I have given a full description in my work,\* from which the following extract will be sufficient here :

"WANSWELL COURT.—The original ground-plan of the building consists of a hall, which is entered by a porch, and has a room at each end, a cellar, and a kitchen. The hall occupies the whole height of the building, and is almost square, measuring about 25 feet by 22. It is lighted by two windows on the south side, which are square-headed, of two lights, and transomed, the one at the upper end of the hall having the usual stone seats. Between these windows is the fireplace. It is large, and has very good details ; the upper part is panelled, and it has a bold cornice. The arrangement of the mouldings on the jambs is singular. The roof consists of four bays, one of which is cut off from the hall by a modern partition ; it is a collar-beam roof, with arched braces springing from wooden shafts, which rest on carved stone corbels ; it has two purlins, and three pairs of arched braces in each bay.

"This hall is interesting from its marking another step in the march of refinement. There is no dais, plainly showing that the master of the mansion no longer dined with his retainers in the hall, but in its place is a room cut out of the hall by a wall carried half way up, and

\* See "Domestic Architecture," vol. iii., pp. 267-269.

finished with an embattled wooden cornice, and covered with a flat ceiling supported by moulded beams, the space above being originally open to the hall roof, though at present cut off by a modern lath-and-plaster partition. This room was the 'privee parlor' mentioned in *Piers Plowman*, where the lord and lady dined, for in the hall

“ ‘ The lord ne the lady lyketh not to sytte,  
Now hath eche ryche a rule to eaten by himselfe  
In a privee parlour . . . and leave the chief hal.’

This parlour, which is about 26 by 9½ feet, was furnished with a fireplace, now broken and mutilated, and has a double window of four lights occupying nearly the whole south end of the room. Near this window was doubtless the place where the master usually sat, for on each side of the window is a small opening, like a miniature window, which has evidently served as a look-out, one of them commanding the open window of the porch, and the other the eastern entrance over the moat, so that no one could pass in or out either way without being seen. The parlour communicates with the hall by a door at the north-east angle, close to which is the door into the cellar, which is on the same level, and is a large room, which has been lighted by very narrow windows, though larger ones have since been inserted. At the north-west angle is the stone staircase leading to the upper rooms, and near it the entrance to what appears to have been originally the kitchen before the addition at the west end was made, as it still retains a mass of masonry, which includes the fireplace, etc. At the west end of the hall is a small room, to which a bay-window has been added, and which is now used as a parlour, and on the opposite side of the passage is a small larder. The porch, which is not vaulted, has an open window on each side and a room over; it still retains the original hall door with its ironwork. In one of the upper rooms is a fireplace with a cornice of excellent grape and vine-leaf foliage. The seventeenth-century addition to the house consists of only two rooms, a dairy and a kitchen, with a small porch” (pp. 267, 268).

At Ashelworth is a very perfect manor-house of the middle or latter half of the fifteenth century; the interior is modernised, and the hall divided into small rooms, but the whole of the roofs and walls are perfect, and most of the windows, with their dripstones and tracery, and the usual seats inside the windows.

Campden, or Chipping Campden, contains several ancient houses; the street is nearly a mile long and of a fair width, in the middle of which stands the market-house, built in 1624, and the court-house, part of which is of the fourteenth century, with panelled buttresses.

Here are also two houses of the fifteenth century nearly opposite to each other, one of which is a “capital mansion, supposed to have been the residence of the wealthy family of Grevil, great wool-staplers, who rebuilt the church.” It has a good panelled bay window of two

stories, which agrees in style with the tower of the church. The other house had a fine oriel window, the exterior has been mutilated, but within there is a fine arch and a piece of groining, with part of the roof and a fireplace.

At Dursley there is a small house of the Perpendicular style, about the middle of the fifteenth century ; the walls are washed by a spring of water called the Broad Well ; it has a tolerably good doorway and windows, and a small chimney on the point of the gable ; the interior is modernised. The post-office is also of the fifteenth century, but much altered.

Gloucester. There is a timber-house of the fifteenth century, called the New Inn, with a very rich corner-post (engraved in "Domestic Architecture") ; the end of the house is modernised ; it stands at the corner of Northgate Street. In the same street is a magnificent gateway of oak, with carved spandrels and brackets. The castle has been entirely destroyed to make room for the county gaol. There are several other timber houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One has particularly good barge-boards, which look like fourteenth, but are really of the fifteenth.

The ruins of Llantony Abbey, in Monmouth, consist only of part of the gatehouse, the walls of a fine large Perpendicular barn, cruciform, with good buttresses, and long narrow slits for windows ; a stable, also of the fifteenth century, with some other offices joining on to it, the lower part of stone, with plain doors and windows of the Perpendicular style, the upper part of wood, in which is a timber-hall of plain work. They appear to have been only farm buildings, but may have been of more importance, and the hall possibly the guests' hall. A small modern house has been built in the ruins, and joins on to these offices.

Icomb : an extensive and picturesque pile of stone, of the time of Henry VI.

Leckhampton Manor-house is partly of the time of Henry VII., with four chimneys and the hall windows remaining, but the rest of the house is modernised.

Newent : in this small border-town a house is, or lately was, standing, called the Boothall, which, Leland says, was originally called the New Inn, and built when a communication was first opened by this road to Wales. There was a priory here, of which the gatehouse and some other fragments are still in existence.

At Nibley, near the church, is a small house, probably that of a chantry-priest, now a school-house. It was restored in 1853, with new windows and doorways in the Perpendicular style. Two of the original fireplaces remain, but both altered ; one was in the hall, the other in the solar ; the latter has a rich mantelpiece of panelled work. The walls are old, with remains of the strings and buttresses.

Rodmarton Manor-house is in part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A view of it is published in Lysons' "Gloucestershire Antiquities."

Ruardean: a license was granted in the 4th Edward IV. to Alexander de Bykenore, clerk, to crenellate his mansion here. A few fragments of it are still standing.

Stroud. The town hall is probably of the fifteenth century, but much modernised.

Sudeley Castle is more fully described by Leland than usual:

"The Castle of Sudeley is about a mile from Winchecombe. . . . Boteler Lord Sudeley made this castle *a fundamentis*, and when it was made it had the prize of all the buildings in those days. . . . The Lord Sudeley that builded the castle was a famous man of warre in K. H. 5. and K. H. 6. dayes, and was an admirall (as I have heard) on sea; whereupon it was supposed and spoken, that it was partly builded *ex spoliis Gallorum*; and some speake of a towre in it called Potmire's Tower, that it should be made of a ransome of his. One thing was to be noted in this castle, that part of the windowes of it were glazed with beraill. There had been a manor-place at Sudeley before the building of the castle, and the plot is yet seene in Sudeley Parke where it stooe. K. E. 4. bore no good will to the Lord Sudeley, as a man suspected to be in heart K. H. 6. his man: whereupon by complaints he was attached, and going up to London he looked from the hill to Sudeley, and sayd, *Sudeley Castle, thou art a traytor, not I.* After he made an honest declaration and sold his castle of Sudeley to K. E. 4. Afterwards K. H. 7. gave this castle to his uncle, Jasper Duke of Bedford, or permitted him to have the use of it. Now it goeth to ruine, more pitty."\*

Queen Catherine Parr afterwards resided here with Sir Thomas Seymour, and part of the house was restored at that time, and is still inhabited, having been again restored at great expense within the last few years; the remainder is still a picturesque and interesting ruin, probably much the same as it was in Leland's days. One tower of the castle of the fourteenth century has been preserved between the ruins of the hall of the fifteenth and the present Elizabethan house; many fragments of the old chapel of the house of the fourteenth have also been dug up, and are carefully preserved; they are erroneously supposed to have been brought from Winchcombe Abbey. The walls of the chapel are perfect, with a very good and remarkable tower bell-cot. The roof, and fittings, and painted glass have been very handsomely restored by the present proprietor, Mr. Dent, who keeps up the old place and preserves all that belonged to it in remarkably good taste.

Cirencester. There is a singular building over the south porch of the church, of the time of Henry VIII.; it has three good oriel

\* Itin., vol. iv., Part II., p. 170 a.

windows of two stories, and is believed to have been intended as the house for the chantry priests, but perhaps was hardly finished before the Reformation, and it was then applied to other purposes ; there are also two gatehouses and a large barn belonging to the abbey buildings.

Coaley is an ancient mansion of stone, with wooden windows, and framed and panelled partitions on both floors, of the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII.

Down Amney House was erected by Sir Antony Hungerford, in the reign of Henry VIII., but has been so much modernised that very little ancient character remains. The gateway, flanked by embattled towers, has crocketed gables and domed turrets.

Gloucester. The Crypt Grammar School house is a plain building of late Perpendicular work, the walls perfect, with the doors and windows, but the interior and roof are modern.

At Horton, the manor-house (of which the Norman house before mentioned forms one wing) is chiefly of the time of Henry VIII., with a rich doorway of the earliest Renaissance style, over which is a shield of arms with the hat of a prelate, usually called a cardinal's hat ;\* these are the arms of W. Knight, prothonotary, who probably built the house ; and in the garden wall a stone is built in with the inscription :

WILLELMUS KNIGHT, PROTHONOTARIUS ANNO 1521.

In the garden is a *loggia*, a sort of summer-house, or open arcade of Tudor arches, with a wall at the back, in which are the heads of the Cæsars. It is about 50 feet long by 12 feet wide, and is called by the villagers "The Music Gallery."

Little Sodbury Manor-house, built probably by the Welsh family, who by marriage obtained the manor in the 1st Henry VIII., contains a hall which ascends to the roof, and possesses decorations of that period in its timber-work, and some carved heads. The windows are high in the wall, and the music-gallery remains. The fireplace has been altered, and is of the age of James I. There is a handsome porch to this house, from which a passage is conducted, as usual, through the house, leaving the hall on the left hand. On the right were, doubtless, the offices ; these, however, are now modernized, and form dwelling-rooms. Above these is a small but elegant oriel, which probably ornamented formerly a state bed-chamber. These remains are of the date of the hall.

At South Corney, opposite the church, is a small house of the fifteenth century ; the windows have been much defaced, but have remains of their tracery. On the point of the gable is a singular finial—a head of Janus with four faces.

Southam House, near Cheltenham, is thus mentioned by Leland :

\* See "Glossary of Heraldry," p. 71, Cap.

"There dwelleth Sir John Hudleston, and hath builded a pretty mannuor-place. He bought the land of one Goodman." This house is still standing, and is the seat of Lord Ellenborough, but it has been much altered and has many additions in imitation of the old style. Of the original work there remains a good bay-window of two stories, and several smaller oriel windows ; the other windows are square-headed and not remarkable, and the interior is modernized. The tower is modern.

Church Stanway House : an Elizabethan mansion which retains on the east front a traceried window, and other vestiges of fifteenth-century work.

Thornbury Castle was built by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the time of Henry VIII., on a very magnificent scale, and although it was never finished, the works having been stopped when he was beheaded in 1522, the walls are nearly perfect, and one of the finest examples we have of the period, with details, machicolations, and chimneys of moulded brick.

Leland thus describes it : "Edward late Duke of Buckingham likeynge the soyle aboute and the site of the howse, pulled doun a greate part of the old howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared stone the southe syde of it, and accomplished the west parte also with a right comely gate-howse to the first soyle : and so it standeth yet with a hafe forced for a time. This inscription on the front of the gate howse :

"This gate was begon in the yere of our Lord God 1511, the 2 yere of the reigne of Kynge Henry the VIII. by me Edward Duke of Buckingham, Erle of Hereford, Stafford, and Northampton."

The Duke's motto Dorene Savant (Dorenavant). The foundations of a very spacious base courte was then begun, and certayne gates, and towryes in the castell lyke. It is of iii. or v. yerdes highe, and so remayneth a token of a noble piece of worke purposid. There was a gallery of tymbre in the bake syde of the howse joinyng to the north syde of the paroche churche."\*

A very full and accurate survey of this castle, made in the fifth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1582, is printed in Leland's "Collectanea," vol. ii., p. 658, and reprinted in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities," vol. iv., p. 127.

Another survey, made immediately after the execution of the Duke of Buckingham, has been recently found in the Public Records, and a transcript of it, kindly supplied by T. D. Hardy, Esq., the assistant-keeper of the records, is printed in my work (vol. iii. p. 263).

There was a private chapel, and the following extract illustrates what has been said as to the double chapel, with a single sacrarium : "The utter part of the chappel is a fair room for people to stand in at service time, and over the same are two rooms or petitionis with

\* *Itin.*, vol. vii., p. 75 a.

each of them a chimney, where the Duke and Dutchesse used to sit and hear service in the chappell."

A beautiful series of engravings of the details of the castle is published in the second series of Pugin's "Examples."

There are considerable remains of the kitchen and offices; and the very extensive outer court, which was the farmyard surrounded by farm buildings and stables, according to the custom of the Middle Ages, still continued in the time of Henry VIII. This practice of having one of the principal entrances through the farmyard may be seen in a great number of instances in castles, houses, and abbeys.

### Alderley.

[1798, *Part I.*, p. 114.]

In the churchyard of Alderley, a village in Gloucestershire, about two miles from Wotton-under-Edge, is a tombstone with this inscription:

"By this tombe lyeth the body of John Stanton, minister, who, after his exile for religion, began to preach the Gospel of Christ in this parish, a'no Domini 1558, and so continued until his death, which was a'no Do'mni 1579."

I. H. I.

### Barrow Gournay.

[1866, *Part I.*, p. 377.]

SIR,—The accompanying inscription is copied from a loose scrap of paper in our parish chest, which also mentions that it was found inscribed on a tombstone, which was afterwards, and still is, covered by the flooring of the seats in Barrow Gournay Church, and is now quite concealed from sight; it is not even known in what part of the church it lies hid:

"She that in God did place her whole confidence,  
In His word, His day, His saints, His sacraments,  
And long'd for more than faith could yield,  
Is gone to heaven with Him to be fill'd.

"Here lieth the remains of Mrs. Thomazin Thomas Williams, who after a holy travel and long life of eighty-nine years and . . . months, died in March 7th, 1684."

J. W. HARDMAN, LL.D.

### Berkeley Castle.

[1770, pp. 21-23.]

Berkeley Castle, in Gloucestershire, having lately suffered much by fire, the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The exact age of the present building is not easily ascertained; but here has been a castle from the Conquest. Henry II. gave it in fee to Robert Fitzharding, whom he created Baron Berkeley, having taken it from the grandson of Roger de Berkeley, to whom the Conqueror

gave it. The manor is one of the largest in England, having near thirty parishes dependent on it. The first baron who resided here was Maurice, grandson of Robert Fitzharding. He lived in the reign of Richard I., and fortified the castle, taking in part of the churchyard for that purpose : his son Robert revolting with the rest of the barons from John, it was seized, and, though he made his submission to the king at that time in it, it was not restored till after his death by Henry III. to his brother Thomas, whose son Maurice entertained that prince in it on his march into Wales. He joined the barons afterwards in the same reign, his lands were seized, and probably with them this castle, as it was taken from his grandson Maurice for rebelling against Edward II. Thomas, son of this last Maurice, was taken in arms for the Earl of Lancaster, and confined in Pevensea Castle, Sussex. But being released on the queen's landing, had his castle restored, the younger Spencer having possessed himself of it through the king's favour. That unhappy monarch was himself committed to the custody of this Thomas in this very place, by indenture from Henry, Earl of Lancaster, at an allowance of £5 per day, or 100 marks per month. But he had not long the custody of him, for, being suspected of treating him too kindly, he was commanded to deliver him, together with the castle, to John, Lord Maltravers, and Thomas Gurney. After remaining another month in their hands, he was cruelly made away with here. The manner of his death, as Walsingham relates, was by keeping him down under a heavy door, and thrusting a red-hot spit into his bowels through a horn fixed in his fundament. “*Ipsò prostrato, & sub ostio ponderoso detento ne surgeret, dum tortores imponerent cornu in ano suo (quod dictu verecundum est) & per foramen immitterent ignitum veru in viscera sua*” (“Hist. Ang.,” p. 127). In his “*Yypodigma Neustriæ*,” p. 509, he says this was done “in secreto egestionis suæ loco,” which words, misunderstood probably, gave rise to the present tradition of the place, where they show over a doorway a little room which they pretend was a privy, and that the spit was run up through a small hole from below as the King was easing himself, the gate having been made long since. Thomas de la More, who was privy-councillor to this prince, and wrote his life, says the murder was perpetrated with a plumber's iron as he lay in bed, smothered with feather-beds, which, however, did not prevent his cries being heard, both within and without the castle. “*Nocte 10 Cal. Octob. in lecto cubantem subito præ occupatum cum pulvinaribus magnis atque gravitate amplius quam 15 robustorum, ipsum oppressum & suffocatum, cum serro plumburii intensè ignito trans tubam ductilem ad egestionis partes secretas applicatum, membra spiritalia post intestinas combusserunt*” (p. 603). He adds (in which Hollinshed copies him, ii., 883) that they had before tried to destroy him by a stench of dead carcases in the room below, “pér

exaltationem cadaverum in subsolario positorum," of which he complained to some carpenters at work hard by. They showed me a plaster mask in the room, pretended to be taken off the King's face after he was dead, but in reality, much later, from the figure on his tomb at Gloucester, of which it is an exact resemblance. The Queen and Mortimer were entertained in this castle the year after, as was Richard III. in the 11th of his reign. The first Viscount Berkeley, whom Richard III. created Earl of Nottingham, conveyed it, with the honour annexed, to Henry VII., then Duke of Richmond, to whom he fled, and by whom, on his accession, he was created Marquis of Berkeley ; his nephew was made constable of this castle, which was not recovered by the family till the death of Edward VI., having rested in the Crown sixty-one years.

It stands on a rising ground among meads, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding county and Severn. In the Civil Wars it suffered considerably. The present building consists of a range of apartments round an irregular court. The large hall has been rebuilt in the ancient style, and over it was a room, the original chimney-piece of which was recovered from the plaster that concealed it, and repaired by the mother of the present earl. Much of her work in tapestry, chairs, etc., china, shells, and fossils collected by her adorned the apartments. There were several good family pictures ; a small one of Earl Godwin's nephew in a religious habit. His uncle employed him to debauch the nuns anciently settled in this town, that he might make their irregularities a pretence for the easy and devout King Edward to dissolve their foundation, and give him their estates. This picture, and another of the adoration of the Mass, painted on a slate, which had a natural representation of the glory in the middle, hung in a tower in a closet, under which was a well, 40 feet deep, discovered and cleaned by the above lady. In a passage below hung the skin of a seal, pretended to have been that of a monstrous toad, which devoured by piecemeal all the criminals thrown into the dungeon ; it was found fastened to the leg of one who was drawn up, on his earnest entreaty, to be despatched by a speedier death ; a painting of this has been lately effaced from the wall of the hall. In another room was the bedstead, etc., which Sir Francis Drake used in his voyages ; the furniture, coarse stuff, originally green, spangled with silver, the headboard miserably painted with flowers. In another room was a large bedstead, said to have been Henry VIII.'s, and brought from Thornbury, the unfinished seat of the Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by that prince ; the posts adorned with two figures in religious habits, and the arms of England supported by two satyrs at the head.

The parish church stands a little to the south-west of the castle ; the steeple at some distance, rebuilt on the plan and site of the old one. Sir R. Atkyns supposes the old church occupied the place of the

present tower. He must mean the nunnery-church ; but this is all he says of it. In it are several monuments of the Berkeley family.

D. H.

### Bishop's Cleeve.

[1824, *Part II.*, p. 393.]

Among the few now remaining mansions in an unaltered condition, may be mentioned Southam House, the residence of the De La Bere \* family, situated in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, county Gloucestershire, about two miles north of Cheltenham. This mansion, though standing on an eminence, appears embosomed in a valley, owing to the elevation of the neighbouring hills, which are in some places estimated at upwards of 630 feet in height. It is said to have been built by Sir John Huddlestone, about the year 1501 (temp. Henry VII.), as appears by the arms of that monarch being inserted in the walls. It is separated from the road by two courtyards, the outer one being rather larger than the inner, and is a low building built principally of free stone, consisting of two stories only, without a parapet, the roof being covered with shingles. The interior of the principal apartments also well deserves attention, as they appear to remain in the same state as when first finished.

The ceilings are all of carved oak fretted, and parts of the flooring are paved with glazed or painted tiles, brought from Hayles Abbey. In one of the halls is a beautiful carved chimney-piece covered with shields of arms,† together with some rich painted glass. Among the pictures which adorn its venerable walls, may be mentioned a portrait of King Edward VI., when very young, supposed by Hans Holbein, and another when older, by the same master. The background of the latter is formed by a curtain of green damask, and two marble pillars of the Doric order. The dress is a very hard stiff dusky brocade, laced at the edges of the cloak. Upon the base of the pillars are the following :

“ Arte hath not miste, but livelie expreste  
The shape of England’s treasur :  
Yet unexpreste remaineth the beste,  
Vertues above all measur.”

“ Exprimit Anglorum Decus en pictura ! sed illa  
Munera virtutum nulla pictura dabit.”

A very imperfect Greek inscription may likewise be noticed. There is also a half-length figure of a lady “ remarkably fair, with

\* It appears by the “Chronicles of Normandy,” collected by Talleur of Rouen, an extract of which may be seen in Stowe’s “Chronicle,” that the ancestor of this family, Richard De La Bere, came into England with King William the Conqueror. The family is also descended from William, King of Scotland, and was united by the marriage of one of its daughters with the line of Plantagenet.

† The arms on the chimney-piece, and on the painted arms, are minutely described in Bigland’s “Gloucestershire,” vol. i., p. 377.

light auburn hair, contemplating a book, an urn on the table, her dress crimson satin, sleeves slashed, puffed with white ; to the necklace of gold the medallion of a man is dependant." This picture is supposed to represent the beautiful but unfortunate Jane Shore, from the descriptions given of her by Sir Thomas More and Drayton. Among a number of others well deserving attention should not be forgotten Sir Richard De La Bere, Knight Banneret, receiving his crest (five ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet) from Edward II., in reward for his bravery in rescuing the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy ; \* William Palmer, Gentleman Pensioner to Henry VIII. and Porter of Calais, by Andrew Wilson ; Sir Thomas Overbury, by Cornelius Jansen ; and Sir John Hales, of the White Friars, in Coventry, by Sir Peter Lely.

C. J. S.

### Bisley.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 423.]

Lately reading an account of the parish of Bisley, in Gloucestershire, I met with the following extract :

" Mr. Hancock has a good old house and a good estate at Dane-way. His ancestors, from about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, have carefully transmitted to him the fashionable household furniture of their times, and an entire suit of man's apparel, not the worse for wear ; many people resort to see them."

Naward Castle, in Cumberland, contains a quantity of old furniture, temp. Elizabeth, and I some time ago saw in an attorney's office, at Dunfermline, in North Britain, a curious carved cabinet, brought to Scotland by Anne of Denmark, Queen to James VI.

R. R.

### Bristol.

[1763, p. 94.]

The workmen employed in pulling down St. Nicholas Church, in Bristol, have discovered several bodies buried in the walls ; one seemed a young person, wrapped in muslin, part of which remained still fresh.

[1788, *Part I.*, p. 455.]

Some workmen, on opening a piece of ground at the corner of Pipe Lane, Bristol, on the 15th of April last, discovered about three feet beneath the surface a great quantity of human bones and some entire skeletons ; no fragments of coffins or coffin nails were found ; but on the wrist of one of the skeletons there was a piece of iron like the ring of a handcuff, and between the jaws of another a stone

\* A fine engraving of this picture was published in Bigland's " Collections for Gloucestershire."

seemingly thrust in by force, which certainly had occasioned his death. It is supposed that between thirty and forty bodies had been there deposited, but no light can be traced of their interment.

## ST. MARY REDCLIFF.

[1792, *Part I.*, p. 9.]

I send you a sketch (Plate I.) of St. Mary Redcliff Church, Bristol, in which parish the poet Chatterton (of whom so much has been recorded in some former volumes of your valuable *Miscellany*) was born. I am told his mother is now living,\* and in very distressed circumstances.

Yours, etc., J. ELDERTON.

[1812, *Part II.*, pp. 5, 6.]

Barrett, in his "History of Bristol," 4to., 1789, has so confounded fact and fable, the deceptive fabrications of Chatterton, with genuine records, that it is difficult to discriminate between the two.† Sceptical in such cases, I have not admitted one statement of the Bristol historian without reference to some better authority, and on the most essential points it is not easy to obtain satisfactory documents. The following extract from Barrett's "History," p. 566, is a proof of his credulity. From "An Old Vellum Role" in his own possession, he quotes this passage as a document of the date alluded to: "The auntyaunte gate of Saynte Marye ybuylde by Kynge Bythrycus in the year DCCXXXXXXXXIX; as it stooeden in daies of Edward Confessoure"; is preserved in a rude drawing, being embattled at top, and adorned with two shields with a cross patée on each side of the window, and the same on each side of the top of the arch, where was to be seen the foot of a portcullis to let down.

Though there cannot be much question about the origin of this "Old Vellum Role," yet I must acknowledge that it would gratify me to see it. Barrett is not the only author whose statements are doubtful; for Walpole, in his "Works," vol. iii., p. 46, has printed an account of an ancient sepulchre, etc., which he says is extracted from "the minutes of the Antiquarian Society for the year 1736." On referring to these minutes no such account appears. It is inserted with variations in Barrett's "History," and in the "Nugae Antiquae." Mr. Park, in his notes to the latter work, says this paper was not made public till after Chatterton's death. It will be curious to ascertain the origin of this presumed document; for, if spurious, it will impeach the antiquarian sagacity of Walpole, who displayed so much exultation in detecting some of poor Chatterton's fictions. It

\* She died since the date of this letter.

† Barrett gave credit to, and admitted as historical evidence, the fabrications of Chatterton; Whitaker, in his "History of Manchester," was also a believer in Ossian. Hence it becomes very necessary for topographers of the present times to exert a little rationality and scepticism.

is my intention to investigate this, and other doubtful points ; but, as I may fail in several, I make free to suggest the following queries and remarks to your antiquarian readers and correspondents, and shall feel much obliged by answers to any part of them.

Barrett often refers to documents and records in his own possession. Query : In whose possession are these at the present time ? and what are the evidences of their authenticity ?

What has become of the parchments and MSS. formerly found in the north porch of Redcliff Church ? and were not some of them genuine documents, respecting the building, endowing, furnishing, repairing, etc., of the said church ?

Where are Hobson's MSS. to be found ? Barrett refers to them, p. 567. He also quotes "The Mayor's Calendar" for the year 1376, the existence and custody of which I am desirous of ascertaining.

What is the earliest date, and are there any entries in the "Old Chronicles of Bristol, in the City chamber ?"

Is Canyng's will to be seen, and where ?

Are there any entries respecting him in the register at Wesbury, or any remains of his college ?

In p. 576, Barrett says that Mr. Morgan had many curious parchments relating to Mr. "Canynges and the church of Redclive." Are these still extant ?

In an old plan of Redcliff Church I find reference to a stone cross in the churchyard, directly south of the great transept. When was this taken down, and what was its form and character ?

Of Thomas Mede, to whom there is a fine monument in the north aisle, I am desirous of obtaining some particulars ; also of Sir William Penn, whose birthplace is not satisfactorily ascertained ; also of John Jay, John Inyn, William Coke, John Brook, John Bleaker, Everandus le French, etc., all of whom were buried in this church.

J. BRITTON.

[1843, Part I., pp. 133-135.]

It affords us much pleasure to lay before our readers some authentic particulars relative to the works proposed to restore this noble specimen of ecclesiastical building to its pristine grandeur, derived from the joint report of Messrs. Britton and Hosking.

These gentlemen, having carefully and fully surveyed the fabric, commenced by drawing the attention of the parish authorities to the injuries it has sustained, from the long-continued access of damp and moisture, both in the superstructure and foundation walls—produced, as to the former, by the insufficient means for carrying off the rain and snow, and, as to the latter, by the want of drainage, both which deficiencies they principally ascribe to the original arrangement for the discharge of water from the roofs, and want of drainage round the fabric. To the former of these defects they attribute, in a

great degree, the injury to, if not destruction of, the external faces of the masons' work upon the walls and buttresses.

They describe the roof covering as, throughout, in a very defective state, though heavy expense is annually incurred in repairing it, and they suggest its entire rearrangement and reconstruction.

They have also ascertained, and have very accurately described, an original defect existing in the great tower, evinced in a bulging outwards of the external faces of that part of the structure, and produced by an inequality of strength and resisting power between the finely-wrought and closely-jointed masonry of the faces and the rubble backing which constitutes the main bulk of the walls; and they state that, with the exception of the tower and the flank wall and buttresses of the south aisle of the chancel, all the walls and foundations throughout appear to be perfectly sound and but little injured. They attribute the settlement outwards of the flank wall first noticed to the want of proper drainage before alluded to, and to the too near approach of graves to the foundations of the wall in question, which are not, in that part of the fabric, more than four or five feet in depth; and they state that, by an attempt formerly made to prevent the flank from going further, or to hold it up, mischief has been occasioned to the pillars which stand between it and the chancel, and, through those pillars, to the clerestory resting upon them. The solid structure of the tower is generally sound and trustworthy, though its exterior surface has almost wholly perished. The truncated spire is generally sound, though the surface of the stone upon the exterior is rapidly disintegrating.

In proceeding to advise as to the solid and substantial repair of the fabric, the surveyors state that so intimate a connection exists between the parts of such a building, as to render what may appear to be merely ornamental in most cases essential to the stability of the structure, and that they therefore feel themselves compelled to report on these two heads together; but dividing the subject into two parts, *viz.* :

First, the tower and spire, and second, the church with the Lady Chapel, the porches, and other accessories.

*“The Tower and Spire.”*—This singularly beautiful composition is altogether distinct in style and date from the church, which has been added to it, and deserves, as it requires, to be considered, not as a merely provincial edifice, and far less as a simple parish steeple, but as a national monument, and in the first rank of the many noble structures of the kind in existence in this country. In magnitude it is exceeded by few; in destined altitude, the larger cathedrals alone would excel it; and in chaste simplicity of design, combined with elaborately beautiful, but subdued and appropriate, decoration, Redcliff Tower is surpassed by none; whilst it is pre-eminent in its position, on a lofty bank of the Avon, within the commercial capital

of the West of England. We have already intimated that the solid structure of the tower is sound and trustworthy, and that it is capable of being easily made to bear all that it was ever intended to carry. The structural arrangement of the tower itself, and of the existing portion of the spire, give the completest evidence that the original design contemplated as it provided for a spire of the form and proportion exhibited in the accompanying engraving of the church. It would appear, however, that when the church was built the idea of completing the spire was abandoned, as the south-western buttresses of the tower were reduced in projection, and otherwise altered to compose with the west front of the church—and the south-eastern angle was altered throughout, to extend the nave of the church uninterruptedly to its western front. The tact and skill with which the outer or south-western angle of the tower was altered, and the fine taste with which the turret pier, in front of the church, which composes with the reduced buttress of the tower, is arranged, to connect the parts of the composition, are most admirable; but not so the arrangement at the other angle—where a low, heavy arch, and an unmeaning blank, upon a heavier pier, obtrude themselves immediately within the church door—contrasting, most disadvantageously too, with the composition of the arches of the aisle, and with the clerestory on the other side of the entrance.

“It may be remarked here, that at the time Redcliff Church was built, the taste which produced the original design of the magnificent superstructure to the tower no longer existed; spires were not built to Gloucester Cathedral nor to Bath Abbey Church, in the fifteenth century—as they had been at Salisbury, Norwich, and Lichfield, in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; comparatively small spires, on lofty towers, as at Louth and Newcastle—or lanterns, as at Boston, indicate the prevailing taste, in that respect, when this church was built, and the abutments of the spire of the original design were altered or removed. In this manner the incomplete or demolished spire was left, and the original composition was shorn of its fair proportions.”

The architects then proceed to the necessity of restoring the perished surfaces of the tower, and its immediate accessories, adapting it to receive a perfect spire, and of carrying on, to completion, that beautiful feature of a masterwork of architectural composition which, in its truncated state, is but an unpicturesque deformity. “Thus the original design may be both restored and completed, and Bristol possess a noble national monument that will add to the beauty of her locality and to her pre-eminence amongst English cities. The existing portion of the spire is, fortunately, quite enough to give the means of developing the original design, whilst it affords demonstrative evidence that a complete spire was contemplated by the original designer. If lines be drawn from points within the footings

of the buttresses of the tower, through the base of the spire, on the summit of the tower, they will follow the sides of the spire, as far as it now exists, and meet at such a height as similar compositions of equal date would justify by analogy. The decorations of the spire, as it exists, are of singular beauty and propriety; the ribs are exquisitely moulded, and the characteristic enrichment of the vertical and pointed mouldings of the tower below is carried with great good taste and beautiful effect up into the spire, so that nothing has to be imagined in that respect."

For reasons detailed in the report, Messrs. Britton and Hosking recommend that attention should be first directed to the restoration of the tower and spire; and that the former should, under present circumstances, not be deferred any longer, if it be desired to preserve this beautiful monument from utter destruction.

Speaking of the church, after the recommendations before alluded to, as to what are termed the hydraulic arrangements, and the proposed reconstruction of the roof, Messrs. Britton and Hosking suggest a new gateway at the north-west corner of the church enclosure, and other arrangements consequent upon the recent alterations under the Bristol Improvement Act, and for giving more effect thereby to the beautiful edifice under consideration; and, after various valuable suggestions for the substantial repair of the fabric, they refer to their drawings, as showing with sufficient clearness the restorations they propose on the exterior of the building, derived mostly from existing authority within the building itself.

As to the interior of the church, their suggestions refer to matters of which they describe the restoration for the most part as easy. The most important change is that at the east end, involving the removal of Hogarth's pictures, and other inappropriate attachments, and the reinstatement of the east and clerestory windows; and they hope to find that reparations only will be wanted to the screen, between the chancel and the lady chapel. The latter will want certain alterations, including a new floor.

In the restoration of the spire will be involved some alterations, pointed out by them, at the west end of the church, including a new arrangement for the organ; and they express their hope that, as the whole of the lead and glass must be removed from the windows for the restoration of the mullions and tracery, it may, in the principal ones at least, be reinstated with stained glass of an appropriate character.

They also propose in detail numerous and important alterations in the rearrangement of the pews and seats, by which, with an increased seat accommodation and better command from the pulpit, reading-desk and altar, a more perfect view of the building may be obtained, whilst all the beautiful pillars shall be in every case insulated, that

the eye may range over their loity and symmetrical forms and proportions, from the base to the summit.

### ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

[1844, *Part I.*, pp. 636, 637.]

On the removal of the pews and wainscotting of St. Stephen's Church, Bristol, on May 6, three arched recesses have been discovered in the wall of the north aisle. The two easternmost are plain and unoccupied, but the other is enriched with half-trefoils and bosses of leaves starred. It contains an altar-tomb, with recumbent effigies of a man and woman. The front of the tomb is ornamented with a succession of shields, and under them is a series of niches, containing whole-length figures, within decorated arches. The monument was shamefully mutilated for the purpose of fitting the oak panelling to the wall. The projecting portions of the arch, the right shoulder of the male figure, with part of the arm as far as the elbow, the head of the lion at his feet, the ledge of the slab on which the effigies rest, and the surface of the shields, have been cut away. The arms of both the figures are raised in a supplicatory position, but the man's hands are lost. Both his legs are also fractured, but are entire. With these exceptions both effigies are in remarkable preservation. The church was new-pewed with mahogany in 1733, but the wainscotting by which this monument had been concealed was of oak; no information appears to exist as to the period of its introduction into this building; but, from the style of carving on some of the boards, it is conjectured to have been here upwards of two centuries.

It was surmised that the male effigy was that of John Sheppard, an eminent Bristol merchant, who rebuilt the tower of St. Stephen's Church; but he lived nearly a century later than its costume, and by his will, dated December 14, 1473, desired to be buried in the chancel. The male figure is habited in what was the prevailing dress of the higher classes in the reign of Edward III. It is a close-fitting garment, called a "coat-hardie," buttoned all the way down the front and reaching to the middle of the thigh. Below the sleeves, which descend to the elbow only, are seen the sleeves of an under vest or doublet, buttoned from thence to the wrist; an ornamented military belt, then worn by every knight, is buckled across the hips, terminating on the left side at the end of the garment, but without any appendage. On the right are indications which would appear to denote that a dagger had been attached to the belt. The legs are covered with a thin elastic material unto the ankles, which are surrounded by a narrow band, interlaced on the inside, affording for the feet a similar covering, attached to short pointed slippers. The feet are curved, adhering closely to the concave body of the lion, on which they are supported.

Of the female figure, at whose feet reclines a dog, the emblem of nuptial fidelity, many diversified opinions have been expressed, and it is generally supposed to belong to a later date than that of its companion; if, however, we examine the costume, we shall find many indications which render it not improbable that it is of a contemporary era. The gown fitting remarkably close to the waist—its length in front, which conceals the feet, and the general straightness of the apparel, added to which, the oblong indentations like buckles, intended to represent pockets, as may be seen in illuminations of this period, are all consistent with the costume of the male figure. Opposed to this may be advanced the square head-dress, the most remarkable feature during the reign of Henry IV.; but examples, it is well known, occur of its occasional introduction much earlier.

We will now endeavour to ascertain how far the character of the altar-tomb will accord with the period we have assigned to the effigies. The side is relieved by six compartments or niches, surmounted with decorated pediments, each containing a small sculptured figure, the mullions by which they are divided terminating at the head with a shield. The figures seem to be emblematic of sorrow, and attired in the mourning habit of about the year 1337. This style of sepulchral architecture commenced in the reign of Edward I., and was common during the whole of the fourteenth century. Although, therefore, the tomb is not adapted to the recess in which it is inserted, and although the effigies themselves, from removal and other causes, have been disunited, and would appear as not originally intended as companions, we cannot avoid arriving at the conclusion that they each have a just right and title to the tomb on which they are laid.

We are not at present prepared to advance to whom these effigies may with certainty be attributed—they might have been benefactors to the old church, of which the earliest notice occurs in 1304, and removed, at its re-building, between the years 1450 and 1490 into the recess where they are now placed.

#### CHAPTER-HOUSE AT BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

[1832, *Part I.*, p. 452.]

The dean and chapter have commenced the renovation of that fine specimen of ancient architecture, the chapter-room of Bristol Cathedral. The boarded floor, which has been raised about 2 feet 6 inches above the original pavement, and by which the stone seats, united with the walls and extending round the room, were entirely covered, has been removed. Mr. Britton has given a print of the chapter-room, in a renovated state, in his "History and Antiquities of the Cathedral." On removing the earth for the purpose of lowering the floor, four stone coffins have been uncovered. One of them contained nearly a perfect skeleton, and on the skull there evidently

appeared the remains of a fillet of gold lace. The lid of one coffin exhibits a sculptured representation of Christ descending into hell. In one hand He bears the cross, and with the other He is delivering a sinner from the jaws of the bottomless pit. The figure of Christ occupies nearly the whole length of the lid, and the attitude displays more than usual elegance.

#### BRISTOL HIGH CROSS.

[1852, *Part I.*, pp. 21-23.]

The Bristol High Cross, one of the most graceful of our ancient monuments of this class, was banished from that city by the vandalism of the last century, and was preserved only, at a distant spot, by the taste for landscape gardening which owed its estimation to the popularity of Capability Brown. A better feeling has at length sprung up among the citizens of Bristol, and it has manifested itself in a desire to possess again this relic of their ancient glories. The return of the original cross, however, were its present owner disposed to part with it, would be next to impossible from the decayed state of its material; and measures have consequently been taken to erect a new cross designed in strict accordance with the earlier portions of the original. This has just been completed, under the superintending care of Mr. John Norton, M.R. Inst., B.A., who very handsomely volunteered his services for the purpose. From the reports which this gentleman has made to the committee of subscribers, we are enabled to gather the following accurate particulars.

The original situation of the High Cross at Bristol was, as at Gloucester,\* Chichester, and other large towns, at the intersection of the main streets in the centre of the city. It received material repairs in the year 1633, when the upper part was rebuilt, with the addition of new statues. But just one century later a silversmith, who lived near it, conceived that it so far obstructed the access to his shop that he offered to swear before the magistrates that every high wind his house and life were endangered by its shaking and threatening to fall. This attack was triumphant; in 1733 the roadway was "improved" by its removal, and its parts were laid by in the Guildhall. Still there were many of the citizens who regretted its removal, and, after a few years, by the interposition of Alderman Price, and a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood of the College Green, it was rescued from its obscurity and erected in the centre of the green, with the approbation of the dean and chapter.

Here for a time it was viewed with pleasure as a curious piece of

\* The cross at Gloucester was removed and destroyed in 1749. Like the Bristol cross, it was adorned with statues of eight sovereigns, namely, John, Henry III., and Queen Alianor, Edward III., Richard II., Richard III., Elizabeth, and Charles I.

antiquity, and regarded as an appropriate and admirable ornament.\* But the changes of time again interfered with its position. The College Green happened to be then the fashionable promenade with the visitors to the Hot Wells, and in 1763 it was discovered that the old cross interfered with the practice of ladies and gentlemen walking eight or ten abreast! The dean and chapter consenting to its removal, a subscription was raised for "improving the Green," and also for rebuilding the cross in any unexceptionable place. But the money was expended in the walks, and the cross was thrown by in a corner of the cathedral, where it lay long neglected, until in 1780 Dean Barton gave it to Mr. Hoare, of Stourhead. It was erected at the entrance to his grounds from the village of Stourton, at the expense of about £300.

Mr. Norton, on examining its condition in 1848, found it in a lamentable stage of decay, and from the very ruinous state of the angle-buttresses, etc., had some difficulty in determining exactly its original design. Its material being a coarse-grained oolite, had readily absorbed moisture, and consequently suffered from frost. During its earlier days this was counteracted by successive coatings of paint, which were applied not only to the statues, but to the whole surface of the work. The colours used were red, vermillion, blue, and gold. The gilding may still be traced in every part; but the vermillion is the best preserved, being even now of a rich hue, while the blue has faded to a pale gray. The dresses of the figures were generally painted with vermillion, their mantles and minor portions of dress with blue, the borders and other subsidiary ornamental parts being relieved with gold.

Besides the decay resulting from the neglect of a renewal of the paint, another destructive agency has resulted from the oxydization of the iron cramps used in connecting the several parts, some of which have so swollen as to raise the stones from their position, and thereby to occasion the disruption and fall of important portions. The lower story was filled up with solid masonry upon its re-erection, for the purpose of support. The size of the original central column is therefore not ascertained; but Mr. Norton has judged it most accordant to the spirit of the design to make it as light as is consistent with safe construction, bearing in mind that the superincumbent weight is very considerable. The form of the arch in this stage is flat, being segmental, and nearly approaching to a four-centred arch. The ogee arch being high, a large spandrel space is left for foliation. The crockets and finial are unusually large, and very boldly carved; the character of the trefoil open panelling of the lower pedestals is late, and the whole detail is of good Perpendicular, but partaking somewhat of the earlier or Decorated character. From the elegance of

\* There is a view of the cross as standing on the College Green, drawn by Buck, in 1737.

the present outline,\* Mr. Norton concludes that the original form and height have been preserved, though the upper portion has been renewed in a debased and heterodox character, and in the lower stages some traces of a later taste are also discoverable, particularly in some cusp terminations resembling Italian cherubs' heads. Above the sitting figures is also a tier or frieze of boys bearing shields, evidently of Charles's time, which looks crowded and excrescence-like, and mars by its bustle the grace of the outline. In Mr. Norton's restoration this portion has judiciously been discarded, and the pyramidal lines are made to spring at once from the upper canopies.

In other respects the character of the restored design will be perceived by reference to the plate. It is divided into four separate stages. The lowest is composed of the open groined space, square in plan, the groining ribs springing from a central octagonal column, which it connects with the four angular buttresses. The groining immediately supports the lower pedestals, which have a light appearance, being pierced, the play of light through the mullioned spaces producing a good effect; and a kind of groining shaft attaches this open work to the central construction.

The second stage is composed of niches and projecting canopies, made to receive four standing figures of life size. The third tier has the like features for four sitting figures, and the fourth is a pyramidal covering or spire, completing the outline suggested by the buttresses as they successively stop at various heights. The spire adopted by Mr. Norton in his restoration is octagonal, terminating in a vane of gilded copper, which displays the arms of Bristol, copied from the ancient seal of the city, temp. Edward III.

As a piece of mediæval construction this cross affords a valuable lesson worthy of careful study. The mode by which the great weight of the canopies, etc., is conveyed laterally on to the ground, by means of flying buttresses (attaching the outer to the inner vertical buttresses), cannot be too much admired; for so completely are the objects of construction and ornament combined, that it is by these buttresses that the beautiful outline is produced.

The statues formerly placed in the lower range were those of King John, Henry III., Edward III. and Edward IV.; and those in the upper, Henry VI., Queen Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.

The new cross is erected at the entrance of the College Green from the city. The first stone was laid on the 8th August, 1850. It was thought necessary to make good the foundation with a thick stratum of concrete, in consequence of the treacherous nature of the artificial site, and the discovery of human bones at a considerable depth, appearing to mark the spot as part of an ancient cemetery. The sub-structure was then proceeded with, consisting of four

\* A view of the Bristol cross, as standing at Stourhead, will be found in Britton's "Architectural Antiquities."

steps and a landing or top slab of gray Cornish granite, from the quarries at Penryn. The works were then suspended for some months, whilst the subscription was in progress; and on the 12th May, 1851, a contract was executed with Mr. John Thomas, principal carver and modeller at the new palace of Westminster, to erect the superstructure for the sum of £300. In reporting the completion of this contract, Mr. Norton calls attention to the thoroughly artistic manner in which Mr. Thomas has executed the work.

[1835, *Part II.*, p. 302.]

In excavating the brow of the hill in Dame Pugley's field, above Stoke's Croft, Bristol, the labourers have dug into an ashes pit, on the site where, in 1645, stood Prior's Hill Fort, one of the fortifications raised against the Protector's army under General Fairfax, then besieging Bristol. In this pit were found numerous bullets, small measures, supposed to have been used for the purpose of charging muskets with the proper quantity of powder, curiously formed tobacco-pipes, with short stems, etc.

### Charlton King's.

[1823, *Part II.*, p. 393.]

The parish of Charlton King's, or Ashley, co. Gloucester, is situate one mile east of Cheltenham (in which hundred it is contained), and eleven from Gloucester. It consists of 3,000 acres in pasture and tillage. The soil is both clay and sand and singularly fertile.

In 1697 it was purchased by the Prynne family, from whom it descended to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of W. Prynne, Esq., who married Dodington Hunt, Esq., and their only son, Wm. Hunt Prinn, Esq., is the present possessor.

“Some years since the manor house was rebuilt in a modern and commodious style;\* but the park and pleasure grounds being naturally low, did not admit of much picturesque beauty. However, the [father of the] present possessor evinced the superior excellence of the improved art of gardening, when applied with sound judgment and real taste, in relieving the flatness of some parts by objects with which the distances are pleasingly broken, and giving the rivulet a delightful effect by widening and enlarging it. A circuit of about two miles is enclosed within the park-pale; and we may truly observe, that it wears a face of scenery new and beautiful, and such as its former appearance could not have promised.”†

The church (see Plate I.) is a plain spacious building, with a transept and an embattled tower in the centre. The Abbey of Cirencester

\* A very neat view of Mr. Hunt [Prinn's] seat embellishes Bigland's “History of Gloucestershire.”

† Mr. Dallaway, in Bigland's “Gloucester,” vol. i., p. 300.

cester contributed probably to its erection; as it appears from their register, "that the Chapel of Charlton King's was dedicated and made subject to the mother church of Cheltenham, by W., Bishop of Hereford in 1190, by an indulgence of Pope Innocent III., and then given to the Abbey of Cirencester, at which time it gained parochial rights."

The inscriptions in the church and churchyard are accurately given in Bigland's "History."

The benefice is an endowed curacy, with an annual stipend of £40 charged on the Impropriator. The present curate is the Rev. Robert Williams, instituted in 1815. According to the last census, the population in 1821 was 743 males and 864 females, total 1,607; and the number of houses 299.

Yours, etc.,

N. R. S.

[1824, *Part I.*, p. 37.]

Milo, Earl of Hereford, who died in 1143, gave 14 libr. of land in the King's manor of Chilt, to Walter de Esseleg or Ashley,\* which was confirmed by Henry II.,† and charter of Richard I.‡ Accordingly, Walter de Esseleg or Ashley held Chillington or Charlton.§ He or another Walter paid half a mark for half a fee in the manor of Chiltham,|| and died seized of a virgate in the town of Charlton, of nine virgates in villenage, which paid £7 14s. 7d. per annum, and customs, service and perquisites worth £5 5s. 3d. Mabilia Revell, sister and heiress,¶ A writ being issued to inquire whether the manor of Kingescherlton, which was Petronilla de Mareschall's, belonged to her of free dower, the jury found that Mabilia Revell, sister and heiress of Walter de Esseleg, succeeded here, and had a daughter Sabina de l'Orthey, mother of Petronill, upon whose marriage with William Mareschall, Mabill gave her this manor.\*\* The L'Ortheys succeeded here; Adam de Surethleye holding one mess. and two virg. at Ashleye, 5 Edward II., of Henry de l'Orthey, by 7s. per annum.†† Fosbroke's "Gloucestershire," vol. ii., p. 375. [The rest is from the title deeds.] P.

### Cheltenham.

[1791, *Part I.*, pp. 511-513.]

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the ride and diversity of country from Bath to Cheltenham. We travelled by the new road to Gloucester, leaving Sir John Miller's elegant little villa at Batheaston on the right, and in about five minutes reached Toghill, from whence a delightful prospect bursts upon the sight;

\* Testa de Nevill.

† Title Deeds.

‡ Recited in Esc. 52 Hen. III. n. 47.

§ Rot. Pip. 2 and 7 Ric. I.

|| Testa de Nevill.

¶ Esc. 30 Henry III.

\*\* Esc. 53 Henry III. n. 47

†† Inq. ad quod Dampn. 5 Ed. II. 67.

the pointed mountain near Abergavenny, in South Wales, appearing very distinctly, the Severn winding through the most luxuriant meadows, and the city of Bristol smoking at a nearer ken. The Duke of Austria, when in these parts, viewed with rapture this enchanting prospect, and made a comparison by no means favourable to the sandy heaths of Germany. A few miles farther is Dirham Park, the seat of Mr. Blathwaite, and soon afterwards we passed the venerable mansion of Sir William Codrington : the approach to this house is in the ancient style, through a long avenue of chestnut trees, which were now in full bloom. . . . We repaired to Cheltenham, a neat, pretty town, surrounded with lofty hills. As we arrived in the evening, we found the company on the walks, which are kept in good order. Mr. Moreau is the conductor of the amusements, and a better they could not have, using every exertion to render the residence of its visitors agreeable ; and I know no place where a family can spend the summer months more comfortably.

Yours, etc., JOHN ELDERTON.

[1798, *Part II.*, p. 653.]

You have annexed (Plate I.) a sketch of Cheltenham Church, as it appears from the centre of the public walk at that place immediately below the well. Cheltenham being now a place of great public resort, this picturesque scene may, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers, many of whom must be well acquainted with it.

Yours, etc., I.

### Cirencester.

[1790, *Part I.*, pp. 109, 110.]

In my way from Cheltenham to Bath, I lately passed through Cirencester. Having heard, in common conversation, of a canal conducted under the hills near that place, I had the curiosity to take a view of the undertaking, and accordingly ordered a post-chaise at my inn, and was driven to one end of what is called the tunnel, but which I could not go into, on account of the water being let out to complete some necessary repairs. I saw, however, both entrances, and was surprised at the boldness of the undertaking, which is carried between two and three miles under the hills and woods of the country, which rises about as many hundred feet above the canal. Meeting with some intelligent people employed in the works carrying on, I was induced to inquire with whom this scheme originated, what was their object, and what sum of money it would probably cost. I was told that a respectable baronet in Staffordshire, with two or three London merchants of eminence, were the first promoters of this undertaking. Their motives I understood to be, independent of the general idea of uniting two of the principal rivers in the kingdom (the Thames and the Severn), to supply the adjacent parts of the

neighbouring counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts with coal, which abounds upon the banks of the Severn. I also understood it was their object to open and establish an inland communication from the capital with Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, and Shrewsbury, and by means of a canal in Worcestershire, terminated at a place called Stourport, on the Severn, to communicate with the manufactories in Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire. My informer continued to acquaint me that the canal was 32 miles long, and was effected by forty-two locks (*i.e.*, twenty-eight ascending up the Stroud valley, and fourteen descending to Leachlade, on the Thames); that the boats were 12 feet wide, and near 100 feet long, and would carry from seventy to eighty tons, and that the whole work would probably cost, when completed, considerably more than two hundred thousand pounds.

Strongly impressed with the great usefulness of inland navigation, I proceeded on my journey a good deal surprised that I had not heard of this great and useful undertaking in London, where I generally pass my winter months. I had asked my obliging informer if the Corporation of London had not taken a considerable part in promoting this work, in which the City must be so considerably interested as a public measure. He smiled, and said he did not know that they had given it a thought; but he could assure me they had done nothing to favour or forward the work. Such conduct, said I to myself, shows they must be employed in other matters of infinite moment indeed, if they do not even deign to contemplate an undertaking of such magnitude and public utility, and calculated to assist the commercial interest of the ports of London, Bristol, and all the intermediate country on the banks of the Thames and Severn. My communicative and intelligent instructor added, indeed, that some gentlemen, who were considerable mortgagees on the improvements of the Thames, had exerted themselves in improving the navigation of that river, near to its junction with the canal, which they intended to forward and perfect at a very considerable expense. But to all this, it was hinted to me, the City of London appeared as indifferent as to every other distant undertaking. No doubt, said I again to myself, they must have something very interesting before them.

The imports into London conveyed on such easy terms to the manufacturers and consumers, and the returns of manufactures in the same degree to the exporter, must surely very considerably promote the prosperity of the capital. This conveyance must likewise tend to equalize markets within its reach, particularly those for grain, and to give value to a variety of heavy materials which land-carriage was unequal to the conveyance of, by reason of the expense, such as stone, lime, flint, clay, and many other materials. But one of its most obvious public uses is the supplying the inhabitants of the adjoining

counties with coal on easy and much reduced terms. At Cirencester, I understood, it had been reduced from twenty-four shillings to eighteen per ton ; at Leachdale from thirty-two or thirty-three, to twenty-two shillings per ton ; and that further down the river to still greater advantage to the inhabitants ; for though they had a supply from London by the Thames, it came at so great an expense that the poor were almost literally starved for want of fire, and even persons of private and limited fortunes very sensibly felt the inconvenience of the very high price of this necessary article.

It is almost impossible not to observe how important this great work may prove, in a national view, in all its collateral circumstances. A canal of 32 miles in extent will soon improve the face of its adjacent lands and villages ; it has already been the cause of improving the Thames for an extent of several miles, and may hereafter have the same effect upon the Severn. When a new turnpike road is made through a country, every town is desirous of repairing their roads for a ready communication with it ; in the instance of a canal, that communication is extended to the very sea, and every village that shall fortunately be situated on its banks may in some degree become a seaport—at least, may enjoy its advantages without its hazards.

VIATOR.

[1785, *Part I.*, pp. 433-434.]

March 19, 1749. Saw Cirencester Church. The tower has twelve bells (and chimes), and is 44 yards in height. In the church are the five following chapels, viz., St. Mary's, St. Katherine's, Trinity, Jesus, and St. John's. The chapels of St. Mary and St. John have each a stone roof finely ornamented, and several modern monuments. In Trinity Chapel are several very ancient monuments. The windows, once finely painted, are broke in too many places. The altar, without rails, is paved with black and white marble ; near it are several pews, where the sacrament is (by custom) administered. Here is a stone pulpit and two fonts ; an old one of stone, standing upon a pillar, and a new one of marble, erected by the contribution of several gentlemen of that town, which is constantly used. The present parson,\* aged 94, baptizes and marries, but does not perform any other part of Divine service. Here is one charity school for twenty boys, who are clothed in yellow, and are taught to make stockings, and another for twenty boys and twenty girls, who are put out apprentices. A legacy of £80 was here left by an old tailor, to be lent to young tradesmen for two years without interest, to set them up, upon giving good and sufficient security to repay the same. The town has a good market, and is supported by the woollen manufacture.

C. DUCAREL.

\* Mr. Harrison, father to Sir Thomas Harrison, knight, sometime Chamberlain of the City of London.

## Clifton.

[1791, *Part II.*, p. 801.]

I have the pleasure to send for your magazine a copy of a drawing in my possession of the beautiful village of Clifton, near Bristol (see Plate II.), highly extolled for the salubrity of its air and the delightful rides in its neighbourhood. As the situation is well-known to me, you may depend on its being an exact sketch.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN ELDERTON.

[1831, *Part I.*, pp. 401, 402.]

Amongst the various places of resort for the invalid and the lounger, with which our island abounds, Clifton, alike from its beauty and salubrity, is deserving of a large portion of the public notice. It is romantically situated on the south and west of a hill on the river Avon, in the hundred of King's Barton, Gloucestershire, about one mile from Bristol. The purity of the air has long obtained for it the name of the English Montpelier. Nothing can be more beautiful of its kind than the scenery on the river below the Hot Well ; whether it is viewed from the summit or the foot of the rocks, the eye is equally delighted. On each side of the river rise magnificent rocks, now towering in all the rude grandeur of sterile nature, and now clothed with the most beautiful woods and trees. Those rocks immediately below the Hot Well, on the Clifton side, are called Saint Vincent's, from a chapel, which tradition says was erected on the highest of them and dedicated to that saint. This rock is mostly of a brownish marble, very hard and close-grained ; when sawed into slabs it shows beautiful veins of white, yellow, gray, and sometimes red, and it is capable of receiving a polish equal to that of any foreign marble. It has occasionally been employed for chimney-pieces, tables, etc., but it is chiefly used for making lime, for which purpose it is the best stone in England, both for strength and whiteness ; this occasions a great demand from all quarters, and the proximity of the river affords every facility for its removal, which takes place every year in great quantities, a number of quarry men being constantly employed in blowing up the rocks with gunpowder. Of late this business has been carried to a still greater extent, as they have been employed in widening and improving the towing-path (on the Clifton side of the river) into a road as far as the new Hot Well Spring. Between the different strata of these rocks it is that the once so famous "Bristol stones" are found. They are hexagonal crystals, of sufficient hardness to cut glass, and are mostly pellucid and colourless.

Clifton has of late years become one of the most fashionable places of resort in the kingdom, and its population has consequently been on the increase. The spirit of improvement has also kept pace with

the local advantages of the place. The difficulty of communication, however, between the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, which are divided by the river Avon, has long been seriously felt. The navigation of the river, as well as the rocky and precipitous nature of the coast, has rendered the erection of a stone bridge impracticable. At length, however, some spirited individuals determined on the establishment of a company for the erection of a chain suspension-bridge over the Avon from Clifton Down (see Plate II.). In the prospectus then issued, it was stated that from the mouth of the Avon to the iron bridge across the new course thereof at Bedminster, a distance of nearly 9 miles, there was no passage for carriages of any description; but from Clifton and the western side of Bristol, and from the roads branching from them to Gloucester and South Wales, by means of the intended bridge, a direct communication would be opened with a very extensive and populous district of country on the Somersetshire side of the river, bordering on the Bristol Channel. Similar facilities would also be communicated to the country in the line of the Ashton turnpike road, by means of a branch road, from the bridge proposed to be formed, into such turnpike road near the bottom of Rownham Hill. A committee was appointed to carry this important project into execution, and in due time an Act of Parliament was obtained for the purpose. The first object of the trustees thereby constituted was to obtain from a select number of the most eminent engineers suitable plans for a bridge of such a character as should meet the views of the public, and at the same time should not, in regard to expense, exceed the limits which they might reasonably hope to be enabled to compass. From the best investigation they were enabled to make it did not appear to them that the undertaking could be effected at a cost much below £50,000 (and there was reason to think it might even exceed that amount) upon any plan in which due regard should be paid to the two main objects in a work of this nature, namely, solidity and strength of materials and grandeur of design. In the difficult task which they had afterwards to discharge, of making a selection from the several plans furnished, being unwilling to depend altogether on their own judgment, they had recourse to the assistance of Davies Gilbert, Esq., M.P., and late President of the Royal Society, whose valuable aid in the consideration of the designs they requested. The deference paid to his judgment by a committee of the House of Commons, by their adoption, on his suggestion, of some important alterations in the plan of the Menai Bridge—the distinguished place which he holds among men of science—and the particular attention which he was known to have given to the subject of suspension bridges—pointed him out as an authority the most eminent and unexceptionable. About the middle of March last he visited Clifton and Bristol for the purpose, and after several days devoted to an inspection of the spot,

and to a very laborious and minute examination of the various plans, and many conferences with the trustees on the subject, the final result was the unanimous adoption by them, under his sanction, of the design submitted by Mr. Brunel, jun. It adopts for the base of the supporting tower, on the Clifton side, the boldest and most prominently beautiful of the whole range of St. Vincent's cliffs. From a lofty mass of perpendicular rock, which rises to the height of 230 feet above high water mark, projecting towards the edge of the river, and offering a natural and substantial pier for the purpose, the bridge will be carried to a pier or abutment, which is proposed to be formed on the rock on the opposite side of the river. By means of this artificial abutment, the distance between the two points of suspension will be reduced to 630 feet.

An iron bridge suspended amongst such stupendous rocks would in itself appear little more than a fairy web thrown across the gulf; but this effect will be relieved, and a high degree of architectural beauty as well as grandeur imparted to the work by giving to the towers erected for the support of the chains at each end, the form and proportions of Egyptian gateways, taken from the beautiful examples found in the ruins of Tentyra. Of the various forms there presented, the most elegant have been chosen as the model, and that this style of architecture, from its grandeur and simplicity, is peculiarly suited to rocky situations, is proved by the effect of the Temple of the Island of Philæ, which is a barren rock of the most broken and romantic outline.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 121.]

I send you for insertion two small drawings (see Plate II.). The first is a romantic view between two and three miles westward from Bristol, on the north bank of the Avon, with Cook's Folly on the summit of the precipice. That gentleman, who built this imitation of part of a castle in 1693, evidently intended to have a pleasing object, suited to its situation, for contemplation on approaching, and a considerable elevation whence to observe with greater effect a most interesting distant prospect of England and the principality of Wales. The vulgar, who perceived no advantages to be derived to them from the structure, stigmatized it with the term of the Folly, and invented the following ridiculous story, detailed in the "Bristol Guide": "This building, which greatly embellishes these parts and prospects, is called Cook's Folly, from a story current thereabout, that one Cook dreamed that he should die by the bite of a viper, and therefore built and confined himself in this place. But all his caution could not avert his destiny, for, as he was sitting by the fire, a viper sprung from some faggots and bit him so effectually as to occasion what he had been at so much expense to avoid."

Yours, etc.,                   A TRAVELLER.

## Dean Forest.

[1814, *Part I.*, p. 545.]

According to Sir Robert Atkyns and Mr. Camden, the name is supposed to be derived from the small market town of Dean, in the neighbourhood, or from the word *Arden*, which the Gauls and Britains used for a wood; two great forests, one in the Belgic provinces, the other in Warwickshire, being now called Arden.

The Forest of Dean lies in the western part of Gloucestershire, between the rivers Wye and Severn—the first inhabited by the Silures, the most ancient people of South Wales. Formerly the forest was so thick with trees, so very dark and terrible in its shades, that it rendered the inhabitants barbarous; and at one time was so infested with robbers that in the reign of Henry VI. an Act of Parliament was passed purposely to restrain them. In the great rebellion it was miserably destroyed. The whole is extraparochial, and now only contains 23,000 acres. It is inhabited by miners and colliers. In 1811 the return of the population was 4,073.

Mr. Procter, the present Vicar of Newland, began his great work of moralizing the part of the forest adjacent to him in 1804; and in June, 1812, he laid the foundation-stone of a building (see Plate I.), to be appropriated for six days in the week to the education of children, and for Divine worship on the Sabbath day. The building was opened on January 6th, 1813; 290 children have already been admitted on Dr. Bell's plan. It is episcopally licensed, and will be consecrated on a sufficient endowment being raised, which, for the sake of the numerous inhabitants, Mr. Procter is endeavouring to procure; and we hope that he will not make his appeal in vain.

EDIT.

## Dimmock.

[1792, *Part I.*, pp. 423, 424.]

Rudder, in the account of Dimmock parish, in Gloucestershire, says:

“It was from Ryelands, in this parish, that King Edward took the sheep which he presented to the Spanish monarch, from the breed of which we are now supplied with our finest wool.”

This account of so interesting an anecdote is rather short. I wish any of your curious correspondents would favour us with a fuller account of this affair. Rudder, in his “History of Gloucestershire,” says:

“Thomas Boghot de la Bere, Esq., has a seat at Southam, in the parish of Bishop's Cleeve, in Gloucestershire, which is one of the greatest curiosities in the county. The hall is floored with painted bricks, brought from Hayles Abbey; they are covered with very

curious devices, etc. Here are also very ancient paintings, on oak, of eminent persons."

It is a pity but some person would give in your magazine a particular account of the whole, accompanied with drawings, etc.

R. R.

[1792, *Part II.*, p. 696.]

The parish of Dimmock is of great extent. It is situate in the county of Gloucester, and the hundred of Bottoe, and is in the forest deanery, contiguous to the county of Hereford. It is divided into five tithings, the largest of them called the Ryland Division, and was anciently a sheep-walk; the soil a deep red sand, very productive and fit for sheep pasture; and there is a tradition that the famous breed of Ryland sheep took their name and origin from this place, though I have never been able to ascertain the fact, but from such tradition and the similarity of names. This parish is a lay-impropriation, and every part of it will be much benefited by the new canal from Gloucester, which will be cut through the centre of it. The impropriation, with some valuable adjoining estates, were purchased by the late G. Pritchard, of Hope End, in the county of Hereford, Esq., and by him devised to his daughter, the wife of Henry Lambert, Esq.; and, on her death, in the year 1767, to Susan Pritchard, his granddaughter, who intermarried, in 1791, with Sir H. Tempest, of Tong, in the county of York, Baronet, "the very ancient and respectable family in the North," whose estate and property such impropriation now is. The Rev. Joseph Symons is the present vicar.

Yours, etc.

### Driffield.

[1818, *Part I.*, pp. 14-16.]

I do not recollect to have seen the demolition of Driffield Abbey, in Gloucestershire, noticed by any of your correspondents. If you think the following account worthy of a place in your useful magazine, it is much at your service.

Driffield, or Dryfield, lies in the hundred of Crothorne and Minety, about three miles south-west of Cirencester. Rumbald, Chancellor of England (temp. Edward the Confessor), granted this manor and the advowson of the living to the College of Cirencester, and they continued in the abbey from the foundation to its dissolution. In the 37th of Henry VIII. the house (till then a seat of the Abbot of Cirencester), and lands of Driffield, St. Ampreys, and Kemsford, etc., were granted to Humphrey and George Browne, in exchange for lands at Waltham, in Essex. Sir Humphrey Browne died seised thereof the 4th of Elizabeth, and left four co-heiresses. Rudder, in his "History of Gloucestershire," says: "Roger Townshend, who married the eldest, had livery in right of his wife, 5th of Eliz. One of the heiresses dying soon after, livery was granted to

Mary Browne, the 9th of Elizabeth, and livery of another third part to Christiana Browne, 14th of Elizabeth." In Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire" is the following statement: "In 1546 these lands (Driffield, St. Ampreys, etc.) passed by Mary the elder co-heir of Sir Humphrey Browne, of Ridley Hall, Essex, and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, to Thomas Wilford, Esq., prior to 1608; to whom succeeded Sir John Pretyman. John or George A'Aungier, or Hanger, a merchant in London, purchased the manorial estate, extending over the whole parish, of Sir John Pretyman, of Lodington (Leicestershire), in the reign of Charles I., 'in 1651.'" And Atkyns gives much the same account in his "History of Gloucestershire."

The late Lord Coleraine pulled down this venerable mansion and offices, which together measured about 320 feet in length, in 1803, or rather sold the materials by auction, for the purchasers to take down the house. The estate was said to be about £4,000 a year value.

I have not been able to learn in what manner and in what year the Driffield estate came into the possession of the Pretyman family. Sir John Pretyman, Knt., who in 1638 was buried in the old church of Driffield (in which a monument was erected to the memory of him and "Mary his wife," who died the same year, but which monument was not replaced when the church was rebuilt by the first Lord Coleraine in 1734), was certainly son of a William Pretyman, of Bacton, county Suffolk, where his ancestors had long been seated, and was lord of the manors of Bacton and Thorndon. He appears to have removed to Driffield soon after the decease of his son Robert Pretyman, by his first wife Dorothy (daughter of Sir Robert Drury, Knt., of Rougham, in Suffolk, and who was buried in Bacton Church in 1607), and to have sold the reversion of his Bacton property, when he left Suffolk, to a Henry Pretyman, whose grandson Henry resold this estate back to the elder branch of the family—a part of which is still in the possession of the Bishop of Lincoln, the present head of the Pretyman family; the bishop having taken the name of Tomline a few years ago, in compliance with the will of Marmaduke Tomline, Esq., who left him a considerable estate in Lincolnshire upon that condition.

It might be supposed that Driffield passed to Sir John Pretyman by his marriage with Mary, one of the co-heiresses of Sir Humphrey Browne, and relict of Thomas Wilford, Esq., Mary being the name of Sir T. Pretyman's wife, buried at Driffield in 1638. But various authorities (Herald's Office, MS. British Museum, Nichols's "Leicestershire," etc., etc.) assert that Sir John Pretyman married Dorothy Drury, before mentioned (the articles of this marriage are still existing); Mary, the daughter of Sir John Bourchier, of Bentley, in Yorkshire, or of Barnsley, in Gloucestershire; a sister of Matthew

Bacon, of Welby, in Norfolk, and a daughter of Francis Greene, of Welby. No dates, however, are given for these marriages, and mistakes may have arisen from there having been other John Pretymans living about that time. On the other hand, the Brownes and the Pretymans were certainly much connected about that period. Sir Richard Browne, Baronet, and clerk of the council, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir "John Pretyman, Knight, May 20, 1631." Sir John Pretyman left a legacy to his "daughter Elizabeth Browne," in his will dated a short time before his death. She died in 1652, aged 42, and was buried at Greenwich, leaving one daughter and heir, Mary, married to John Evelyn, Esq. Sir John Browne, died in 1683. Christopher Browne, of Deptford, left the wardship of his grandson, Richard Browne, to William Pretyman, when he died in 1645, aged 70. This William Pretyman was the second son of Sir John Pretyman, Knight, of Driffield, and brother to Sir John Pretyman, Baronet, of Nova Scotia, who sold Driffield, and went to reside at Lodington on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of George Turpin, of Knaptoft, Leicestershire. This William Pretyman resided at Bromefield Mansion, in or near Deptford, in 1645, and held the demesne lands by lease from the Commissioners of the Revenue, and was patron of the living of Driffield in 1665.

An old Driffield register, begun in 1560, mentions the baptism of a John Pretyman so early as 1583; of a William Pretyman in 1587, and of a Jane Pretyman in 1588; and the death of a William Pretyman in 1602, and of an Elizabeth Pretyman in 1604; and the next entry of the Pretyman family is the baptism of "Thomas, son of John, 1620." It seems not improbable, therefore, that William Pretyman had possession of Driffield, either by marriage or purchase, previously to Sir John Pretyman—especially as Sir John Pretyman and Robert his son (who must have had property independent of his father) purchased Thorndon of a John and a Thomas Pretyman in 1614, where it is supposed he or his son Robert resided for some time—perhaps till the death of Robert, as, in 1629, Sir John Pretyman, for himself, and as executor to his son Robert, sold the Thorndon Estate to a Mr. Bishop. In a deed dated 1636, Sir John Pretyman describes himself as "the only surviving son or William Pretyman, of Bacton, and the brother and heir of William Pretyman, late of Gray's Inn." Sir John Pretyman's father (William Pretyman) died in 1593 or 1594. Was his elder brother, William, of Gray's Inn, the former possessor of Driffield, and the same William buried there in 1602? The writings belonging to the Driffield Estate would probably name the successive owners, and fix the dates relative to the interval between the death of Sir Humphrey Browne and the year 1651, when it was purchased by the Hanger family, who now hold it; or information might perhaps be obtained from the family papers of

the Brownes or the Pretymans, if, contrary to the too frequent practice of indiscriminate destruction, any such papers exist.

The communication of farther particulars relative to Driffield Abbey, or to the families who have possessed it previous to 1651, through the channel of your miscellany, will oblige,

Yours, etc., DRIFFELDIS.

### Duddridge.

[1806, *Part I.*, p. 274.]

March 7.—A large fossil skeleton of an animal, similar to a crocodile, was lately found at Duddridge, Gloucester, in a solid stratum of lime-stone, 20 feet thick, and imbedded 15 feet below the surface. The skeleton is  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, and all parts are perfect. The jaws are in high preservation, and the teeth even covered with their enamel. One of them, on being broken, appeared so much like the fracture of petrified wood that an idea has been started that many fossils, hitherto supposed to be of vegetable, are of animal origin.

### Ebrington.

[1804, *Part I.*, p. 471.]

As some labouring men were lately digging stones in certain quarries, near the old family mansion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, in the parish of Ebrington, near Campden, co. Gloucester, they discovered about twenty skeletons, apparently of warriors, with fragments of armour and several implements of war of various shapes and sizes, the whole of very remote antiquity. Many of the bodies were found laid with their faces downward, and not more than a foot in depth from the surface of the earth. Among the disturbed remains were those of a superior officer or chief (so supposed), as by his side were found a sword of excellent metal, and an iron casque or head-piece, the ornamented top and rivets of which were plated with silver. This skeleton was deposited at the depth of not more than three feet in the ground, and notwithstanding the number of years it must have lain thus buried, the master bones were perfect and sound, and the teeth in the highest state of preservation. A traditional account prevails in the neighbouring country that the villages of Ebrington and Campden were once united, that some signal battle was anciently fought in this part of the island, and that the ford at the end of Ebrington Brake, which now divides the above parishes, has from that period retained the appellation of Battle Bridge.

## Frampton Cotteril and Almondsbury.

[1806, Part II., pp. 1211, 1212.]

The following epitaph I transcribed from a stone slab in the parish church of Frampton Cotterel, co. Gloucester, which from its singularity, and the circumstance of its being almost obliterated, may perhaps be thought not unworthy of preservation in your miscellany :

“ Reader ! thou standest on the sacred dust of a virtuous handsome maid, Amy, the daughter of Harry Symes and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir John Seymour, She was, in her deportment to her Parents, eximious, respectfull ; dutiful, obedient to a proverb. She never gave them cause to ask, ‘ Why do you this ? ’ She was snatched from them by a violent sickness, which makes them daily wash their eyes with salt water. She lies here in a still and quiet sleep, not to be awakened but by the loud trump, and then to rise in white to sing Hallelujahs to the great God, and the Lamb for ever. Amen.

“ She deceased Jan. 9th, and was buried Jan. 13th, 1678.”

The manorial house in this parish, or, as it is usually called, Frampton Court, is well worthy the notice of the curious antiquary. The greater part of it was certainly built previous to the close of the fifteenth century ; and the Hall, as it is now called, which appears formerly to have been the chapel, is, I apprehend, of still higher antiquity. In a small room adjoining it, which I imagine was the vestry, I discovered a very antique reading-desk, of which, to my great regret, I had not an opportunity of making a drawing. At one end of it was carved a crosier between the Saxon letters R. P., which perhaps were intended for the initials of the then possessor’s name. At the other were two roses, evidently alluding to the badges of the houses of York and Lancaster ; and as the same devices are seen in stone on the outside of the building, it may be fairly inferred that a part of it, if not the whole, was erected during the fifteenth century.

Almondsbury is a considerable village, situate on the road leading from Bristol to Gloucester, and about six miles from the former city. The view from the hill of the noble river Severn majestically winding through the beautiful country lying below, with the distant mountains of Wales rising beyond it, and the varied and delightful scenery on both sides the water when the atmosphere is favourable, constitute, in my opinion, one of the most interesting and pleasing prospects anywhere to be found. The church also is an object worthy of the traveller’s attention. It is singular for its extreme neatness (I had almost said elegance), in which respect it surpasses any village church I remember to have seen. Above one of the arches separating the north aisle from the nave are suspended some fragments of ancient armour and a sword. There are two or three monuments also deserving of notice. One of them, of so early a date (if my recollection does not fail me) as the commencement of the sixteenth century, has :

ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΙ ΟΙ ΝΕΚΠΟΙ ΟΙ ΕΝ ΚΥΡΙΩ ΑΠΟΘΝΗΣΚΟΝΤΕΣ,

being the most ancient monumental inscription in Greek I have ever met with or read of. The following remarkable epitaph I copied from a mural monument in the north aisle, to the left of the door as you enter :

“ Of all the creatures which God made under the sun, there is none so miserable as man ! For all Dumb creatures have no misfortunes do beset them but what come by Nature : but man, through his own folly and against his own knowledge, brings himself into a thousand griefs, both of soul and body. As for example : our Father had two children, and against his better knowledge he committed the sin of idolatry upon us ; for, had our Father done his duty towards God but one part in a thousand, as he did towards us, when he prayed to God, to spare our lives, God might have heard his prayers ; but God is a jealous God, and punisheth the faults of parents upon their children. Though the sins of our Father have deprived us of the light of the sun, thanks be to God, we enjoy more great, more sweet, more blessed light, which is the presence of God, the maker of all lights, to whom be all honour and glory. Beneath this place lie the bodies of John and Elizabeth Maronne, in the memory of whom their Father caused this monument to be put up. Elizabeth died in 1708, aged 6 ; John in 1711, aged 5. Their Father was a poor man, born in the province of Dophiné, in the kingdom of France. He believes that his sins were the cause that God took the life of his children.

“ Pechur n'avane pa un pas sans panser à la mort.”

Yours, etc.,

W. WOOLSTON.

### Gloucester.

[1832, Part I., p. 17.]

The origin of the walls of the city of Gloucester is of the remotest antiquity. The eastern and north-eastern part belonged, most probably, to the station placed there by the Romans. It is clear, from the account of Gildas, that the Britons, who derived the custom of walled towns from the Romans, afterwards kept them up. What is confirmatory that the walls of Gloucester have a Roman origin is that, according to the custom of that people “ not to build a wall where there is a fortification of water,” there was here a want of wall upon the side of the Severn and the marshes. When Wulpher repaired the city the walls were not, probably, neglected ; at least, it is certain that in the time of Alfred cities were strongly walled and towered, to defend them from the Danes. As towns without walls were not deemed safe places for the lodging of an army, it is not singular that William the Conqueror, besides instigating the erection of Gloucester Castle, should fortify the north-east and south sides with a strong embattled wall and gates. Kings, nobles, and all their followers were expected personally to work at the reparation of walls in times of danger. The Roman equites did the same. In the murage of London in the fifteenth century the different trading companies took a share of the expense. Several writs of murage were issued during the reigns of Henry III. and the two first Edwards. In that of the third Edward a well-fortified town had a castle and keep, a towered wall, and a double ditch ; and in this era Thomas de Bradston, constable of the castle, who died in 1360, was “ the special meanes for

walling of Gloucester town." The tolls, or fee-farm-rents, were then and subsequently applied to murage; and in the sixteenth century the walls are noted by Leland to be strong, and so continued till the demolition of them in 1662, with castles and other fortifications, on account of the mischief experienced from them during the Civil War. The gates of our ancient cities, however, remained, and generally added much to the picturesque effect of the streets; but these have of late years for the most part given way to real or fancied improvement.

Many ancient bridges have also lately been destroyed, to make room for more convenient successors; and this improvement took place at Gloucester about 1809, when the old West Bridge and Gate, shown in the annexed view (see Plate II.), were removed. The old bridge is supposed to have been built by Richard Walred in the reign of Henry II. At the end of bridges were generally guard-houses for soldiers. Of these, the chief at Gloucester was the West Gate. This was rebuilt in the reign of Henry VIII., and the custody of it was assigned to the porter of the senior sheriff.\*

N. R. S.

[1839, *Part II.*, p. 410.]

The men employed in excavating in the new market, Gloucester, for the works connected with the intended dépôt of the Gloucester and Birmingham Railway discovered, at the depth of some feet, two dozen skeletons. It is supposed that they are the remains of the soldiers who fell in 1640, when Charles I. besieged the city, the spot where they were found being near to the North Gate, around which there was great carnage. A military button, on which there is the figure 9 surmounted by a crown, and in the usual part the maker's name, "C. Jennings, London," was also found, together with a spur, and a horse's skull and a leg in a decayed state. Most of the skeletons have been reburied.

[1848, *Part I.*, p. 70.]

On Friday, November 19, the men employed in excavating for the branch line from the railway-station at Gloucester to the docks found a very large leaden coffin about two feet below the surface of the ground, in a field the property of Mr. G. Goodyer, immediately opposite "Regnium Style" Field, and about two hundred yards from Burton Street turnpike. The dimensions of the coffin are 6 feet 6 inches in length, 2 feet 6 inches wide, and 1 foot 3 inches deep. It is formed of lead, and of a great thickness—from a quarter of an inch in the thinner to half an inch in the thicker parts. Its construction is rude and clumsy, and of the shape of an elongated parallelogram, having no increase of width at the shoulders, and

\* Fosbroke's "History of Gloucester."

without any appearance of having borne any inscription. From having been long underground, the lid, although so massive, can easily be broken with the fingers. The contents of the coffin were a skull, a few decayed bones, and a quantity of dirt, partly, no doubt, the remains of mortality, and partly some of the soil which had found its way into the receptacle through the opening made by the workmen's pickaxes. The skull is of the adult size, but the other bones are very small, and scarcely indicate that they belong to a full-grown man, although the coffin is of a sufficient size to contain almost the remains of a giant.

[1858, *Part II.*, pp. 511, 512.]

The restoration of the chapter-house of Gloucester Cathedral is now fast approaching completion, and has been hitherto very perfectly carried out. The chapter-house is on the east side of the great cloisters, and has been for many years used as a library. It is in future, however, to be devoted to its original purpose, the cathedral library being transferred to the room once appropriated to the college school, but which in mediæval times was the library of the abbey. The plaster and whitewash are removed from the walls, and the spacious room now presents a clean and handsome appearance. The length is 71 feet 8 inches, by 33 feet 8 inches in width. On the north and south walls there are Norman arcades of twelve arches in each ; at the west end is a handsome Norman doorway, and above it a triplet window of the same style. The roof is pointed, but the simplicity of the stone ribs which support it show that it is of a period little subsequent to the main part of the building. The east end is of fifteenth-century workmanship, and terminates with a large Perpendicular window. The ceiling of this part is beautifully groined. The wooden floor has been removed, and is now being replaced by a handsome pavement of encaustic tiles. During this process three stone coffins of the usual shape, but containing only a small portion of dust, were brought to light.

Who were the inmates of these stony sepulchres ? Such a question is often asked in vain, but in this instance we can form something more than a conjecture on the subject. Leland informs us that several persons of great eminence were buried in the chapter-house, whose names in the time of that great antiquary were painted on the wall, near their gravestones, in black letter :

“ Hic jacet ROGERUS COMES DE HEREFORD.”

“ Hic jacet RICHARD STRONGBOWE, FILIUS GILBERTI, comitis de Pembroke.”

“ Hic jacet GAULTERUS DE LACY.”

“ Hic jacet PHILIPPUS DE FOYE MILES.”

“ Hic jacet BERNARDUS DE NOVO MERCATO.”

“ Hic jacet PAGANUS DE CADURCIS.”

It is seldom that obliterated landmarks of antiquarian research are verified after a lapse of more than three hundred years of dirt, whitewash, and neglect, but such in the present instance has been the fact. Leland died in 1552, and in 1858 judicious and careful restoration has not only confirmed the truth of his statements, but even added to their importance. Whitewash had evidently been resorted to before the old antiquary paced the time-worn floors of our cathedral with ink-horn and note-book ; for we find, in addition to the inscriptions which he recorded, one in particular that his searching eye failed to discover. On the north wall, in one of the niches, by the removal of the calcareous crust, there can now be traced, though very faintly, the following inscriptions :

“ *Hic jacet ROGERUS COMES DE HEREFORD.*”

On the south wall, in a panel or niche :

“ *Hic jacet BERNARDUS DE NOVO MERCATO.*”

“ *Hic jacet PAGANUS DE CADURCIS.*”

In the adjoining panel :

“ *Hic jacet ROBART CURTUS.*”

“ *Hic jacet ADAM DE CADURCIS.*”

Of these inscriptions only three are to be found in the old record, but additional ones contain the most interesting name of all : we mean that of Robert Curtus, most likely a contraction for Robert Curthose, or Robert Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror. Tradition is uncertain as to his place of burial. It is true that his effigy, in Irish oak, used to stand before the high altar, and that afterwards, being broken to pieces by the Parliamentary army, the pieces were collected by Sir Humphrey Tracy of Stanway, who kept them until the Restoration, when they were deposited in the Chapel of the Holy Apostles, on the north-east side of the choir. But it by no means follows that the remains of the unfortunate duke were deposited near his monument ; and therefore, taking the authority of Leland as correlative testimony, we may reasonably infer that Robert, Duke of Normandy was interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester Cathedral. The chapter-house itself is evidently of date coeval with the nave, the crypt, the columns of the choir, and other portions of the new abbey, founded by Serlo in 1089, the first stone of which was laid by Robert, Bishop of Hereford. Serlo was the private chaplain to William the Conqueror, who was greatly attached to the city. It is said that he held his Parliaments in the chapter-house ; and this is not at all improbable, because the city had suffered much from fire before his first visit, and the spacious chapter-house, which could not have been seriously injured, was amply sufficient for the purpose. It is stated that “ to render this assembly more grand,

magnificent, and sumptuous, and that the ambassadors of foreign nations might admire the appearance of the company, he by his royal edicts was attended by all the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, thanes, and knights. He wore his crown, and made a grand and delicate fare. The great men appeared in golden or very splendid robes, which were called *festiva indumenta*, and the town found much of his entertainment and clothing, as it did for his successors, when at this place. He was at no time more courteous, gentle, or kind than at such assemblies, so that those who came might see that his bounty equalled his riches." It appears from the Saxon Chronicle that Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, held two of his councils here. In 1085, at Christmas, the king held court here for five days. King Henry I. held his court here at Candlemas, 1123, and sent his letter all over England, commanding his bishops, abbots, and thanes to elect an Archbishop of Canterbury. On the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 1216, the chapter-house of the abbey witnessed the assemblage of prelates in the presence of the pope's legate, who came to honour the coronation of Henry II. After the Great Rebellion, Thomas Pury, jun., Esq., whose arms are on the north side of the east window, assisted by Mr. Sheppard, Captain Herring, and others, instituted a library in the old chapter-house in the year 1648.

[1828, Part I., p. 65.]

As some workmen were lately repairing the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, they discovered under one of the tables of benefactions a very curious painting in fresco, representing a nobleman and his lady, richly attired, with coronets on their heads. It is thought that the persons here represented were James Lord Berkeley and his lady. The lady was cruelly murdered in Gloucester Castle, and was buried in the adjoining monastery of Grey Friars in 1452.

[1845, Part I., p. 189.]

During some recent repairs in the Church of St. Mary de Crypt, at Gloucester, throughout the whole neighbourhood of the altar it appeared that the walls had been covered with various Scriptural paintings. "On the north side were four recesses having projecting canopies of a Perpendicular class. In each recess were the outlines of a figure, somewhat faded, but still sufficiently distinct to manifest the beautiful feeling with which they had been executed. They reminded me of Giotto in their general sentiment, and as respects a certain stiffness in the draperies, of Albert Durer. For general picturesque treatment, small as they were, not exceeding three feet in height, I have seen no early English paintings on walls which have surpassed them. The colouring had nearly disappeared, but the outlines remained—and, I trust, will long continue to remain, despite some rumours of an intention to efface them. Whatever may be

done with the ruder remains in other parts of the church, which for my part I would retain, I trust these figures in the niches may be spared. They are really among the most interesting relics in Gloucester, and I will have full confidence in the good taste of the Rev. Mr. Sayers for preserving them. To his zeal and activity the present state of the restorations is chiefly to be ascribed."

[1826, *Part II.*, pp. 505, 506.]

On Sunday, October 29, the Church of St. Mary de Lode, in this city, the body of which has just been entirely rebuilt, was opened. . . .

The old Church of St. Mary de Lode (see Plate II.) retained more marks of antiquity than any other ecclesiastical building in this city, the cathedral excepted. Popes Urban VI. and Boniface IX. appropriated the revenues of this church to the service of the Abbey of St. Peter. There were in this church, first a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, and secondly, a fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The west door, the circular arches of the south, and part of the north side, with the pillars that supported them, were of a period prior to the Conquest. The two pointed arches at the east end of the north range were the alterations of a much more modern date.

Near the west end of the south aisle was a very ancient flatstone covering the grave of a hermit, which had a cross bordonée upon it. In one of the Bodleian MSS. is the figure of a monk carrying a staff topped by a cross bordonée, which was a peculiar distinction of religious persons in lower holy orders. The following inscription in black letters was visible thereon :

"Here lies John Bentra, one of the hermits of Senbridge."\*

In the chancel, on the north side, was a recumbent figure of considerable antiquity,† but certainly not of King Lucius, who is said, in Collyer's "Historical Dictionary," to have been buried here. Archdeacon Rudge, in his "History of the City of Gloucester," says that the honour is claimed, with some more show of probability, by the Church of Winchester, and that the costume of this effigy does not correspond with so early a period. The learned Fosbroke, in his most elaborate and interesting "History of the City of Gloucester," states that it is a figure of a religious person, and has the robe of a monk, as well as the arms crossed upon the breast, the common attitude of these religious. In fact, it is a very difficult matter to ascertain where Lucius was buried. It is recorded that,

\* Senbridge or Saintbridge, was an ancient hermitage, distant about two miles from this city, and is now the property and residence of James Wintle, Esq.

† Engraved in Fosbroke's "Gloucester."

in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 1165, he was converted to Christianity,\* and that he built a great number of churches in London, which is not very likely the Romans would have permitted. It is also said that he converted several nations, especially the Grisons, in whose country he was martyred. The figure is now restored to its former situation under an arch in the north side of the chancel. Mr. Gough, in his "Book on Sepulchral Monuments," says that tombs with heads or bodies emerging from them and under arches, and tombs with arches over them, are of the thirteenth century; also that monuments within the substance of the walls of churches or chapels is good authority for supposing them founders or refounders, and that the figure in question shows that it, as well as the church in the main, is of the thirteenth century, and belongs to the person by whose means or architectural skill the fabric was erected. The writer of this article begs leave to differ in opinion from so great an authority. The church in the main was certainly of Norman architecture. The chancel only is Early English, and that, as well as the figure, are of the thirteenth century. Mr. Fosbroke states that the sacrilegious persons who lived in the time of the civil wars were better rogues than antiquaries, for they opened this tomb in hopes of finding valuable treasure in it, but were disappointed. It was opened again a few days since, but was found to contain nothing but rubbish. Camden, as well as Collyer, says that King Lucius was buried in the parish church of St. Mary de Lode.

The old chancel has not been taken down, which is much to be regretted, as it might have been rebuilt in a style to correspond with the new church. It is to be hoped, however, that the dean and chapter of the cathedral, who are the impropriators, and to whom the chancel belongs, will not suffer it to remain in its present mutilated state. The tower of the old church is still remaining: there was anciently a lofty spire upon it, which was demolished by a storm.

In the *Gloucester Journal* of August 22, 1825, a description was given of a beautiful tessellated pavement, which had been discovered in the churchyard of St. Mary de Lode, about 5 feet below the surface of the earth, and that the walls of the old church then were built upon it. This pavement has been suffered to remain, and the present structure is erected upon it.

The new church was erected by Mr. James Cooke, of Gloucester. The front of it exhibits a very beautiful specimen of the Gothic of the fifteenth century, and does great credit to the abilities of the architect. The west window is ornamented with painted glass, representing the arms of the bishop and of the dean and chapter, and the cap of maintenance, executed by Mr. Barrett, also of Gloucester.

\* Bede, lib. 1, c. iv.

The parish was formerly intersected by a channel of the Severn, now filled up, or at least reduced to a small brook, which falls into the river at the head of the quay: to this circumstance the name is owing, Lode being Saxon for a ferry or passage. The land adjoining it belongs to the Corporation of Gloucester, and retains the name of Old Severn. In old records it is mentioned under the title of Little Severn, and sometimes Old Severn. The course of it was from Longford Ham down Tween Dyke (vulgarly called Queen Dick), round the east sides of Meanham, skirting St. Oswald's Priory, where was once a quay, and proceeding to the Foreign Bridge into the present channel at the quay. The ancient channel was removed, in consequence of a dispute between the monks of the Priory of St. Oswald's and the townsmen.

G. W. COUNSEL.

[1863, *Part II.*, pp. 81, 82.]

It is a matter of extreme satisfaction to learn that the interesting deanery at Gloucester is now in course of restoration, as the Rev. H. Haines informs us. He also notices a stone lantern as a rare example of its kind, and seldom mentioned in antiquarian works. There are instances near the gateway of the Abbey of Ardaines, near Caen, fixed in the outer wall; at Tewkesbury and Romsey, near the processional doors of the cloister; at Evesham "in the corridor adjoining" (the Guest House) "a very ancient receptacle for a lamp. It is of stone with open sides, surrounded with a spiral canopy, the style of which appropriates its construction to the thirteenth century" (May, 42); and at Wells, in the crypt below the chapter-house (Britton, 104). The same idea is found in the noble lanterns of Boston; west tower, Ely; and All Saints', York, etc. There is a wooden lantern in the crypt at Wells (Britton, pl. xi.).

I am, etc., MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1863, *Part I.*, pp. 767-769.]

I send you a sketch of a stone lantern which has lately been discovered during the alterations at the Deanery at Gloucester. As I have not met with any notices of similar articles in antiquarian works, I conclude that they are comparatively rare. The lantern, which is fastened to the wall of an old staircase, is upwards of 3 feet in height by 18 inches in width, and 11 inches in depth. It has five openings at the sides; all of them were apparently filled with horn, as the grooves for its reception remain. At the time the sketch was taken the centre opening still retained two thin plates of horn fastened together by two small studs, but these have subsequently been stolen. In the centre of the bottom within is a hole to receive the candle; and in the cover there are two apertures for the escape

of smoke, etc. There was an embattled ornament at the top of the base, similar to that above the openings, but the portion in front is entirely worn away.

As the alterations now going on at the Deanery have brought to light several interesting features, the following description of the building may perhaps be acceptable to some of your readers. The Deanery, originally the residence of the prior of the monastery, is attached to the north side of the nave of the cathedral, and to the south-west angle of the great cloisters. Parallel with the nave, and in the same line with its western front, is the old Norman chapel of the prior (date *circa* 1120). An engraving and description of its interior are given in the paper "On the Mediaeval Houses of Gloucestershire," by Mr. Parker, which is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1860 (pp. 335-337). On the floor, which rises gradually towards the eastern end, are several encaustic tiles of different dates; some bear the arms of Beauchamp with quarterings, others the initials W. S. (the latter letter reversed), perhaps those of Walter de St. John, prior and abbot 1243, or more probably those of Priors Wigmore and Staunton, who succeeded respectively to the abbacy in 1329 and 1337, the former of whom is recorded to have adorned at his own expense the prior's altar with a picture (*tabulam*), and polished and gilt images. On the walls were remains of painting, representing the divisions of regular masonry, now all obliterated by whitewash. The east window consists of five plain lights, and is now bricked up. The exterior of the west end exhibited a large three-light window of transition Decorated character, the tracery in the head being not pierced through owing to the interference of Norman vaulting behind it, a small aperture only being left to light the space between the vaulting and the roof above. The jambs of the window are Norman, and its pointed arch is ornamented with the zigzag moulding reworked. As this peculiarity occurs in the windows of the south transept of the cathedral erected by Abbot Wigmore, and as their tracery, especially the cusping, resembles the window of the prior's chapel, both works may fairly be ascribed to the same prelate. The whole of this window, which had been modernized, has just been faithfully restored by the help of a few fragments that remained. Below the chapel is a vaulted Norman passage, with a flight of steps leading into the cloisters. On one of the pillars are several faces, rudely incised, and perhaps intended for mediaeval caricatures. North of the chapel, but projecting further to the west, is a Norman building with alterations in the Early English style. A gable, ornamented with an arcade of five plain semicircular arches, and some shallow buttresses, are nearly all the remains which indicate the original style of the western façade. The ground-floor consists of a plainly-vaulted room, or cloister, which was apparently thrown open to the air by two arches in front. The

new entrance will be through one of these arches, which will be filled up with appropriate tracery and glazed. Above are two large windows with semicircular arches, mouldings, detached shafts, and foliated capitals of Early English character. These will also be filled in with tracery, and form the front windows of the new drawing-room or the library. Inside are one or two corbels, with foliage of the thirteenth century. Above in front are two gables, each containing a two-light window, with Perpendicular tracery (now blocked up) inserted between Early English shafts and capitals. Still higher is the Norman arcade before described ; on the apex of the eastern gable is a winged monster. Recent alterations have brought to light the original Norman windows on the north side of the building ; their interiors exhibit the zigzag moulding bordered by the roll-billet ornament ; their exteriors have been modernized by plain mullions and transoms. Good specimens of these windows remain in a room on the ground-floor, behind the vaulted cloister. Thrown across an angle of this room and of that above are curious depressed arches resembling "squinches," and perhaps intended to support the wall of the chapel.

Placed at right angles with the Norman building is a later erection, subsequently connected with the former by an angular tower originally containing a circular staircase lighted by slits following the rake of the steps. Only the exterior half of this tower now remains, but it is to be hoped it may be restored to its original use. It is against the wall of the staircase that the stone lantern is fixed. The first floor of the building contains the present drawing-room, which is of large size and lined with carved oak wainscoting of Classical design. It is intended to convert this room into a dining-room. The stripping of the plaster from the exterior walls has revealed the former character of the windows, which were flat-headed with plain arched mullions and transoms of late character. A pointed window of two lights, with a foliated circle in the head, some Early English buttresses, however, show this building to have been of the thirteenth century, and the other windows to be modern insertions. On the merlons of the parapet above were some figures carved, similar in position to those at Caernarvon Castle ; one alone remains, a man wrestling with a lion (?).

At the northern end of the building, and placed transversely to it, is a large wooden and plaster chamber supported on stone walls. In the interior are many panels of the linen pattern. This room will probably be repaired and converted into bedchambers. The exterior of the building is being restored to its original state by the cathedral architects, Messrs. Fuljames and Waller, the expense being defrayed by the cathedral funds. The interior arrangements are being carried out by Messrs. Blake and Waring, of London, at the cost of the dean.

I am, etc.,

H. HAINES.

*Hawkesbury.*[1829, *Part I.*, pp. 201, 202.]

The accompanying view of a village church in Gloucestershire will, I am persuaded, be allowed to possess a larger share of interest than is commonly the property of similar buildings. It has been for several generations in the patronage of the family of Jenkinson; was the burial-place of the first Earl of Liverpool, and has recently received the ashes of his son, the illustrious statesman of whom you gave so satisfactory a memoir, and so pleasing, and at the same time just, a character, in your magazine for January.

The parish of Hawkesbury is situated in the hundred of Grumbold's Ash, in part on the great ridge of the lower Cotswold Hills, and about twenty-four miles south of Gloucester. It is of very considerable extent, having been computed to exceed a circumference of thirty miles. There are two ancient chapels in the hamlets of Little Badminton and Tresham.

The manor first came into the possession of the Jenkinson family about 1620. The purchase was made by Sir Robert Jenkinson, of Walcot, in Oxfordshire, knight, whose son, Sir Robert, also styled of Walcot, was created a baronet, by letters patent, dated May 18, 1661. The late Premier's father, on becoming a Lord of the Treasury in 1786, was created by patent, dated August 21 that year, Baron Hawkesbury; but he was then lord in expectancy only of the estate, which devolved upon him, with the baronetcy, on the death of his first cousin, Sir Banks Jenkinson, in 1790. The manorial house at Hawkesbury, though once occupied by the family, was not well constructed or situated, and was, it is believed, even then a ruin. The village, generally called Hawkesbury Upton, is built upon a hill; but the church, as was the manor-house, is situated in a close valley at the foot of a very picturesque knoll.

The church (Plate I.) is the chief of a deanery, and is dedicated to St. Mary. It is divided into a nave and two aisles; and the original structure is presumed to have been the work of the Abbey of Pershore, to which the benefice was impropriated. The body, however, was rebuilt in the sixteenth century by the family of Boteler, of Badminton, to one of whom the manor and great tithes were granted at the suppression of Pershore Abbey in 1546, and whose arms, three covered cups, remain carved in stone.

In the chancel are the memorials of the Jenkinson family. The earliest is on a handsome mural monument, representing a lofty pyramid, with a canopy of drapery, and of which a plate is given in Bigland's "History of Gloucestershire":

"In memory of Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bart., who departed this life August 8, in the year of our Lord 1766, in the 46th year of his age. He was the eldest son of Sir Robert Banks Jenkinson, Bart., by Catherine his wife, third daughter of Sir

Robert Dashwood, of Northbrook, in the County of Oxford, Bart. He married Mary, the daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., but left no issue. . . .”

On a tall mural tablet, handsomely formed by Westmacott, are the following inscriptions :

“ Sacred to the memory of Charles Earl of Liverpool, who, during the long and eventful reign of George III., filled various and important offices of trust and responsibility in the State.

“ Descended from an ancient and respectable family, long resident at Walcot near Chartbury, in the county of Oxford, he saw, when very young, its then representative obliged to alienate the family mansion, and a considerable portion of the estate.

“ By his talents, industry, and exertions, during the course of a long and successful life, he raised himself to the dignity of the Peerage; first as Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury in the county of Gloucester, and afterwards as Earl of Liverpool; and he had the happiness of transmitting those honors, (together with the Baronetage, and remainder of the family estate, to which he had succeeded in 1790,) to his posterity.

“ As a statesman, he will be long remembered for the many important public measures which he originated, more especially for those which had for their object the improvement of the navigation and commerce of Great Britain.

“ As an author, he acquired the greatest celebrity, from, 1st. his Discourse on the Establishment of a National and Constitutional Force in England, in 1756; 2dly. A Discourse on the Conduct of Great Britain in respect to Neutral Nations, in 1758; 3dly. A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm in a Letter to the King, 1805. The two last of these treatises are universally considered as standard books on the important subjects to which they relate, and afford proofs of extensive reading, sound principles, and deep thinking, never surpassed in any works on political law or political economy. It was impossible for a public servant, so situated and so distinguished, not to feel a strong and sincere attachment to the gracious Sovereign in whose service he continued upwards of forty years; and in the last years of his life, he had an opportunity of expressing his feelings to that beloved Sovereign, in the dedication of his Treatise on the Coin of the Realm.

“ He was twice married; first, to Amelia, daughter of William Watts, esq., formerly Governor of Fort William in Bengal; she died in 1770. By her he had one son, Robert Banks Jenkinson, born June 8th, 1770, who succeeded him in his title and estates. Secondly, to Catherine, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart., and widow of Sir Charles Cope, Bart., by whom he had one son and one daughter, Charles Cecil Cope, born May 29th, 1784; and Charlotte, married to the Hon. James Walter Grimston, now Earl of Verulam, born June 8th, 1783. Born May 16th, 1729. Died December 17th, 1808.”

“ Here reposeth all that was mortal of Amelia, wife of Charles Jenkinson, afterwards Earl of Liverpool. She was eldest daughter of William Watts, Esq., first a Member, and then a President of the Council of Fort William in Bengal, during that memorable period when the British authority and influence first acquired the ascendancy in India. She died, alas! on the 12th July, 1770, at the age of nineteen, from having given birth to her only child, Robert Banks Jenkinson.”

The late Theodosia Louisa, Countess of Liverpool, was interred at Hawkesbury in 1821 (see our vol. xci, i. 565). A seated figure of her ladyship, by Chantrey, was exhibited at Somerset House a few years ago, and is believed to be intended for a monumental memorial, though it remains at present in the mansion at Combe Wood. There are other handsome monuments in Hawkesbury Church; one in particular, erected since the publication of Bigland’s “ History of

Gloucestershire," is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. Potter Cole, A.M., who died on March 24, 1802, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. He was vicar of the parish for the very extraordinary period of seventy-three years. The present incumbent is the Rev. Henry J. Randolph, presented by the Earl of Liverpool in 1813, and to whom I must acknowledge my obligations in the composition of this brief account.

Yours, etc.,

J. G. N.

### Hayles.

[1793, *Part I.*, p. 321.]

"The convent (of Hayles, in the county of Gloucester) appears to have been, when originally founded, of quadrangular construction with a cloister, inclosing an area about forty yards square. The ruined arches are still to be traced, chiefly lancet, with trefoils in the heads." Such is the description given of these ruins in Mr. Bigland's "Gloucestershire Collections," ii., 63. Your plain readers will possibly object to the mode of expression in italics; and your antiquarian readers will perhaps say that the true lancet arch never admits any tracery, consequently an arch containing a trefoil means only pointed, as opposed to round.

Yours, etc.,

Q. R.

### Horton.

[1844, *Part I.*, p. 636.]

A few weeks since, as some labourers employed on Crickstone Farm, in the parish of Horton, Gloucestershire, were ploughing over a mound on an elevated piece of ground, called Church Hill, the earth suddenly gave way under one of the horses, and it was found that an entrance had thus been effected into a rude chamber, measuring 4 feet in each direction, and containing the remains of six or eight human bodies, together with a vessel of very primitive shape, made from a blue sort of earth, and apparently baked in the sun, as it evidently had not been subjected to the action of fire. Some charred human bodies were also found, which had probably been the occupants of the vessel in question, as they were found near the same spot. The falling in of the earth and stones, and the unscientific exploration of the workmen, however, render an accurate description impossible. The bodies seemed to have been indiscriminately placed, and appeared as though they had been in a sitting posture. The size of the chamber would not allow of their being extended at length. The sides and top were formed of single flat stones, around and outside of which smaller stones had been loosely built up in the form of a wall. Connected with this, and lying at right angles on the eastern side, was another opening similar to the former. The dimensions were about 6 feet by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet; in

this, also, were the remains of two bodies. Supposing that this was not a solitary vault, openings were made in several places in the mound, which was about 40 feet in diameter, and appeared throughout to be constructed of loosely-built-up stones of the same description as those dug up from the neighbouring quarry; and about a week afterwards another chamber, similarly formed to the last, of about 6 feet by 4, and lying about 12 feet distance to the west, was discovered. In this were fourteen or fifteen human skeletons, all with heads to the east. The bodies must have been of all ages and sizes.

## King's Stanley.

[1804, Part II., p. 709.]

The village of King's Stanley, Gloucestershire, like all others in the clothing trade, is very populous, but is most pleasantly situated on the banks of the Stroud Canal, and is distant from Stroud to the west about three miles. The church is an exceeding neat structure, but small; it contains no monuments worthy of notice. The admirer of rich prospects will be gratified with the beautiful view from Selsley Hill near the church. The variety of objects which present themselves are so many, and the scene so diversified with orchards, fields, and meadows, adjoining to the river Severn, that the prospect from hence is the most charming that can be imagined.

Yours, W. P—L—W.

### Little Dean.

[1822, Part I., p. 19.]

In the village of Little Dean, Gloucestershire, was recently a very complete and fine, though small, market-cross, the basis of stone, the upper part of wood, cut into Gothic niches of rich tabernacle work, the whole having that gorgeous, shrine-like aspect which distinguishes crosses of the fifteenth century, with their finials, crockets, rampant animals, with vanes, angels with shields, etc. Passing through the village in June last, I perceived that it was being taken down, because inconvenient for the turn of the road. Several gentlemen's seats surround the spot, and I hope that it has been re-erected in one of their adjacent parks or grounds.

Yours, etc., ANTIQUARIUS.

## Long Marston.

[1814, Part II., p. 520.]

The drawing which I send you—if, indeed, it be worth your notice—is made from an ancient gold seal-ring,\* in my possession, but which was lately ploughed up in Long Marston, in Gloucestershire, a village about six miles from Stratford. From the armorial bearings, it seems to have belonged to the family of Keck, who were settled at

\* The ring is so fully described, that an engraving is unnecessary.—EDIT.

Long Marston as early as 1614, where they then possessed a landed estate. This seal-ring bears the martlet for distinction, and may be ascribed to the period of James I.

The arms of Keck (London and Gloucester) are thus blazoned by Edmondson, in his "Complete Body of Heraldry," "Sable, a bend ermine between two cotises flory, counter-story or. Crest, out of a mural crown gules, a maidenhead ermine, pursled or, her hair disveloped of the same, and flotant, adorned with a chaplet verlt, garnished with roses proper." The coat of Anthony Keck, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq., and of Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in Oxfordshire, Esq., is given with flory only in Guillim's "Display of Heraldry," fol. edit., p. 62 (title-page and date of my copy gone, but perhaps about 1720), and in p. 266, the same arms, which agree with the seal-ring, are twice engraved, and are ascribed to Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, Esq., and to Francis Keck, of Great Tew, Esq. In Kent's "Grammar of Heraldry," dedicated to the Princess Anne, eldest daughter of George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II. (no date), the arms of Robert Keck, of the Inner Temple, gent. (sable, a bend ermine between two cotises flory or), are given opposite his name in the "List of Subscribers," to the author of which work he sent them for insertion. In Beatson's "Political Index," 3rd edit., 1806, p. 323, Samuel Keck appears to have been appointed one of the Masters in Chancery in 1688. Nicholas Keck, gent., M.A., who was Rector of Beaudesert, near Henley-in-Arden, in Warwickshire, nineteen years, died July 16, 1708, æt. 47; *vide* Thomas's edition of Dugdale's "Warwickshire," p. 805. G. A. L. Keck, Esq., is now M.P. for Leicestershire.

R. B. WHEELER.

### Mitcheldean.

[1822, Part I., pp. 17-19.]

Michel Dean, Great Dean, or, as it was sometimes formerly called, Michael Dean, is a market-town in Gloucestershire, situate eleven miles north-west from Gloucester, on the borders of the Forest of Dean. It has a market on Monday, and two fairs held on Easter Monday and October 10. It derives its name Dean from the Saxon word *ðeƿ*, *vallis*, *locus sylvestris*, a valley or place near woods. Agreeably to the name, it is situated in a little low valley, surrounded with hills, which attract the clouds as they pass over, and often bring down the rain on this place when the neighbouring parishes are free from it, in consequence of which it is exceedingly damp, and many of the inhabitants are afflicted by rheumatism; but to those whose constitutions will bear it, the air is keen and bracing, and the surrounding country is fertile and beautiful. Little is said of this town in history, but it bears evident marks of having been at some time or other a place of some size and importance; at present it is

very small and mean in its appearance. It consists of one long street, running from north to south, and about midway a short street runs at right angles from the other, leading towards the west into the forest; it is served with water from a fine spring a little above the town, on the forest side, by a conduit or covered channel of stone, which conveys the water into wells in different parts of the town, but which have been lately closed, and pumps erected over them. Within a few years past it contained several ruins of what must once have been large and stately buildings, but so ancient that the oldest inhabitant has no recollection, nor is there any tradition, of the particulars of their use or origin.

In *Domesday Book*, p. 74, it is thus mentioned, among the lands of William, the son of Norman :

“ The said William holds in Dene two hides, two yard-lands and a half; in the time of King Edward (the Confessor), three Thanes, Godric, Elric, and Ernui, held these lands. There are three plow-tillages in demesne, and 38 bordars have 7 plow-tillages and a half, three of which pay 8s. It was worth 33s. now 44s. King Edward exempted these lands from tax for the preservation of the Forest.”

The Regular Canons of Southwick in Hampshire were seised of lands in Dean, and had a charter of liberties thereon, 1 John, and a grant of another part of Dean in the fifth year of that reign, the rest remaining in the king’s hands.

William de Dean was seised of Great Dean, and of a bailiwick in the Forest, 43 Henry III.

In 9 Edward I., the sheriff, in the account of all the vills in the county of Gloucester, returned Mitchel Deane, Parva Deane, and Abenhall as one vill. By the proceedings at a justice seat (a forest court), held in the 10th of the same reign, it appears the bailiwick of Great Dean was in the hands of the king, and kept by the Constable of St. Briavel’s, a castle in the Forest; but in the 20th of the same reign, Henry de Dean held the manor and the bailiwick of Dean.

In 10 Edward II., John Abbenhall was seised of the manor of Michel Dean, and of one messuage, and 140 acres of land; and in the 12th of the same reign, William de Dean held Great Dean, St. Briavel’s Castle, and four acres of assart land in Bradell.

In 2 Edward III., Reginald de Abbenhall had a grant of markets and fairs in Great Dean.

In 26 Henry VI., John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, had this manor in marriage with Elizabeth Greden, and after the death of his wife, held it by the courtesy of England during his life. He was a firm adherent to the House of York, and on the restoration of Henry VI. lost his head on Tower Hill, and was buried in the Black Friars, London. He left no issue, therefore the manor descended to John Greden, alias Greydour. Walwyn (son of William Walwyn, who had been High Sheriff of Gloucestershire,

10 Henry IV.) married the daughter and heiress of the said John Grender, by whom he had the manor of Dean, which descended to his son William Walwyn. Thomas Baynham, of Clower Wall, married Alice, daughter and heiress of William Walwyn, with whom he had this estate. Sir Christopher Baynham, their son and heir, died seised of it, 32 Henry VIII. His son, Sir John Baynham, died seised thereof, 38 Henry VIII., whose son Christopher had livery of this manor, 3 Edward VI. He dying March 5, livery was granted the same year to his brother Richard, as it was to Robert, 9 Elizabeth, and to Joseph Baynham, 14 Elizabeth. Among the memoranda kept in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, is an entry of a process in the nature of a *quo warranto*, against Charles Foxe, Esq., to show cause why the manor of Michell Deane should not be seized into the hands of the Queen by reason of alienation, Michaelmas, 18 Elizabeth. Thomas Baynham had livery of the fourth part of the manor of Mitchel Dean, and of the third part of the advowson of the rectory, 20 Elizabeth. It afterwards became the property of Sir Robert Woodruffe, then came into the family of the Colchesters, and Maynard Colchester, Esq., of Gloucester, is the present lord of the manor.

Walter de Lacy gave his lands in Dene to the Abbey of Gloucester, which gift the king confirmed, 14 William I. Roger de Staunton gave the watercourse of Dene and of Clinch to the said abbey, 7 Richard I.; and the abbey held lands in Dene of Edward Earl of March, 3 Henry VI.

The inhabitants of Dean had a right of estovers and pasture in the Forest of Dean, 7 Henry III.

On a perambulation of the boundaries of the Forest of Dean by nineteen Regarders of the Forest, in the latter end of the reign of Charles II., it was declared that the boundary of the parish of Mitchel Dean formed part of the boundaries of the Forest; and in the same reign the inhabitants of Mitchel Dean united with those of the other parishes round the Forest, and the Foresters, in a sort of petition to Henry Lord Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Constable of the Castle of St. Briavel's, and the rest of the Commissioners for the Forest, asserting their right to common, of pasture, herbage, and pawnage, estovers, house-boot, hey-boot, and fire-boot, and liberty to dig stone under and according to the government of the Court of Swanimote, and attachments in the said Forest, paying to his Majesty's Exchequer the yearly rent of one penny, called swine silver, or herbage money; and one penny, called smoke penny, or mark money, for every house; and complaining of an infringement of their right by the sale of 18,000 acres to Sir John Wintour, Knight, and the disafforesting the same, and praying the same might be restored.

The charter of Henry Duke of Normandy and Earl of Anjou,

afterwards Henry II. granted to the monks, who were about to build the neighbouring abbey at Flaxley, among other things, "all the land under the old Castle of Dene, which remains to be assarted, and that which is already assarted," but there is not at present the slightest vestige or tradition of a castle in Dean, and it is probable, from the manner of describing it, it was then only a ruin.

In the charter of Henry II. to Flaxley Abbey, the monks settling there are called "the monks of Dean."

Formerly this town enjoyed a share of the clothing trade ; and some years ago a small copper coin was found in a field near the town, which appears to be a token issued by one of the tradesmen of the town ; and from its contiguity to the forest, in which there were then immense numbers of deer, there were two large manufactories of buck and doe-skin leather, and also some glove manufactories. On the failure of the clothing trade, pin-making was carried on here ; that has, however, with all the other manufactories, ceased several years ago, since which the only trade carried on is the making of nails, and that to no great extent. About twenty years ago there were several respectable families resident here, but nearly all of them are now extinct, or have left the place. Michel Deane now bears very few even of the wrecks of its prosperity, and exhibits a striking monument of the instability of earthly affairs and establishments.

The church (see Plate II.) is a rectory in the deanery of the Forest, worth about £70 a year. Mr. Colchester is patron, and Mr. Edw. Jones is the present incumbent. The church is a large and handsome though plain building, with two aisles ; its length from east to west, in that part where the chancel is, is 82 feet ; and, exclusive of the chancel, the length is 73 feet ; the width from north to south, 72 feet ; so that, exclusive of the chancel, it forms a large square. It has a tower, containing a clock with chimes and eight good bells, and surmounted by an elegant and lofty steeple at the west end. The height of the tower is 77 feet, and the height of the steeple 107 feet, making altogether a height of 184 feet. The point of the steeple has a handsome Corinthian capital. The church appears to have been built at different periods, as one aisle is considerably more lofty than the other, and has a row of windows on one side above it ; and the arches which divide and support one part of the roof are much higher and more elegantly carved than the other. The roof is formed of oak, handsomely carved and ornamented with cherubim and angels, many of whom are represented playing on musical instruments. One of the east windows contains many fragments of stained glass, and some whole figures of angels playing on the harp and other musical instruments, their wings imitating a peacock's tail ; also the heads of a king and queen. Most of the windows contain unconnected fragments of stained glass. There is no memento or tradition affording any information as to the foundation of the church.

[1822, Part I., pp. 113-115.]

On the floor at the east end of the north side of the church is a stone with two brass figures of women, and there has been another figure of a man between them ; also five coats of arms, one at each corner of the stone, and one hanging from a tree over the man's head, and a border round the stone. Round the outer part of the stone is the following inscription :

“Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Tomkyns, gent., the daughter of Edward Machen, Esq., who departed this life the 17th day of December, 1712.”

Below the feet of the figures is the following :

“Here lyeth the body of Thomas Tomkyns, gent., who departed this life 5 June, 1711.”

Near the same place is another stone, which once had a brass figure on it, and bearing the following inscription :

“Here lyeth Richard Pyrk, of the Dunston, gent., son of Robert, who lyeth with his father in Abinghall Chancel. The said Richard left issue Richard, Jonathan, Lazarus, Anna, and Elizabeth. Here lyeth also the said Richard his son, who died anno 1712, leaving issue Mary and Elizabeth. Here also lyeth the said Mary his daughter, who married with Thomas Wilkins, gent., and died March y<sup>e</sup> 3, 1722.”

There are several monuments on the floor and against the north wall of the church of the Sargeaunts of Harts-Barn, in the adjoining parish of Longhope and of this place, some as far back as 1632. Arms : Arg. a chevron between three dolphins sable, impaling, arg. a canton ermine on a fess sab. three étoiles of the field.

On the same north wall is a monument belonging to the family of Lane, of this town, of whom the first there mentioned died May 7, 1748. Arms defaced.

In the chancel, on the right hand of the altar-piece, is a monument to the son of a rector of the parish, with the following inscription :

“Hic conditur sub terra cumulo Richardus Stringer, filius Ricardi Stringer, hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris, et Elizabethæ uxoris, natus Deane Magnæ, educatus scholæ Colegiæ Glostiensis, nec non morte peremptus, Aprilis 12, anno salutis 1647, ætatis sue 15.”

“Inspice, perlege, respice, plorave, condito, lector  
Vivere et hinc discas, hinc quoque disce mori.  
Nuper eram viridis, nunc nil nisi pulvis et umbra,  
Est mihi sic hodie, cras tibi forsitan erit.”

“The vernall spring-tide of my youthfull prime  
Death's winter night, and laid to sleepe betime,  
Soon thro' the Zodiacke of life I ran,  
Yet was in science, though not years, a man ;  
My life was short, not short but long my paine,  
Christ was my hope, my death not losse, but gaine.  
Resurgam. Resplendescam.”

The father of the young man just noticed is buried in the chancel.

On the left side of the chancel is a handsome marble monument :

“ Sacred to the memory of Catherine Blunt, daughter of Thomas and Mary Blunt, of Abinghall in this county. She died the 1st day of November, 1793, aged 15 years. If a pleasing form, unspotted innocence, an amiable temper, engaging manners, calm fortitude, and pious resignation under the pain of a lingering illness, could have arrested the rude arm and softened the savage violence of Death, long would she have lived to the joy and consolation of her parents, the admiration of her friends, the delight of all :—but weep not, ye surviving relatives, since the superior qualifications of her mind have at an early period secured, in bliss immortal, a reward more than adequate to the sufferings of a shortened life.

“ Sleep soft in dust, wait the Almighty’s will,  
Then rise unchanged, and be an Angel still.”

“ Near this place also are interred Charles Markey Blunt, Elizabeth and Thomas Blunt, sons and daughter of Thomas and Mary Blunt, who died in their infancy.”

Opposite to the pulpit, on the south side, is a monument to the memory of John Palmer, joiner, and citizen of London, late of this town, who died June 18, 1784, aged 68 ; and also of his widow, who died July 20, 1791, aged 77. Arms : Arg. a chevron between three purses sab., stringed, bound, and tasseled or.

Also a neat gallery with the following inscription :

“ This gallery was erected by the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Charity-schools, for the use of the school founded by William Lane, esq., and also for the use of the school supported by voluntary contributions, Anno Domini 1790.”

There are also various other monuments to the families of Stephens, Lewis, Cross, etc., which I forbear to trouble you with, as they are mostly printed in Bigland’s “ Collections for Gloucestershire.”

The font is a large massy stone, carved in the Gothic style, without date, the name “ Sarah Hartley ” rudely carved on one side.

In the south-east corner is a niche for the purpose of holding water for ablution.

There was a small chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof Henry Hooper was the last incumbent.

Five small parcels of land and some cottages are given for the repair of the church and for the use of the poor.

In ten years from 1699, the register contains 225 baptisms and 150 burials ; and in ten years from 1760, 188 baptisms and 143 burials ; and there were in 1779 590 inhabitants. In ten years, ending December 31, 1816, there have been 229 baptisms, including, since the commencement of the year 1813, 40 from the neighbouring forest, and 126 burials, including from the same time 8 from the forest. The population taken accurately in October, 1816, including women and children, was 448.

The poor rate in January, 1817, was nearly equal to the rental.

The Forest of Deane contains about 33,000 acres, and the oak it produces is so excellent for the use of shipbuilding, that among the directions given to the famous Spanish Armada in the time of Queen

Elizabeth, one was to destroy the timber in the Forest of Deane. Large enclosures and plantations of oak trees have lately been made.

W. H. ROSSER.

[1831, *Part II.*, pp. 409-411.]

As you did me the honour some years ago to insert in your valuable miscellany a few notes of mine relative to the town and church of Mitchel Dean, in Gloucestershire, you will perhaps consider the following notice of some old paintings, lately discovered in the same church, worth preserving.

Immediately under the roof of the nave, in front of the chancel (the roof of which is considerably lower than the nave), is a large piece of panelled wainscot, which has been for ages covered thickly with whitewash. The workmen, in doing some repairs to the roof of the nave, discovered that there was paint concealed beneath the whitewash, which being mentioned to the Rev. George Cox, the officiating minister of the church, he, with a laudable zeal for the preservation of so interesting a relic of olden times, immediately consulted the churchwarden and some of the principal parishioners, and being promised assistance in the way of a small subscription to defray the expenses, set about carefully removing the whitewash, about the time that I visited Mitchel Dean in the latter end of September last, and I was most happy in contributing my humble assistance in the pious work of restoration.

The wainscot is  $19\frac{1}{2}$  feet broad and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  feet high in the centre, the upper part forming about half of a circle, to fit the arched roof above it; it is divided into eight panels or compartments, of which the upper four are occupied by a representation of the Last Judgment. In the centre is seen the Saviour seated on a rainbow, clothed in a crimson robe; or, as the worthy curate suggested, the "vesture dipped in blood" of the Revelation; on each side of his head an angel blowing a long trumpet. On his right is seen the Virgin Mother kneeling, behind whom is represented the heavenly Jerusalem, in a rich style of Gothic architecture, St. Peter standing at the door with a large golden key, and a crowd of the newly-risen applying to him for admittance to the heavenly city. To the left of Christ is the figure of an apostle or saint kneeling in the clouds, to correspond with the Virgin Mary on the other side; and below him a representation of the place of torment, under the usual figure of a monster, with an enormous gaping mouth, vomiting flames, and his emissaries are dragging several of the damned into the fiery gulf with a square-linked chain; others are falling in various ways within the compass of the monster's jaws. Below the feet of Christ are two figures rising from their tombs.\*

\* An ancient painting of the Last Judgment, closely corresponding with this description, was formerly in Enfield church; and an engraving of it will be seen in our vol. xciii., i. 621.

In each of the four lower compartments are represented two scenes of the trial, death, and resurrection of Christ, although no line or mark of division appears to separate the two subjects. On the lower part of the first panel on the right of the painting is represented the Garden of Gethsemane and Judas betraying Christ ; they are, of course, the two principal figures, and Judas is in the act of stepping up to his Master to give the fatal signal. On one side is St. Peter sheathing the sword, after having beaten down Malchus, who is lying at the bottom with a lantern in his hand ; some rude trees and several figures of soldiers in armour complete the group. Above this is Christ standing bound in the judgment hall before Pilate, who, seated on a throne in gorgeous robes faced with ermine, is washing his hands, an attendant standing by and pouring water from an ewer into the basin. In this group are also a great number of attendants, some in full armour and carrying glaives, and some in civil costume.

In the second compartment, commencing with the upper subject, is represented the figure of Christ seated, bound as before and blind-fold, and two men in civil dress forcing the crown of thorns on His head with sticks. Below this Christ is being scourged, with His hands bound to a post. The scourging is inflicted by two men with whips, similar in form to that shown by Strutt in the hand of an Anglo-Saxon charioteer ; and also by Fosbroke in his " *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*," p. 257. Each whip has three thongs, and one has the thongs loaded with balls of iron ; both the men are in the attitude of adding insult to the torture.

In the third division, the upper subject is the descent from the cross, the dead body of Christ nearly naked lying in the arms of a man who has torn the hands from the cross, leaving the nails ; the feet are still attached to the foot of the cross, and nearly even with the ground—a peculiarity which I have not seen in any other representation of the crucifixion. Joseph of Arimathea stands behind, and the two Marys and St. John are looking on weeping. Below this is the entombment of our Saviour ; the body is being deposited in a carved sarcophagus, two men and three women standing round.

On the fourth and last panel, the upper scene is the ascension, and in this are some rude singularities, which often occur in ancient paintings ; thus the feet and legs are the only part of the ascending Saviour which is represented, and below Him is a large patch of green, with two black foot-marks, representing the spot from which Christ has risen ; the apostles are represented on each side looking up in amazement. Below this is a figure in a crimson robe, holding up the right hand in the attitude of benediction ; the two first fingers elevated, and bearing an ornamented cross, with a very long foot, in the left hand, pointing to a man's head which is apparently issuing from the ground ; but the lower part of this division is very in-

distinct. I apprehend that this is an allegorical allusion to the resurrection of the dead to immortality through the cross of Christ.

The outline of the figures is bold and tolerably well executed ; their style and general appearance are very similar to those in the tapestry in St. Mary's Hall, Coventry. The upper groups of the several compartments are standing on tessellated pavement, and all the subjects are painted on a ground of green and scarlet alternately. A great deal of the paint, particularly the green and crimson, is still fresh and brilliant. Great care was taken in removing the whitewash, and I do not think the painting suffered at all in the operation ; but the colour has in many parts entirely left the board, and one is inclined to suppose that some over-zealous Protestant in the early part of Elizabeth's reign or one of Cromwell's fanatics had damaged the painting by scraping it before it was hidden by the whitewash.

Dr. Meyrick went over from Goodrich Court to see the painting, and after a careful inspection of the dress and armour represented, he pronounced it (as well as the beautiful carved roofs of the two northern aisles) to be of the time of Edward IV. ; and the doctor's unerring judgment is confirmed by the costume represented in some fine engravings of that period in the possession of the Rev. Charles Crawley. My friend Mr. Hooper, of Ross, who has contributed mainly to the restoration of this painting, both in a pecuniary way and by his experience and excellent advice, considers that there has been formerly another set of panels below the present, representing passages of Christ's birth and life, and which formed the back of the rood-loft. This supposition is somewhat strengthened by the appearance of framework descending on one side a little below the present panels, and also an opening in the wall between the nave and the south aisle, nearly opposite to this part, and which was probably the entrance to the rood-loft, but no part of the rood-loft is now remaining, unless the present painting can be considered as a part.

The pulpit is handsomely carved in Gothic tracery, and is as old as the latter part of the reign of Henry VII. or the commencement of that of Henry VIII., and stands on a pillar of oak ; but this, with the sounding-board, which, though of a later date (James I.), is handsomely carved, has been for many years disfigured by numerous successive coats of white paint. This has, however, now been removed, and the old oak appears in all its native beauty, "when unadorned, adorned the most." On removing the white paint from the pulpit it was discovered to have been formerly painted with brilliant colours, the ground being blue, the edges of the panels scarlet, and the buttresses and crocketed pinnacles green.

On the inside of the pulpit door is a bracket seat of wood for the clergyman, which has apparently been removed from some stall, having on the under side a shield bearing a fess between five cross-croslets, the arms of Beauchamp, which are more correctly repeated

with six crosses on some tiles in the floor of one of the seats. I do not find the name connected with this parish in any reference to records; but Ralph de Beauchamp had a grant of the manor of Westbury-upon-Severn (about four miles distant) in 1216, and the manors of Westbury and Mitchel Dean appear to have been generally held together (as they are at present); it is therefore, I think, reasonable to suppose that this Beauchamp was a principal contributor to the erection of the church.

W. H. ROSSER.

### Newington Bagpath.

[1795, *Part I.*, p. 385.]

The inclosed drawings (Plate III.) are much at your service.

Fig. 1 is a view of Calcot Barn, in the parish of Newington Bagpath, in the county of Gloucester, remarkable for its size and its great antiquity.

It appears from an ancient inscription in the porch (Fig. 2) that it was originally built in the year 1300. A great part of it was destroyed by lightning in 1728, and rebuilt in the following year, as appears by another inscription in the same porch.

The ancient basrelief (Fig. 3) is preserved in the same place.

Calcot Farm was part of the possessions of the Abbey of Kingswood, and kept in demesne. There was a small chapel adjoining to the farmhouse, a great part of which still remains in ruins. This farm was granted to Sir Nicholas Pointz, 31 Henry VIII.; and from that family it passed to the Estcourts. It now belongs to Thomas Estcourt, Esq., M.P.

Yours, etc.,

J. T.

### Oldland.

[1830, *Part II.*, p. 393.]

Allow me to request your assistance in preserving on record some recollection of Oldland Chapel, which has lately been taken down to be rebuilt on a larger scale; a south-west view of it accompanies this letter (see Plate I.). Oldland is a Chapel of Ease to Bitton, situated in South Gloucestershire. Within the boundaries of the chapelry (or hamlet, as it is here called) is a great part of Kingswood Chace; adjoining to which, about a mile from the chapel, are the remains of an extensive mansion, formerly belonging to the Newtons, called Barr's Court, where, in "a fayre old mannar place of stone, Mastar Newton's House,"\* Leland rested awhile on his way from Bath to Bristol.

After much search and inquiry, no records have been found relative to the date or origin of the foundation of this chapel. It is not mentioned either in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, or in that of

\* See "Itinerary," by Hearne, vol. vii., p. 87.

Henry VIII. Before the Reformation the parish of Bitton was in the diocese of Worcester; and there I have found a reference to "Bytton cum Capellâ de Oldelond," in Bishop Giffard's time, about 1280. Though in the index, it is not to be found in the register.

The south doorway and porch were in Early English style, also the pillars and arches in the inside; and from fragments of mouldings, capitals, and bases, found in pulling down the walls, it is fair to conclude that the chapel was in existence in the thirteenth century. The venerable yew-tree, indeed, speaks almost as much.

The interior was divided into two aisles, and a chancel, separated from the nave by a coarsely-wrought screen. There was a plain piscina on the east side of the south doorway, and the remains of one on the south of the altar. The font is very plain, but apparently coeval with the foundation of the chapel. Most of the sittings were of oak, carved and wrought in the old style, and open at either end.

The register of baptisms and marriages in the chapelry are from 1586. In 1719 a faculty was granted for burials in the chapelyard.

The clergyman of Bitton used to serve this chapel, and another at Hanham in the same parish, every alternate Sunday, having served the mother church at Bitton in the morning. But in 1817 a curate was licensed to these two chapels only.

By the last census, the whole parish contains 7,171 souls; 4,297 being within the chapelry of Oldland.

In the year 1821 an ecclesiastical district was formed, and attached to a new church (Holy Trinity) then built, which was consecrated the same year by the present Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, then Bishop of Gloucester. It was the first church, I believe, consecrated of those built by the Parliamentary Commissioners, by whose assistance, and that of the Church Building Society and a subscription, this good work was effected in the midst of a dense and increasing population. Since that time a parsonage-house and a schoolroom have been built close to the new church.

John Wesley's celebrated school (an interesting account of which may be seen in his *Life*, by Southey) is within the limits of this district.

The new church will contain accommodation for 370 persons, in addition to 230 before provided. The old chapel was so much dilapidated as to require thorough reparation. The parishioners having resolved to do it with enlargement, were enabled to carry their resolutions into effect, by a loan without interest, obtained from the Church Building Commissioners, which the chapelry is to pay off by rate in ten years; also by a subscription in the neighbourhood, and a grant from the Church Building Society.

Yours, etc.,      H. T. ELЛИCOMBE.

## Prestbury.

[1824, *Part I.*, pp. 577-579.]

As the time is now arrived when the fashionable town of Cheltenham draws from the Metropolis the wealthy and the gay, I have sent the annexed view of the parish church of the village Prestbury, Gloucestershire (see the plate), in hopes that being mentioned in your widely-circulated magazine, may induce some of the patrons of its fortunate neighbour to visit it, as it well deserves the attention of the excursive traveller, owing to the romantic beauty of its situation, and the almost unequalled prospect it commands of the neighbouring country.

It is situated about a mile and a half north-east of Cheltenham, and is so embosomed in orchards that it is not discovered until you come immediately to the spot. The church is an ancient edifice, but appears to have been built at different periods, is rather low, has a handsome embattled tower, with three chapels adjoining it. On the left entrance of the village stands the vicarage-house, beautifully surrounded by trees, and looking for shelter from the terrors of the storm to the bold fronts of Prestbury Hill and Cleeve Cloud. On the right, the spectator is arrested by the beautiful and classic seat of James Agg, Esq., who has been many years an active magistrate of the town of Cheltenham.

Yours, etc.,

E. J. S.

To our correspondent's communication we shall add some further particulars concerning Prestbury, from Rudge's and Fosbroke's "Histories of Gloucestershire."

The interesting parish of Prestbury, containing 3,000 acres, is in the lower division of the hundred of Deerhurst, though locally situate in the hundred of Cheltenham.\* Its population, in 1801, was 485; in 1811, 667; and by the last census in 1821, appears to have increased to 906. Its chief support is agriculture, which now employs above 110 families.

The town was reduced to ashes by a fire which happened in the reign of Henry VII. Some efforts were made in the preceding reign to recover the market granted by Henry III.; for Leland says: "It is now made a market-town again a 20 years syns." Its near neighbourhood to Winchcomb and Cheltenham probably prevented its flourishing as a market-town. It is now, and has been for years, only a village.

During the civil wars, Colonel Massie, Governor of Gloucester, placed a garrison here to protect the market of that city, which served also to preserve a communication between the Parliamentary garrisons

\* It was considered in this hundred in the time of William I.

at Warwick and Gloucester, and to check the King's in Sudeley Castle.

The termination of the name seems to show that it has anciently been the scene of military transactions ; but sometimes a *burg* or *bery* signifies merely a town.

In this parish are two manors, the principal of which belonged to the Bishops of Hereford in the time of William I., together with Levenhantone.

Soon after the Norman Survey, the Earls of Gloucester, by usurpation, possessed themselves of it, but Gilbert de Clare restored it. Peter, Bishop of Hereford, then lord of the manor, obtained for Prestbury a charter for a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair to continue for three days from the eve of St. Peter ad Vincula, which privileges were afterwards confirmed twice by Richard II.

By inquisition 12 Edward IV., John Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, is certified as holding this manor in right of his see, and worth twenty-four marks per annum.

In 17 Elizabeth, Richard Pates was steward of the manor ; and a supervision, in which the customs of it were written in English, in a very neat and legible hand, was enrolled. It was in the Crown 24 Elizabeth, and granted in lease to Reginald Nicholas, who held it in 1608. He was a servant of Sir J., son of Thomas Chamberlaine, who had a long lease of the manor, and supplanted his master. The site of the manor and lands called Middle Breach were granted to Robert, Earl of Leicester, 1574, and regranted to Henry Chilman and Robert Knight in 1606. Before 1637 it formed part of the large purchases of the Craven family in that neighbourhood, in which it continues. When the Inclosure Act took place, 4 George II., an allotment was made to William, Lord Craven, as lord of the manor ; and of 5 acres 3 roods, to Edmund Chamberlaine, for the "manor court, or site of the manor."

The other manor belonged to the Priory of Lanthony,\* who had free warren ; and the farm of this manor was granted, for 50 years, to Robert Atwell, and his heirs, for the reserved rent of £4 6s. and 12d. for view of frank-pledge ; and again was granted to Thomas Gatwick, and Anselm Lamb, 5 Mary. Thomas Doughty held it in 1651 ; and Mary Talbot, and William her son, in 1657, soon after which it was alienated to the Baghott family, in which it now remains. The family of Baghott resided in this village upwards of 400 years. The ancient name was Baghots ; but by some mistake, in a grant of James I., it was called Badget, *alias* Badger. They possessed the property and house called Hewlets, partly in this parish and partly

\* Lanthony Priory was founded by Milo, Earl of Hereford, in 1136, for the monks driven from Lanthony Abbey, in Monmouthshire, by the Welsh. Some of the Bohuns, his successors, were buried here. Its revenue was £748 per annum.

in Cheltenham, which was purchased of Thomas Baghot, Esq., by the Agg family.

Phil. de Sinetelf had half a moiety of Prestbury Muscroft, third part Gosin's Croft, Suthdune Lane, Bergwothe Land, Bergferlong Land, Brech at Chaldewell, Grenedich Land, Oxendich Land, in the 2nd year of King John. Reginald Follett held two virgates in 8th John. Peter de Eggeworth held a carucate and 40s. rent of the Bishop of Hereford by 6s. 8d. per annum, 29 Edward III., which in the preceding reign had, perhaps, been the estate of Robert de Prestbury, who conveyed various lands here, etc., to Thomas de Hatherley, 18 Edward II.

On Prestbury Hill, Sir R. Atkins notices a Roman camp, which Mr. Snell's MSS. place in Cleeve parish.

An estate here called the Hyde belongs to the Craven family. Some attempts were made, about 1750, to supplant Cheltenham in its reputation, and a treatise was written by Dr. Linden to prove that the waters rising from a spring on this estate were superior to the other; but the attempt failed, probably from the too great zeal of the doctor who made the experiment, and his suspected prejudice.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Gloucester, and the deanery of Winchcomb. The impropriation formerly belonged to Lanthon, and was appropriated to the monastery in 1398, 21 Richard II. Edward Baghot presented to the vicarage in 1587, and, with one exception, his descendants have continued so to do to the present time. The Barton demesnes, once belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, now to the chapter of the same Church, pay two-thirds tithes to them, and the remainder to the impropriator, who has the whole tithes of the farm-lands; but all other tithes, great and small, are divided between him and the vicar. Mortuaries are due to the impropriator and vicar, according to the property of the deceased.

In 1795 Thomas Baghot de la Bere, Esq., presented the Rev. Thomas Welles, D.D., the present incumbent, who was of Worcester College, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A., May 28, 1787; B.D., July 12, 1788; and D.D., November 26, 1806.

The church, in Pope Nicholas Valor, is valued at £6 13s. 4d.; portion of the vicar, £4 6s. 8d.; portion of the Dean of Hereford, £1 13s. 4d.; portion of the Precentor of Hereford, £1 13s. 4d. In the King's Books it is rated at £11. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and consists of a nave, with two aisles, of unequal dimensions. A strong embattled tower at the west end. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass, but only the letters J. W., the initials of John Wich, Prior of Lanthon, are now visible.

## Redland.

[1815, Part I., p. 105.]

There is not a more pleasant place in the vicinity of Bristol than the village of Redland, which is situated a mile north-west of that ancient city. The residences of the opulent in this neighbourhood are remarkably handsome, particularly Redland Court ; and the numerous flourishing trees which surround them and the chapel give each a very lively effect.

The chapel (see Plate I.), which is a most pleasing specimen of Grecian architecture, is composed of free-stone, with four Ionic pilasters, their entablature and pediment in front. Immediately above the great door and a niche is a turret of uncommon beauty and proportions, enriched by urns on pedestals, and terminated by a ball and cross.

The altar picture is from the pencil of Vanderbank, and represents the embalming of our Saviour.

Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

## Ruerdean.

[1831, Part I., pp. 403, 404.]

Ruerdean, in Gloucestershire, stands on a very high ground, between four and five miles from this place. It is singular that it should retain its ancient name, for as it is now spelt it exactly expresses the sound of the more correct orthography, *Rhiw yr din*. This appellation is quite descriptive of its situation, for the town is placed on *the side of a hill near a fortress*. Of this large earthworks remain, called the Castle Tump, and a small portion of the stone wall still exists. Not far off is the church, containing various architecture from the reign of Stephen to that of Henry IV. The place itself has the appearance of decay, and as if in former times, when it had the protection of the powerful lords of the castle, it had been of more importance. As my books are not yet arranged, I cannot furnish you with any history, though I am in hopes you will have some communication of that kind, taken from the public records, etc., from the pen of your assiduous correspondent the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, who serves this church as well as his vicarage of Walford adjoining. My present object is to introduce to you a piece of sculpture in the porch, representing the conquest of St. George over the dragon.

This I regard as a very great curiosity. I had much to do to convince the parish clerk that he need not apologize for its not having lately been painted, regretting the many incrustations of colour it already bore. If these were removed, probably some details might appear, hidden in its present state. There is sufficient to fix its date to the time of Henry I., or rather King Stephen, and if you compare the drawing sent herewith with the seals of the latter monarch and

Milo Fitzwalter, Earl of Hereford, I trust you will be of this opinion. The pallium or cloak is not of frequent occurrence in the representation of military equestrian figures at this period, and therefore has claim to notice. The helmet is without a nasal, the toe points down, and the spur is of the kind denominated spear spur, similar to what is seen in the Bayeux tapestry. The sculpture itself is in alto-relievo, nearly an inch and a half in thickness. Within the church, under an elegant arch, is the monument of a priest of the time of Edward I.

SAMUEL R. MEYRICK.

[1831, Part I., pp. 487, 488.]

My neighbour Dr. Meyrick having called upon me, in your last magazine (May, 1831, p. 403), to furnish some further explanations concerning the parochial chapelry of Ruerdean, I herewith forward such matters as are not included in my own or the other histories of Gloucestershire, and which have come to my knowledge subsequently to my publication.

Yours, etc.,

T. D. FOSBROKE.

Dr. Meyrick objects to Sir Robert Atkins's definition of *Ruerdean* by *River Dean* because it adjoins the Wye, and thinks that it was originally *Rhiwyr-din*, "a fortress on the side of a hill"; of which there are remaining earthworks and a small piece of wall, and groins, round, not ogee, and such as we ascribe to centuries preceding the fourteenth. I am inclined to Dr. Meyrick's opinion for the following reasons :

Ruardyn, or Rewardyne, is mentioned as the original orthography in several ancient records, quoted in my "History of Gloucestershire," vol. ii., pp. 150, 154. In contiguity are Michel-Dean, Little Dean, and Deep-dean (in Walford). There is, too, reason to think, from the old records, that originally *dene* was the generic term for all these vills; and Michel-Dean is still familiarly called Dean by the inhabitants. Abbenhall, Michel-Dean, and Little Dean were but one vill in the times of Edward I. and II. At neither of these places was there a castle; and Abbenhall, which adjoins Ruerdean on the west, was so named from the Abbot of Flaxley having lands and a mansion there. A close roll of 7 Edward II.\* says that "All the lands in the forest granted under the old castle of Dean to be assarted were then confirmed to the Abbot and monks of Flaxley." This abbey was founded by Roger, son of Milo, Earl of Hereford, in 1140, and in the confirmation charters of Henry II.† it is said that the above Roger gave to the abbey the whole land under the old castle of Dean to be assarted. Now, St. Briavel's could not be the old castle of Dean, for it was only erected by the father of the

\* Fosbroke's "Gloucestershire," i. 86.

† Dugd. "Monast.," i. 884, old edition.

founder of Flaxley. William de Alba-Mara, 40 Henry III., held two carucates in the manor of Ruardyn, by a quit-rent to the crown and attending the summons of the constable of St. Briavel's Castle. Among his heirs was a William, son of William de Hatesway (whose estate is still called Hathaways). Now, Hathaways, according to an inquisition of the 4 Richard II., lies both in St. Briavel's and Ruerdean; in another of 11 Edward IV., in Ruerdean only. From these records I am inclined to think that the old castle of Dean was this of Ruerdean, but that after the erection of that of St. Briavel's the services were transferred. It appears to have been a small square stronghold, like a Norman keep, with a barbican. Several of the stones were removed for mending roads in memory of man; but I suspect that the chief dilapidation took place when the manor-house, not far off, was built, apparently, by the architecture, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. All that now remains of wall is a scrap about a yard or two in length, which belonged to the vault of a cellar; but it does not seem to have belonged to a round arch, and does not resemble the thick square Norman groins. I presume, therefore that it was inhabited in the thirteenth century, for that is the date of the chief parts of the church. I also think, from the earlier work in the latter, that both the castle and church underwent great alterations about that era.

As to the church, the figure of St. George engraved in the magazine (p. 404) certainly belongs to a style of architecture older than any other part of the church, the pillars, arches, mouldings, and windows bearing manifest tokens of the successive styles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. As this figure of St. George forms an inner doorway, and is approached through an ancient porch with a pointed arch, above which is the bust of a female (called St. Cyr), it has been presumed that a later church was erected on the remains of an older one, to which the figure of St. George appertained. I have been of opinion, by the way, that these figures of St. George had an allusion to the Crusades, and that the dragon may have typified the Mahometan religion. The old church had, according to presumption, no aisle, and one side of it forms the wall of the present aisle; the other wall being thrown down and replaced by a row of pointed-arch pillars, that the church might be enlarged by the addition of a new nave communicating with a tower and spire. The latter fashion chiefly commenced in the reign of Henry III., and according to Sir William Dugdale, in his "Warwickshire," spires were purposely annexed to churches in woody countries that they might be landmarks, and such this spire remains to the present day. That arches were made anew in the wall of this old Church of St. George seems to be shown by a round thirteenth-century moulding, resting upon a corbel, placed in the wall sideways, as having been worked up. Under the whitewash are perceptible inscriptions in the stiff black-

letter Gothic of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries ; and I once saw the ostrich-feathers of the Prince of Wales amidst the remains of old fresco paintings so mutilated as to be undistinguishable.

The church is only a parochial chapelry of Walford, of which the festival-day is the first Sunday after New Michaelmas (of course, St. Michael was the patron-saint), and that of Ruerdean the Sunday after Old Michaelmas. The rectory of both parishes belongs to the precentorate of Hereford ; the vicarial tithes to myself, as incumbent. I heard from my predecessor that there are no ancient documents respecting either church in the registry of Hereford. It is possible that the endowment of Ruerdean was a gift of one of the family of Milo, Earl of Hereford ; but not Walford, which was parcel of the manor of Ross Foriegn, and belonged to the bishops of that see.

We find that in the wars of Charles I. the Republicans had a garrison at Ruerdean, to check the Welsh Royalists from advancing to Gloucester by way of Monmouth.\* Weston under Penyard had another castle, which in earlier times might have commanded the road to Gloucester. These adjacent castles of Penyard, Godrich, Wilton, Ruerdean, and another, as presumed, at Bicknor, seem to have had the same object—that of controlling Welsh incursions.

The manor was vested, in the time of Henry III., in William de Alba-Mara, who possibly made the alterations in the old castle and church before alluded to.

T. D. F.

### St. Briavel's.

[1832, Part II., pp. 503, 504.]

In Mr. Duffus Hardy's extracts from the Records relative to the migratory progresses of King John it will be seen that he often came to St. Briavel's. No inhabitants of that village ever saw the " *Archæologia* " ; but the keeper of the castle informed me, from tradition, that John's wife resided there. Whether we are to understand by this Isabel, daughter to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, his divorced wife, or Isabel of Angoulême, his second wife, I know not. The most remarkable feature about the castle is a large room which in many parts resembles the old House of Lords† at Westminster, especially the lowest view, where the site of the throne is denoted at the upper end by a recess in the wall, still to be seen at St. Briavel's, with the remains of an oriel window on one side. Before this part of the castle could be entered there were not only two flanking towers to be carried, but a large one beyond, now dilapidated, and built on to them ; besides which there was a keep, that fell down some years ago, and was entered by its own postern-gate [of these hereafter]. A funnel chimney-piece, surmounted by an octagon shaft, emitting the

\* Corbet's " *Milit. Govern. of Gloucester.*"

† See your vol. xciii., part ii., p. 489.

smoke through side apertures, and crowned by a conical top crested with the warder's horn, still remain. The passages and staircases worked in the walls of the entrance-towers, and leading to the several rooms, are intricate and curious.

The circumference of the castle, nearly of horse-shoe fashion, is very small, and the exterior of the outer wall does not appear to have ever had demi-bastions or towers, as in castles of the fourteenth century, but to have had a small area crammed with buildings. Thus it resembled in principle many Cyclopean fortresses, which were small, that they might be defended without the necessity of a large garrison. There was no straight piece of road upon military principles which led to the drawbridge, no more than in many other Norman castles, because the houses and high mounds around it could be advantageously occupied, and impede capture of the castle by suddenly surrounding it. The windowy parts have, as is usual, a projecting terrace of earth, and face a steep ascent ; on the other sides, where the ground is level, there is only dead wall and a wet moat. The great power of resistance appears here, as at Abergavenny and other similar castles, to have been placed in the gatehouse. There were, as before observed, not only two powerful semicircular towers flanking the entrance, but these towers had a large adjoining building in the form of an oblong square tower behind them. Thus it appears to have been intended that fewer men should have been necessary to protect it, and more be spared to man the exterior wall. The moat is very deep, constantly fed by a spring in the moat itself—of course, not to be diverted without previously subduing the garrison ; and action on the wall, through either the ram, sapping, or scaling, must have been (from the steep bank and rocky foundation) a work implying great waste of life in the attempt ; although battering in breach in the modern days would be an easy task, because it is commanded on the south, without the possibility of annoyance by the garrison. The postern entrance was in its turn commanded and protected by the keep-tower, now fallen down ; and, from the smallness of the whole area, assailants who had obtained entrance through the half-demolished wall, would have been cooped up in small yards or compartments lying between the several interior buildings, and be outflanked at least on two sides. This huddle of towers in a small area, and within a wall not bastioned, according to the ancient rules that the fewer effectives taken from field-duty must be the best tactics, is conspicuous in the illuminations to be seen in the Roman d'Alexandre ; and although the town-wall fashion and compass of the castles of Edward I. at Caernarvon and Conway have been understood to have set a new fashion, it is very probable that, as a large garrison was indispensable to control the country, the deviation grew out of that necessity. This I infer because in small castles, of which the exterior wall was subsequently improved by the addition of corner-towers, the ancient keeps

were not destroyed. There are no indications of a passage within and around the outer wall, although there might have been a ledge, as in town walls; but the singular contrivance and difficult intelligibility of the passages, a knowledge to be acquired only by inmates, verifies the story of Rosamond's bower at Woodstock.

I am not able to refer to the Sanctilogium of John of Tinmouth, Capgrave, or other historians of Welsh saints. I only know that Fabian calls the Brocinail of Higden,\* the leader of fifty Bangor monks, who escaped from slaughter by the Saxons, Brucival;† and that the Forest of Dean was a resort of the British saints, before and after his era, from persecution.‡ This Brucival is the nearest appellation to Briavel which I have ever seen, and it may be an incorrect reading by Fabian. The Saxon Chronicle calls him Broc-mail, and there is a Brock-weir (though probably the A.S. *broc*, "brook" gave origin to that name) near St. Briavel's. The event of the monk's flight took place in the year 607, more than a century before the time of Offa. . . .

T. D. F.

### Stoke Gifford.

[1766, p. 504.]

Some account of the Watch Elm at Stoke Gifford, in Gloucestershire, a view of which is exhibited in the annexed plate. This tree was called the Watch Elm, from its being the place where in former times those met who were appointed to do watch and ward, and from its being the standard from whence they went to make their respective rounds.

It is so very ancient that no man living can remember it in a sound state, though some can recollect it fourscore years ago by the name of the Hollow Tree; and so long ago it was the usual sheltering-place of hogs, sheep, etc.

What remains of it now is in a manner dead, only that part of it where you see represented a flourishing young head, which is even now fresh and lively.

The circumference of the trunk at the height of 2 feet above the ground is 41 feet. Its height at the lowest part where it seems to have been broken down is 8 feet. It was blown down by the wind in 1760.

The parish of Stoke Gifford is but small, consisting only of 50 families, as numbered by Mr. John Player in September, 1765, and containing 111 as heads, 86 children, and 53 servants, in all 250 souls; among which number, however, there are some remarkable instances of longevity, namely, there were at the time of numbering, eight men, whose ages added together made 573 years; and eight women, whose ages added together made 617; a remark-

\* Gale, XV. Scriptores, 227.

† Fab. Chron., 98.

‡ Usser, "Eccles. Antiq.," 277.

able difference, which perhaps may lead us to consider how much more the hard labour of men tends to wear out their constitutions than the lighter labour of women. Add to the above instances that of two other women, who now live about half a mile out of the parish, whose ages added amount to 175 ; these till lately resided mostly in the parish.

Yours, etc., J. P.

### Sudeley.

[1799, *Part II.*, p. 553.]

The enclosed drawing (Plate I.) is a south-west view of Sudley Castle,\* in the county of Gloucester. It is situated in a deep valley, about a quarter of a mile east from Winchcomb, and appears to have been built in the reign of King Stephen, in whose time so many castles were erected in this kingdom :

“ In old time,” says Camden, “ certain noblemen here dwelt, and of it had their addition, de Sudley, descended of a right ancient English race, to wit, from Gorda, King Ethelred’s daughter, whose son, Ralph Medaritinus, Earl of Hereford, begat Harold, Lord of Sudley, whose progeny flourished here for a long time, until, for default of issue male, the daughter and heiress matched in marriage with Sir William Butler, of the family of Wem, and brought him a son named Thomas ; and he begat Ralph, Lord Treasurer of England, created by Henry VI. Baron Sudley, with a fee of 200 marks yearly, who repaired this castle, and enlarged it with new buildings.”

From the latter circumstance, this Ralph is frequently looked upon as the founder of the castle, though it must have been of a much more ancient date. It afterwards was the seat of Sir Thomas Seymour, who was created (Edward VI.) Lord Seymour of Sudley, and High Admiral of England. He married Catharine Parr (widow of Henry VIII.) soon after the decease of the king. She died in childbed, September 5, 1548, and was buried in the chapel belonging to the castle. Her remains were discovered a few years ago ;† the body, having been embalmed, appeared in excellent preservation. Her coffin measured 5 feet 9 inches in length. Her hair was of a sandy red, a small quantity of which I have now in my possession.

In the year following the death of the queen, this Sir Thomas Seymour was attainted by Parliament ; and a charge of high treason being preferred against him, he was condemned, and soon after executed on Tower Hill. The castle then came into the possession of Sir John Bruges, whom Queen Mary created Baron Chandos of Sudely (he being a descendant of the ancient house of Chandos), which family has ever since inherited the title, the present Baron

\* We are aware that a magnificent view and description of the castle was published in 1791, by the Rev. Cooper Willyams, Vicar of Ixning, Suffolk.—EDIT.

† See Dr. Nash’s account of this discovery in the “ *Archæologia*,” vol. ix., p. 1 ; and a “ *Breviate* ” of his interment in Rudder’s “ *Gloucestershire*,” p. 179.

Chandos of Sudley Castle being descended from Charles, the second son of the aforesaid Sir John Bruges. It was garrisoned for the king at the breaking out of the Civil War, and defended by the Lord Chandos. It was, however, delivered up to Colonel Waller after a slight defence. Clarendon says that he rather persuaded than forced it, the garrison being short of provisions, and unprepared for a siege. The fidelity of the noble owner was, however, so little called in question that, after he had endured many years of captivity during the interregnum, he was on the Restoration advanced to the dignity of a judge in the court of the King's Bench.

While the castle was in the possession of the rebel army, the neat little church belonging to it was ruined and despoiled; a small part on the north side is still entire, where divine service is performed once a fortnight.

The present owner of the castle is Lord Rivers. It consists of a spacious court surrounded with buildings, and which is now used as a farmyard. The tower adjoining to the gate is square, and open to the top; the other, at a little distance, is round, and a winding staircase runs up the inside. Adjoining to the latter is the stone-work of some very large windows. The building in the south-west part of the square is that part of the castle which is inhabited by John Lucas, Esq. The long building in the front-ground is called the Castle Barn, the gable ends of which and the walls are all that remain standing. The keep is on the opposite side of the castle, and has no roof to it.

When his present majesty was at Cheltenham some years ago, he paid several visits to this castle.

T. C.

### Swindon.

[1843, *Part II.*, pp. 21, 22.]

Having learnt that the old church of St. Lawrence, at Swindon, near Cheltenham, is about to be considerably altered, I beg to put upon record in your magazine the following account of it as it existed a few years ago.

This interesting church consists of a chancel, a nave, with north and south nave aisles, a flat-roofed hexagonal tower at its west end, and a quadrangular northern porch. The width of the chancel and the nave is equal, viz., 12 feet 6 inches, but that of the aisles is unequal. The tower is irregular both as to its sides and angles, and the porch is also irregular, abutting due northward from the north-east side of the tower. The extreme length of this church internally is about 60 feet, and its present extreme breadth 36.

It would seem, however, that this edifice originally consisted only of the chancel, nave and tower, and that the south aisle, the porch, and the north aisle, were added at different periods between the

fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, in the order just enumerated—its piers being, apparently, portions of the old nave walls, through which their present arches were opened when the aisles were severally built.

The south aisle pier has, against its northern face, a pilaster whose capital, or rather impost, is a square abacus with chamfered under edge, from which, conjointly with a tablet-like continuation of it around this pier, and from similar tablets on each of the wall piers arise two semicircular archivolts with a retiring fascia-like sub-arch; but on its southern face these arches are single, there being no pilaster. The arch into the north aisle was certainly made, as I have above supposed, by breaking through the old nave wall, and is a wide obtusely pointed archway with chamfered angles.

The archway between the nave and tower was, however, formed at the first building of this church. Its archivolt, westward, has the fascial sub-arches represented in the accompanying plate; but, eastward, it is a simple semicircle springing from wall piers with imposts, like that of the south aisle pier, which are continued around them and along the nave walls as a string course.

From the existence of some corbels at the conjunction of the nave and chancel walls, it would seem that there was once a rood loft, approached by stairs in a regular rood turret, of which a ruinous mass of masonry outside was probably the foundation.

The most interesting feature of this church is its tower, which is, as aforesaid, not a regular hexagon, having its western side longer than the others, and its N.W. and S.W. angles of 65 degrees, while the southern angle is only of 50, as I presume the northern angle also to be. But it is difficult to speak on this point accurately, some of its angles and sides being enveloped in the more modern parts of this church, and the tower walls now varying in thickness from 2 feet 2 inches to nearly 3 feet. Interiorly, at each corner, is a slender, half-engaged column, but their capitals are hidden by a gallery, above which are three corbels, once the support of the belfry or of a chamber, and which, from the absence of any interior staircase, and certain traces of a stair and doorway on its outside, could have been only thereby entered.

The pavement of this tower is lower than that of the nave, and, if originally so, such disparity is, perhaps, indicative of its having been a galilee or narthex for penitents, in contradistinction to the higher nave for less unholy persons, and to the still more elevated floors of the chancel and sanctuary for the priesthood.

Another peculiarity of Swindon Church is the position of its ancient entrance, which is not, as one would expect from the shape of the tower, through its west end, but through its north-east side. This entrance is a semicircularly-headed archway adorned with two round mouldings springing from nooked columns, the capitals of which consist of a cleft cushion under an abacus similar to that of the other

parts of this building. The exterior doorway of the porch, and a doorway into the south aisle, are of Tudor form, but without the characteristic square head.

The upper windows of the tower have two semicircularly-headed openings divided by a baluster-like shaft with an early Norman capital. Below, in the western face, has been introduced a pointed window under a flowered dripstone on corbels, but otherwise this tower is unadorned except by a string course under its present eaves. The only other windows of this church deserving notice are two trefoleted lancets in the north wall of the chancel, the east window, and a window of the south aisle containing stained glass figures of the Virgin and an ecclesiastic.

The piscina has a trefoiled head, an ornamented sink, a lipped bottom, and a shelf. The font, improperly placed in the chancel, is a quartrefoiled octagon upon a panelled shaft, with a square base. The pulpit (also misplaced in the chancel) is neat, as are the altar and sanctuary rails. In the north aisle—the manorial burial-place—is an antique chest, and against its walls are memorials of Sturmy, A.D. 1650, and of Shalford, 1776 and 1787; in the nave, of Surman, 1772, and Long, 1794; and in the chancel, of Stopford, 1837.

I cannot conclude this account without deprecating the alterations proposed to be made in this church according to a plan designed by Mr. Fulljames, architect and county surveyor, and of which prints have been circulated under the sanction of its reverend rector.

This plan chiefly consists in the removal of the internal massive walls and piers of the naves, together with the south and west walls of the south aisle, retaining the present chancel, the north aisle, and the east wall of the south aisle. But the tower it is proposed to disfigure by making an opening through its south-eastern wall into a vestry, whereby its character would be at once obliterated, and its stability materially impaired, and instead of the piers in the nave, pillars of light and meagre character are to be substituted, these alterations, which will cost not less than £1,100 or £1,200, providing only an accession of fifty-seven sittings. We must further remark that the tower-cornice, as represented in Mr. Fulljames's design, is clumsy and unsightly, and that a short conical spire would be the termination most appropriate to the style. But why not leave the tower in its present singular semi-ecclesiastical and semi-castellated character? We have no doubt that the exclusion of the weather, and a few iron ties, judiciously applied, are all that it requires; and, should a larger church be necessary for the increasing population of Swindon parish, let a new one be built, retaining the interesting old tower as its western end, and in accordance with its Norman character.

Yours, etc., PLANTAGENET.

[1843, *Part II.*, pp. 358, 359.]

May I beg that you will favour me by inserting the following remarks in reference to some portions of a letter on Swindon Church, signed "Plantagenet," which appeared in your July number.

First, to correct an error into which your correspondent has fallen as to the date of the chancel and south aisle.

He observes: "It would seem that this edifice originally consisted only of the chancel, nave and tower, and that the south aisle, the porch and the north aisle were added at different periods between the fifteenth and the seventeenth centuries, in the order just enumerated."

Now the tower and part of the nave walls are Norman work, while the chancel presents a good specimen of the late Early English and Early Decorated styles prevailing from 1270 to 1330; the chancel cannot, therefore, be coeval with the Norman tower and nave, and if this church originally consisted of a chancel, nave and tower, it is quite certain that the original chancel no longer exists. As regards the south aisle, which your correspondent ascribes to some period between the fifteenth and seventeenth centuries, the whole design and general proportions of this part of the edifice show it to be of equal age with the chancel, and this is more especially confirmed by the character of the eastern window, which presents one of the earliest examples of the introduction of tracery, as seen in the pointed quatrefoil over the centre wide mullion or jamb of the narrow trefoil-headed lights on either side.

These facts have a material bearing upon the proposed alterations and additions to this interesting little church, and, taken with others which will be mentioned in the course of these remarks, they afford ample warrant for the adoption of the plan which has been recommended by the architect, Mr. Fulljames, and sanctioned by the reverend the Rector and the Committee. Your correspondent is perhaps not aware that circumstances exist which restrict the committee from interfering with the north aisle at all. Now, bearing this restriction in mind, allow me to pass in review the objects laid before the architect by the committee as desiderata, and the design of the former for carrying them out. These objects were to rebuild the nave and south aisle, which are in a very dilapidated state, to remove the large and unsightly pews which disfigure the body of the church, and a tasteless gallery erected in the tower, and extending from the east to the west side of it, providing sittings in the body of the church in lieu of those which would be thus displaced, and additional accommodation, which is much required, for the poor; and further, to attach a vestry to some portion of the building.

Now, the south aisle being the portion of the structure to which the notice of the architect became particularly directed by the restriction as regards the north aisle, he proposed in rebuilding this to throw out a south transept, by which considerably increased accom-

modation would be obtained, and that the sittings thus procured might be made convenient for the very necessary purposes of hearing and seeing, and also to increase still further the capacity of the church, he proposed a substitution of Early English pillars and arches in strict accordance with the style of the chancel and south aisle, for two low and massive Norman piers and narrow arches, which, excepting their mere antiquity,\* have nothing interesting to recommend them, and which, with the opposite nave walls, present a great obstruction both to hearing and seeing, as may easily be imagined when it is stated that their united thickness is equal to one-third of the whole width of the nave, that they occupy an area of one-twelfth of the contents of the south aisle, and that the height of the piers is only 6 feet 3 inches to the spring of the arches.

This is the proposed alteration which gives rise to a complaint from your correspondent, that, "instead of the piers in the nave, pillars of a light and meagre character are to be substituted," the truth being, that when Mr. Fulljames's plan is executed, you will pass, as in the instance of the Temple Church in London, through a Norman tower into a uniform Early English building, instead of being presented with a mixture of Norman and more recent styles, in which the Norman remains would appear only as unmeaning obstructions to the main purposes for which churches are ever either erected or enlarged.

But "the tower it is proposed to disfigure by making an opening through its south-eastern wall into a vestry, whereby its character would be at once obliterated, and its stability materially impaired!"

In answer to the former part of this objection I am satisfied to refer your correspondent to the plate which accompanies his paper, in which the tower is represented with the porch abutting against its north-eastern wall, for with that plate before me I confess that I cannot comprehend by what ingenuity it would be possible to erect a similar or even a much larger structure against the south-eastern wall so as materially to affect, much less to obliterate, the character of the tower; but as to its stability being materially impaired, by what? by an arched doorway three feet in width, through walls "varying in thickness from 2 feet 2 inches to nearly 3 feet!"

Your correspondent proposes to terminate the tower by a short conical spire; but there is no reason for believing that such a termination entered into the original design, and it would produce an unsightly effect, for the sides of the hexagonal tower being all unequal, the inclination of lines produced from their angles to a common central point would be so too, and an appearance of untruth would thus be occasioned, both as regards the uprightness of the spire and the correctness of the centre.

Yours, etc., SIWARD.

\* It was, undoubtedly, on the ground of their antiquity and singularity that the preservation of these architectural features was advocated by our correspondent.

## Tortworth.

[1762, p. 54.]

I submit the following calculation of the age of a celebrated chestnut-tree, which, in all probability, is the oldest, if not the largest tree in England, being fifty-two feet round, to be transmitted by your means to posterity.

This eminent tree is the property of the Right Hon. Lord Dacre, at Tortworth, *alias* Tamworth, Gloucestershire.

I may with reason fix its rising from the nut in the reign of King Egbert, A.D. 800. From this date, to attain to such maturity and magnitude as to be a signal tree for a boundary or landmark, called by way of distinction the great chestnut-tree at Tamworth, in the reign of King Stephen, I cannot allow less age than 335 years, which brings it down to the first year of King Stephen, A.D. 1135; from this date we are certain of its age by record to the present year 1762, 627 years. In all 962 years.

Mr. Evelyn, in his fifth edition, has this remarkable passage relating to this tree, viz.: "Boundaries to great parishes and gentlemen's estates, famous for which is that great chestnut at Tamworth, in Gloucestershire, which has continued a signal boundary to that manor in King Stephen's time, as it stands on record." See Lib. iii., Cap. 7 and 8.

If any regard is to be paid to the three periods given to oak and chestnut, viz., three hundred years growing, three hundred years standing, and three hundred years decaying, it favours my conjecture that this stately old chestnut-tree is very little less, possibly more, than a thousand years old; and yet such vigour remains, it bare nuts A.D. 1759; from them young trees are raised.

Yours, etc., P. C.

[1766, p. 321.]

The extraordinary size and antiquity of the chestnut-tree at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, now the seat of the Lord Ducie, mentioned in your faithful register (vol. xxxii., p. 54), excited my curiosity to see it, and I have been some years trying to procure a drawing of it from its noble owner, but without success.

I have at last happily met with an ingenious young man, John Player, of Stoke, who, at my request, has attempted to give a sketch of it, as well as the nature of its situation between three walls would admit; and I hope the following particular account of it will prove acceptable to the admirers of trees.

This old chestnut has a very singular situation, for it stands in the angles of three gardens, the walls having been built up to it, or against it, which, undoubtedly, has been a great check to its growth and occasion of decay.

These walls stand to the cardinal points of the compass of

the letter L inverted, the tree being in the angles of the head, as expressed by the dotted circle.

In the garden to the north-east the side measures 18 feet. To the west it measures 18 feet. To the south-east it measures 14 feet. Five feet from the ground it measures 50 feet round. Three feet from the ground it measures 52 feet round.

The body is about 10 feet to the fork. Then it divides into two great limbs, about 8 feet long each, but on the north-east side there appears to have been several large limbs cut off many years ago. This dismembering seems to have contributed much to the decay on that side; on the north-west it is still found. The largest part of the tree is living and very fruitful, having on it a great quantity of nuts, seemingly like the true Spanish kind. As the nuts fall their growth is encouraged by the weeds that are under it. Many young trees are come up and surround the old one.

The solid contents of this venerable tree, according to the customary manner of measuring timber, is 1,965 feet, but its true geometrical contents are much more.

As this stately tree in the reign of King Stephen was so remarkable for its magnitude as then to be called, by way of eminence, "the great chestnut of Tamworth," now Tortsworthy, as may be seen on record Lib. iii., Cap. 7 and 8 of Mr. Evelyn's "Sylva," fourth edition, p. 232, and his fifth edition p. 203. And as it had then long fixed the boundary of the manor, it probably took its beginning in the reign of King Egbert, A.D. 800, from thence down to the first year of King Stephen, A.D. 1135, is 335 years.

And if it is allowed to pay any regard to an old tradition of the three periods given to the oak and chestnut, viz., three hundred years growing, three hundred years standing, and three hundred years decaying, it countenances my conjecture that this venerable chestnut is not much less than a thousand years old.

From King Stephen, A.D. 1135, to this present year, 1766, is 631 years, which, being added to the 335 years preceding King Stephen's time, makes its certain age 966 years, and a very great age it is.

P. COLLINSON.

### Tewkesbury.

[1818, Part I., p. 489.]

I send you a sketch (see Plate I.) of an interesting ancient stone building which stands at a small distance from Tewkesbury on the road to Ledbury. There is a similarity in the architecture to the Abbot of Winchcombe's House, which leads to the supposition that the place in question might be the country lodgings or farm of the superior of Tewkesbury. Be that as it may, the structure is singular enough in itself to deserve a place amongst your collection of antique buildings.

Yours, etc., A. TRAVELLER.

[1820, *Part I.*, p. 502.]

The quadrangular tower, a drawing of which accompanies this,\* was pulled down about two years ago to make way for the erection of a school for the education of children on the system of Dr. Bell, and was for many years used as the common gaol of the borough of Tewkesbury. It is conjectured to have been originally intended as a receptacle for the bells belonging to the abbey, of which it was undoubtedly an appendage, though its site is now at some distance from, and apparently unconnected with it. But probably being found too weak to support the powerful vibration of the bells, to which the extensive fissures on the north side are attributed, they were transferred to the central tower of the abbey. To each of the four corners was affixed a winged figure, which has been supposed to represent demons in the act of flying away from the "Harmony of the steeple," to which they are said to have an aversion, though this property is not enumerated in the list of good offices performed by bells in the following distich :

"*Laudo deum verum, plebem voco, congrego clerum,  
Defunctos ploro, pestem fugo, festa decoro.*"

Or in the inscription for bells mentioned by Weever in his "Funeral Monuments" :

"*Funera plango, fulgura frango, sabbata pango,  
Excito lentos, dissipo ventos, paco cruentos.*"

Allow me to suggest that the building drawn and engraved by Mr. Malcolm in vol. lxxvii., ii., p. 489, was most probably intended to represent the Mythe, in the parish of Tewkesbury, within half a mile of the town. The drawing was taken at least ten years ago, as about that time it underwent some material alterations in the exterior. It is vulgarly called King John's Castle, from an unfounded idea that that monarch once inhabited it.

F. I.

[1824, *Part II.*, pp. 306, 307.]

Having lately observed in the church of Tewkesbury some broken mullions and tracery in the space between the modern altar-screen and that which originally backed the more ancient termination to the chancel, I determined thoroughly to explore the recess. After diligently removing the lumber it contained, among which were several three quarter bases of columns, portions of mullions, cornices, and open screen-work in the pointed style—a bed of brickbats, stones, mortar and dust, at least 2 feet in depth, appeared as a flooring. In carefully examining this accumulation of rubbish, three mutilated effigies were disinterred, which, from the plain surface at their backs, and the mortar still partially adhering, must once have been fixed against some tomb, chapel, or screen then existing in this

\* The tower being accurately represented in the wood-engraving in p. 526, it is unnecessary to copy this drawing.—EDIT.

church. A drawing of these I herewith send you, and think the sculptural execution will fix their date toward the close of the fifteenth century.

Fig. 4 is clothed in a tabard of arms, round which is a studded girdle sustaining an ornamented pouch or scrip; the legs are cased in greaves, and a hawk, retained by tasseled jesses, perches on the left hand. A mantle, figured green, clasped on the centre of the chest, falls in easy folds down the sides of the figure. The arms on the surcoat are those of Despenser, impaling the chevronels of Clare, each in their proper heraldic colours: from these we may suppose the person represented to be Hugh Despenser the younger, who married Eleanor, eldest sister of Gilbert, the last male heir of the Clares. The head in the drawing was fortunately picked up from the broken stones, where it was completely buried: whether it belongs to Fig. 4 is not certain; it is mustachioed, and has been painted in accordance with the rest of the figure. This figure measures 2 feet by 9 inches.

Fig. 5 is similarly clothed and decorated: but here the mantle is fastened on the shoulder—a perfect Toga, and the scrip pertaining to the girdle omitted. The left hand (gauntleted) and arm support—what, I am at a loss to define; except that it is a square, joined to which, by a link, hangs a smaller object, and from this depends a bar once grasped in the right hand; now, with the arm, broken away, but leaving traces of the fingers against the body. From the well-preserved clarion on the right breast, this may have been intended for Robert, the Consul, and Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I., who bore in a field, gules, three clarions, or rests, or, two and one, as blazoned in the north-west window of the chancel.

Fig. 6 is but a small part of another effigy; yet enough remains to show the chevronels of the Clares, impaling the clarions of Robert the Consul. This coat must belong to the first Gilbert de Clare, who married Amicia, second daughter of William, son and heir to the said Robert. The left hand of this figure holds a fragment of what might have been a branch or some such ornament.

Fig. 7. The relative size of four stone brackets, sufficient to uphold the foregoing and another effigy.

Fig. 8. Piece of an open screen, with a double-moulded cornice, and a grotesque countenance coloured as life. There are three other portions, differing in the moulding, which is a single twisted band.

Now, Mr. Urban, may we not conclude that these fragments, or at least the figures, formed part of a tomb or chantry, commemorating one of the Lords of Tewkesbury subsequently to the De Clares, pompously adorned with representations of several of his illustrious ancestors, and erected in the now demolished Chapel of our Lady: as they cannot possibly have belonged to any monumental structure at present in the church, unless it be the splendid chapel erected by

Isabel, grand-daughter and sole surviving heiress of Sir Edward Despenser, in honour of her first husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester? And even these *nothing but the figures* could have pertained.

GEORGIUS.

[1826, *Part I.*, pp. 628, 629.]

The following account of the vault of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in the Abbey Church at Tewkesbury (allusions to which have been made in the public journals), will gratify our antiquarian readers.

At the back of the high altar, beneath a large flat blue stone, bearing evident marks of once having been inlaid with brass or other similar metal, is a flight of eight stone steps, which leads to a fine arched vault, wherein the remains of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, eldest daughter of Richard, Earl of Warwick, were deposited in 1477; and where, also, her illustrious husband, George, Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward IV., most probably, after his mysterious death in the Tower, found that repose which was denied to him in his lifetime.

The chronicles of the abbey give the following minute account of the burial of the Duchess: "She died in child-bed on the 22d of December, 1476, aged 25, at Warwick, and her body was brought to Tewkesbury on the 4th day of January following: the lord John Strensham, abbot of Tewkesbury, with other abbots in their habits, and the whole convent, received her body in the middle of the choir, and the funeral service was performed by the lord abbot and the rest of the abbots, with the whole convent, in nine lessons; afterwards the funeral office was performed by the suffragans of the bishops of Worcester and Landaffe, and by the dean and chaplains of the duke; and the vigils were observed by the duke's own family 'till the next day, which was the vigil of the Epiphany. The suffragan of the bishop of Landaffe celebrated the first mass of St. Mary, in St. Mary's chapel; the second mass of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbot, at the altar; the suffragan of the bishop of Worcester celebrated the third mass of eternal rest, at which Peter Weld, D.D. and of the order of the minors at Worcester, preached a sermon in the choir, before the prelates; and the mass being ended, the body was left under the herse, in the middle of the choir, for thirty-five days; and those solemn obsequies were daily performed, during that time, in the convent. Her body was buried in a vault, behind the high altar, before the door of the Virgin Mary's chapel, and opposite the door of St. Edmund the Martyr's chapel."

Notwithstanding the precise spot of the vault is thus accurately pointed out, no person who has written on the subject seems to have been at all aware of its existence at the present day. The Rev.

Robert Knight, in his "Disquisition on the Conventional Church of Tewkesbury," inquires, "among the many nobles and chieftains interred in this church, where are we to look for '*false, fleeting, perjured Clarence*,' and Isabel his Duchess, who are reported to have here found a period to their sufferings, whether arising from their misfortunes or their crimes, in the sabbath of the grave?" And after describing the pomp displayed at the funeral of the Duchess, he remarks, "Such were the feuds about the throne, during the eventful reigns of Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh, that no one has even ventured to mark the spot with a stone where this obnoxious branch of royalty finally claimed kindred with the worm."

The vault was opened on April 21, 1826, in the presence of the Rev. Charles White, vicar; the Rev. Robert Hepworth, curate; Messrs. Bennett and Packer, churchwardens; and James Holland, Esq., F.S.A., Solicitor-General of Australia. It was in the most perfect state, and measured 9 feet long, 8 feet broad, and about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The arched roof, which, as well as the walls, was of fine Painswick free-stone, must have been hewn from immense masses of solid material; and the floor was paved with hard thin square bricks, a considerable number of which were decorated with various devices, similar to others which may be found in many parts of the church, but placed with little order, and apparently without any other design than mere ornament; but the incroachments which had been suffered in the vault precluded the inspection of more than a small portion of the variegated pavement. In the north-west corner were found two skulls, and other bones, of a man and woman; but there was nothing by which these relics could be identified as belonging to the unfortunate Duke and Duchess of Clarence, though there is much greater probability in the idea than in some theories of antiquaries which have gained universal belief. That the Duchess was buried therein not a shadow of doubt can remain; and the thirty-five days in which she lay in state in the choir, might have been occupied in completing the vault, unless it should be thought that some of her ancestors had previously been deposited there; for as she died at so early an age, and so unexpectedly, it is not probable that a receptacle for her remains had been prepared during her lifetime. Whether the Duke was interred here or elsewhere will never perhaps be satisfactorily determined: Rapin and others affirm that he was; and it is fair to presume that his persecutors cared little about his body when life was extinct, and therefore that no obstacle would have been thrown in the way if its removal to Tewkesbury was desired by any faithful adherent. The circumstance of the bones of a male and female being discovered would add something to the probability of his being buried in the same grave with his Duchess; and the fact of its being unnoticed in the abbey register might have arisen solely

from an anxiety in the abbot not to give offence to the ruling powers by recording the interment of one who had fallen a victim to their resentment. The vault was probably ransacked soon after the dissolution of the monastery, and whatever could be found of value therein removed ; the coffin, as was frequently the case, might have been stolen for the worth of the materials, and the bones thrown into a corner of the sepulchre, only because they could not be converted into money. This receptacle for royal dust was destined again to be disturbed in 1709, 1729 and 1753, to admit the bodies of Samuel Hawling, his wife, and his son ; the two former lie inclosed by a brick wall at the south end of the vault, and that of John Hawling is placed to the northward of his parents, and cased in another brick wall. It is quite impossible to conceive by what authority the family of the Hawlings obtained permission to bury in this splendid tomb, occupying nearly two-thirds thereof, and squeezing the bones of its former possessors into a nook. Samuel Hawling was bailiff of the borough in 1677, and John Hawling served the same office five times ; but could not these “perriwig-pated aldermen” find some other spot, within this sacred temple, where their bones might rest in peace, without desiring to commingle them with those of individuals alike distinguished for their rank and their misfortunes ? Holes were necessarily perforated in the brick walls before the extent of the vault could be ascertained ; and two of the thigh-bones in that portion of it occupied by the elder Hawling were of the great length of  $19\frac{3}{4}$  inches. During the few hours that it remained opened it was visited by many hundred persons, and when it was closed up everything was left in nearly the same position as it was found.

### Toddington.

[1837, Part I., pp. 256-258.]

The curiosity of those who take an interest in architecture has been much excited by the erection of a magnificent mansion, not many miles from Cheltenham, the owner of which has been his own architect. We have, therefore, much pleasure in accepting the present opportunity of transferring to our pages, from “The Cheltenham Annuaire” (which we have noticed in another place), a view and interesting description of this imposing structure, together with some general remarks on modern domestic architecture, from the pen of John Britton, Esq., F.S.A. It will be remembered that Mr. Hanbury Tracy (who is one of the Members for Tewkesbury) was one of the gentlemen to whom was confided the charge of pronouncing judgment upon the competing designs for the new Houses of Parliament, and who decided in favour of that by Mr. Barry.

“ The new mansion at Toddington is in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, and thence popularly called Gothic. It

has been progressively erected during the last twelve years, and being designed and superintended by the proprietor of the manor, Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., must be viewed and criticised as the work of an amateur architect. . . .

“Unlike the old manor house of the Tracys, which was placed in the lowest part of the land, on the verge of a rivulet, this is seated on a gentle eminence, with the ground declining to the south and to the west, whilst the eastern side is flanked by a knoll, covered with trees. On this side is a large mass of buildings, consisting of three distinctly marked features, and respectively occupied by the house, by its domestic offices and by the stables. The first is, properly, the most prominent in size and decoration, whilst the second is a grade below it, and the third still more subordinate. All these are, however, intimately combined and associated by means of buttresses, gables, chimney-shafts and towers. Their dressings and forms, being all built with a fine stone of a warm tint, constitute a mass so picturesque and imposing from every point of view, that there has been no necessity for planting out or concealing any part. Three sides of the house—the north, south and western fronts, all opening to a fine lawn, are, however, the principal architectural façades; and each of these is dissimilar to the others, though the whole forms a homogeneous and consistent design. The general elevation displays two stories, each of which contains ornamented windows, with mullions, tracery and label mouldings, string courses, with bosses and heads, panels, enriched parapets, pinnacles, turrets, etc.; and a square tower, with crocketed pinnacles, forming an apex to the whole. The southern front is the most elaborate, presenting at the eastern end a projecting wing, with the walls panelled, a large pointed arch window to the chapel, with crocketed pinnacles, all of loftier proportions than the other parts of the building. At the opposite or west end is a boldly projecting embowed or bay window of two stories, the lower to the library, and the upper to a state bedroom, crowned with crocketed turrets of ogee form, and an ornamented parapet. Between these two projections is another of semi-octangular shape, also of two stories, with large mullioned windows, its walls covered with panelling, and its summit terminated with octagonal turrets, pinnacles and a dressed battlement. The ground-floor apartments in this front are the private library, a vestibule, an octagonal breakfast or morning room, the dining-room and the end of the library.

“The western façade, though not so much enriched as the former, presents a uniform elevation of two semi-octangular bays at the extremities, and a large bay of two stories, in the centre, with intermediate walls and windows. On the ground-floor of this front are the library, the withdrawing and the music-room.

“The north, or entrance front, has two square towers at the ends, two stories in height, finished with decorated parapets and pinnacles,

and having bay windows in the second story resting on fan-groined corbels, with niches and statues on each side of those windows. A low screen of one story extends between those towers, in the centre of which is a large archway of receding mouldings, with bold buttresses, and several steps forming the entrance. Behind this entrance and screen is a vestibule and part of the cloister; at the western extremity is the end of the music-room, whilst the eastern end is occupied by a billiard-room.

“Branching off from the eastern side, but retiring from the north front, just noticed, are the domestic offices, which, excepting in the towers, consist of one floor. Connected with the south-eastern angle of these offices are the stables and coach-houses, surrounding an open court, and the whole again surrounded by a covered ride, extending about 500 feet in circuit.” . . .

[1848, *Part I.*, pp. 147-149.]

When Mr. Hanbury Tracy (now Lord Sudeley) embarked in this great work (which is said to have incurred an expenditure of £40,000), he determined to select a new and more elevated site than that of the former mansion, which was placed in the lowest part of the park, on the verge of a rivulet—a sheltered situation and a proper supply of water having probably been esteemed by its builders the most desirable advantages. This old house has since been for the most part destroyed, but a portion is still left as a ruin, much in the state represented in the accompanying plate, forming, with the ornamental gateway (of which Mr. Britton has also given a vignette), a very interesting object for the visitor at the modern house, after he has rambled through the gardens and pleasure-grounds which intervene.

The plan and general arrangement of the old house may be seen in one of Kip’s views\* in Knyff’s “*Britannia Illustrata*.” The gatehouse already mentioned, which was placed in the centre of a front wall, led into a square courtyard; the principal entrance was opposite, in a projecting tower. Two smaller projections occupied the corners of the court, right and left; and in the back-front were projecting bays opposite to those parts of the courtyard front which were recessed on either side the entrance. The roof formed a succession of gables, and the general appearance of the mansion from a distance was that given in our vignette above, which has been engraved from a sketch by S. Prout, with which Mr. Britton has favoured us.

In other respects the house was perhaps too little different from the other stone mansions of the same country to tempt any particular

\* Most of Kip’s Gloucestershire seats are included in Sir Robert Atkyn’s History of the county; but this is not, having probably been engraved after the publication of that work.

description, and the only notice we have been able to find of it is the following by the county historian Rudder:

"This village lies in the vale, and is distinguished for the richness of its soil, but more particularly for its being the residence of the Lord Viscount Tracy. His lordship's house is large and handsome, and was built at the close of the last century [i.e., the 16th, temp. Eliz.], since which it has undergone but little alteration. There is a large oak chimney-piece in the great hall, brought from Hayles Abbey, where it was set up by the Hobbys, as appears by a large escutcheon in the centre of it, divided into six quarterings, the first being the Hobbys' arms, viz., a fess between three hobbies, or hawks, but the colours are not expressed in the carving. The hall windows are ornamented with painted glass brought from the same place, and among other things have in them the arms of France and England quarterly, and those of Richard, Duke of Cornwall, in a large escutcheon, viz., Or, an eagle displayed with two heads sable, and round, *Ricard' Plantagenet Semper Augustus Fundator Hostis.*"

These curiosities are no doubt preserved in the new mansion, but we remember on visiting it that there was so large a collection of stained glass, mostly foreign, that there is some danger that the identity of the English fragments may be lost.

The church of Toddington stands close adjoining to the old mansion. It is not very large, and contains a few monuments of the family, but not of much beauty. There is also a chapel in the parish called Stanley Pontlarge, a name derived from some ancient landholder, who had brought his personal designation from Pont de l'Arche in Normandy.

Toddington has never been sold from the time of the Domesday survey, at which it was held, as well as the neighbouring manor of Sudeley, by Harold. This Harold is said to have been the son of Ralph, Earl of Hereford in the reign of the Confessor, who was the son of Walter de Maigne, a Norman, by Goda, daughter of King Ethelred II. Nor is this the only royal descent in the early pedigree of the family, for the name of Tracy was derived from the marriage of John, the son of Harold, with Grace, daughter of William de Traci, Baron of Barnstaple in Devonshire, a natural son of King Henry I. Of this marriage there were two sons, Ralph and William. The former was the ancestor of the family of Sudeley, of Sudeley Castle, which in the reign of Edward I. and afterwards was summoned to Parliament, but became extinct in the male line in 1441. William, the younger, held Toddington of his brother Ralph, by the service of one knight's fee, temp. Henry II., and assumed the name of Tracy. He is supposed to have been the same with William de Traci, one of the four knights of the king's household, concerned in the murder of Archbishop Becket. He was the ancestor of a family which continued to flourish in the male line until the close of the last century.

Sir John Tracy, of Toddington, was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole, in the year 1642. Henry, the eighth and last viscount, died in 1797. His sole daughter and heiress was married to Charles Hanbury, Esq., who consequently took the name of Tracy, and was created Baron Sudeley of Toddington in 1838. He is himself descended from the fifth Viscount Tracy, through his grandmother the Hon. Jane Tracy, wife of Capel Hanbury, Esq.

A junior branch settled at the neighbouring village of Stanway in the sixteenth century, where there is another Elizabethan mansion, also engraved in one of Kip's views, and now belonging to the Earl of Wemyss, whose father Lord Elcho married the heiress of Anthony Tracy (afterwards Keck), by his wife Lady Susan Hamilton. Anthony was the grandson of the Hon. Ferdinando Tracy (the third son of the third viscount), by Katharine, daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, to which Ferdinando Sir John Tracy, the third and last baronet of the first Stanway branch, bequeathed that estate in 1677. Of all these parties, and of the Sudeleys and their coheirs, accurate pedigrees will be found in Mr. Britton's work, communicated by the present Garter King of Arms.

The fine old castle of Sudeley, the seat, since the extinction of that family, of the Botelers, of Lord Seymour (who there buried his wife, the dowager Queen Katharine), and of the wealthy Lords Chandos, is now the residence of Mr. Dent (of Worcester), who has recently restored portions of its extensive ruins in very excellent taste.

### Upleadon.

[1850, *Part I.*, p. 71.]

The old church of Upleadon had fallen into a sad state of decay. It was filled with pews of the most wretched description ; the floor was damp, and the weeds grew in some parts. The ancient Norman windows had been filled with common casements, or partially blocked up. Earth had accumulated on the outside to the depth of three feet. The structure, in an architectural point of view, is one of extreme interest. It consists of a nave and finely-proportioned chancel, the length of both which is about 70 feet. The former is pure Norman, the latter Early English. There is one of the finest enriched Norman doorways in the kingdom ; the chancel arch, a rare relic of an earlier church, is Saxon, and has been engraved in the new edition of the "Glossary of Architecture." All the pews have been removed and replaced by open sittings, with carved ends. A simple lectern has been substituted for a cumbrous reading-desk. The old wooden roofs have been stripped, cleaned and varnished. The windows have been admirably restored, and the east window is filled with stained glass, in the best style of Mr. Rogers, of Worces-

ter. The chancel has been raised two steps above the aisle, and laid with Painswick stone, in lozenges; oak communion rails, after a fine Early English example, inclose the communion-table, which stands on a floor of encaustic tiles in eight compartments, with emblems of the Holy Evangelists, and other symbols.

The following papers have not been reprinted:

1821, part i., pp. 199-200: T. D. Fosbrooke on Bigland's Collections for Gloucestershire.  
 1822, part ii., pp. 494-95; 1827, part i., pp. 121-22: Tewkesbury Abbey Church.

References to previous volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*:

*Prehistoric Remains*: Barrows opened near Bristol, Duntesbourne Abbot, Nymselfield and Oddington; fossil remains at Kingsholm; cave at Litfield; stone coffin at Sherborne.—*Archæology*, part i., pp. 13, 29, 129, 130, 131, 139; part ii., pp. 158-60.

*Roman Remains*: Chedworth, Cirencester, Gloucester, Kingsholm, Horsefield, Louth, Oakley, Upper Slaughter, Withington, Wotton, Wycomb, the Severn.—*Romano-British Remains*, pp. 81-107, 389, 579, 580, 590.

*Anglo-Saxon Remains*: at Ebrington; Offa's Dyke.—*Archæology*, part ii., pp. 176, 206-217, 219, 220, 329.

*Architectural Antiquities*: Bibury, Bristol, Cirencester, Gloucester, Tetbury.—*Arch. Ant.*, part i., pp. 7, 95, 161, 171, 174, 218, 275, 371, 372, 373, 374; part ii., 120, 219, 247.

*Folklore*: Twelfth-day customs, superstitions, local customs.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 17, 175; *Manners and Customs*, pp. 34, 35, 228-230.

*Dialect*: Local expressions.—*Dialect and Wordlore*, pp. 24, 25, 153, 169.

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